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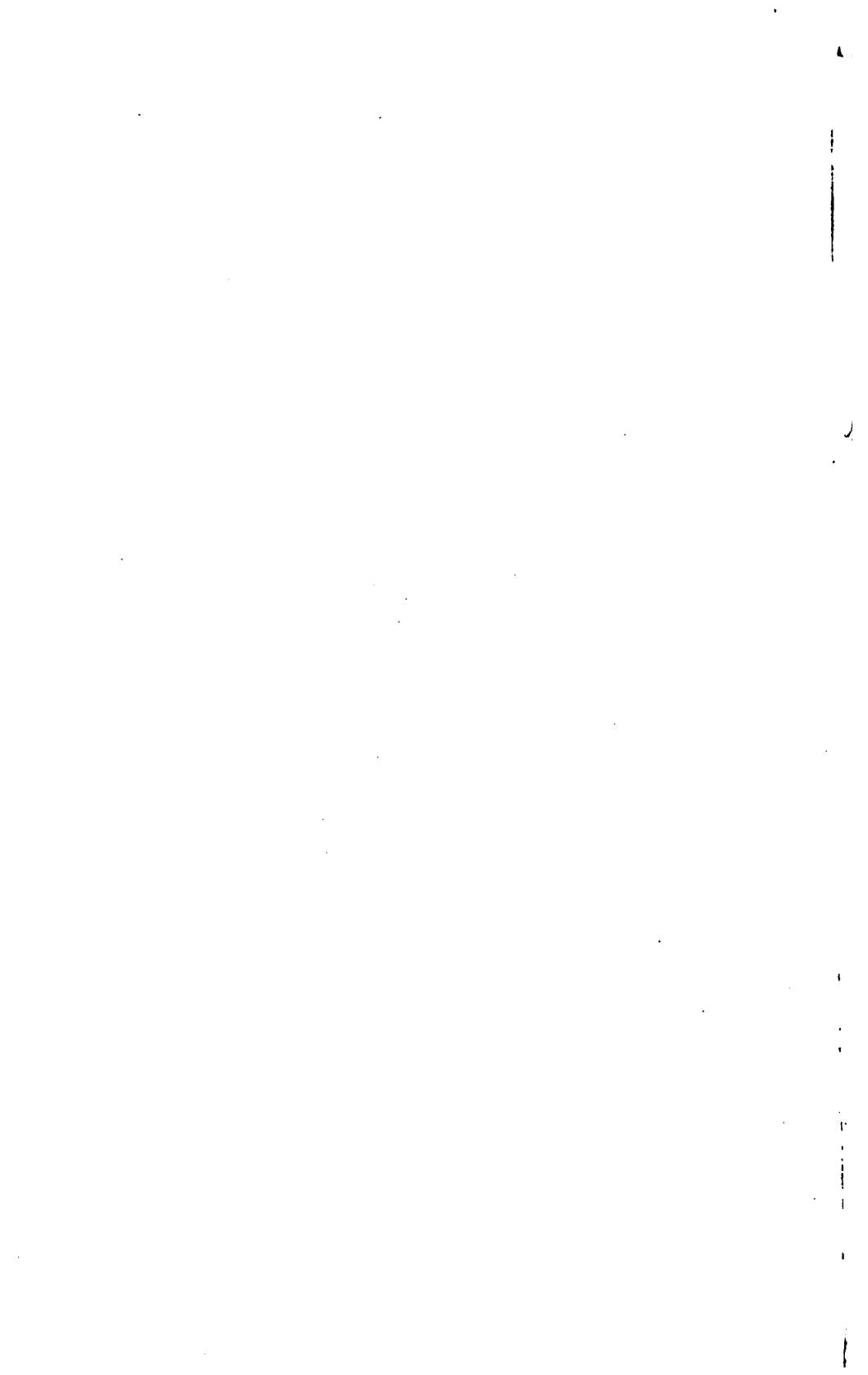
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# HEARINGS

BEFORE

## SUBCOMMITTEE

OF

*U. S. Congress*

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. DOCKERY, COOMBS, ROBERTSON, DINGLEY,  
AND BINGHAM,

  
IN CHARGE OF

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL  
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1895.

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WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

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LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Hearings conducted by the subcommittee, Messrs. Alex. M. Dockery, W. J. Coombs, S. M. Robertson, Nelson Dingley, jr., and H. H. Bingham, of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in charge of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, for the fiscal year 1895, on the days following, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

December 2, 1893.

STATEMENT OF W. W. ROCKHILL, CHIEF CLERK OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate for an increase of the salaries of the First, Second, and Third Assistant Secretaries. What amount does the law fix for those salaries?

Mr. ROCKHILL. The statute fixes the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries at \$3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate increases the amount?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir; but the pay of the Assistant Secretary until last year had been \$4,500; and the Secretary thought by analogy with the other Departments the amount of \$5,000 would be justifiable, and \$4,000 each for the two.

The CHAIRMAN. You have submitted an increase of \$500 for the chief clerk.

Mr. ROCKHILL. The statute fixes the salary of the chief clerk at \$2,500, and there was \$250 extra given him as superintendent of the State, War, and Navy building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a special superintendent for that building under the law?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate an increase for six chiefs of bureaus and a translator, \$300 each.

Mr. ROCKHILL. The statutory amount is \$2,400.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate an increase of the salary of the private secretary to the Secretary?

Mr. ROCKHILL. That was by analogy with what was allowed in other Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase of a clerk of class 2. Did you prepare this estimate?

Mr. ROCKHILL. The Secretary consulted me, but he did it himself. There is no increase in the number of clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, you understand the condition of the Treasury, and it is not a very favorable time to ask increases of salaries.

Mr. ROCKHILL. The Secretary thought it should be considered.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state in a few words the duties of the several divisions in the office of the Secretary, commencing with the duties of the diplomatic division?

Mr. ROCKHILL. That division is under the Secretary, and it prepares all the papers and drafts in regard to the legations abroad, and the correspondence with legations of foreign countries located in the United States, and such other miscellaneous correspondence as the Secretary may desire.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the duties of all the bureaus are indicated by their titles? What are the duties of the bureau of index and archives?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It has care of archives of the Department and keeping them in order, in preparing cases or hunting up correspondence, so that they may be accessible. Also keeping records, books, and indexing by subject and name all correspondence received and sent.

The CHAIRMAN. State the character of the work done by the bureau of accounts.  
Mr. ROCKHILL. The bureau of accounts has the disbursing of all appropriations granted the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. For its clerical force?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir; and also for legations and consuls—all accounts coming into the bureau of accounts; also disbursing and paying out the different claims due or accredited to our Government from such money as may be in the State Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What action do you take upon these accounts?

Mr. ROCKHILL. We have to see if the drafts which come in are regularly made out, and see that the proper amount allowed by the Department to each division is not exceeded.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you open an account with each consul?

Mr. ROCKHILL. With each individual.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what do you do with it?

Mr. ROCKHILL. They are then entered, approved, and forwarded.

The CHAIRMAN. To what auditor are their accounts sent?

Mr. ROCKHILL. The Fifth Auditor.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the superintendent of the bureau?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He is one of these chiefs of bureaus.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you ever find that items which have been approved by you are disallowed by the Auditor?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It sometimes happens.

Mr. DINGLEY. You examine each item and see if it is in accordance with law. Does it very often happen that there are items disallowed which have been passed?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Rarely.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of work done by the division of rolls and library?

Mr. ROCKHILL. The library does not require much explanation. We have 50,000 to 60,000 volumes in the Department library. There are \$2,000 for the purchase of different works necessary to the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the library all on one floor?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir. The library offices are all on one floor but there are three galleries of books.

The CHAIRMAN. You have five people in that library?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir. They prepare slip laws and attend to their publication; they have also the custody of all treaties, proclamations, besides all the Revolutionary archives and rolls which are being continually consulted by different persons for information, which the Department is obliged to give. These archives include the Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Hamilton, Jay, and other miscellaneous papers and all the papers and records of the Continental Congress.

Mr. COOMBS. Is this library often referred to?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It is open to the diplomatic corps and the public generally, and the Secretary may loan certain books therefrom.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a circulating library?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir; partially so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the books purchased have any relation to the duties of the Department?

Mr. ROCKHILL. We only purchase historical, geographical books, and books relating to matters of diplomacy and international law, also laws of foreign countries, which subject the Department is trying to make as complete as possible, as this is the only Government library where these books can be found. Those now in its possession are constantly consulted by this Department and frequently by others.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you purchase any books which do not relate to the business of the Department?

Mr. ROCKHILL. No, sir; the appropriation is not sufficient. I should have mentioned that the proof of the statutes is read by the bureau of rolls and library. They keep the original rolls.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are any clerks in that library ever employed in transcribing or preparing matter for private individuals?

Mr. ROCKHILL. There may be some work done after office hours. In that case they charge about 10 cents a folio, as provided by law (sec. 212, Rev. Stat. U. S.).

Mr. DINGLEY. The charge has been made in the public prints that the clerks have been employed for months translating matter at the expense of the Government. Is there any foundation for that?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I should think not. It may be done out of office hours.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the Bureau of Statistics?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It should be, properly, called the bureau of consular reports. It examines and edits the reports on commercial matters made by our consuls setting

forth the advantages there may be to enter into further relations with these foreign countries. There is a monthly bulletin published by this Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. COOMBS. Do the consuls as a rule pay attention to preparing those reports?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes; our consuls send in reports which are edited. The Bureau sends out circulars directing them to make reports on specific subjects, such as streets and highways, port regulations, canals and irrigation, carpet manufacture, beet-sugar culture, etc.

Mr. COOMBS. The difficulty is with the character of the consuls we appoint. They are not usually men qualified by experience to analyze the trade of the country to which they are sent.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the translator perform the duty indicated by his title?

Mr. COOMBS. And what does he translate?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He was born in New York. He speaks eleven or twelve languages, and does fairly accurate translating.

Mr. COOMBS. Does he translate State documents?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He translates various matter from the foreign legations in Washington. Their correspondence is usually in their own language, and require translating. He also translates all letters in foreign language sent to the President. There are a large number of these.

Mr. COOMBS. How could one translator do that? In my office in New York I have four different translators. I should think you would get into difficulty in that way. I myself have a knowledge of five languages, but I would not undertake to translate.

Mr. ROCKHILL. Besides the translator, we have a number of clerks who have a good knowledge of French, German, and Spanish, as well as other languages.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work done by the pardon clerk?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Besides making out commissions of consuls and diplomatic officers, he has to make out the commissions of Treasury officials. Then all the applications for office are filed in this Bureau, and extradition warrants are also made out. The pardons have been handed over, in the last six months by Executive order, to the Department of Justice.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not that involve a reduction of the force, the duties having been devolved upon the Department of Justice?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It only involves a decrease of work on pardons, which was not heavy.

The CHAIRMAN. According to the report to the joint commission there were three people employed in that division?

Mr. ROCKHILL. There is a large number of applications for office. In two or three months it amounted to between 4,000 and 5,000. There are only two in that division now.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the two parties remaining?

Mr. ROCKHILL. One is a \$1,800 clerk, and the other is a \$1,400 clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a character of work which requires a high class of clerks?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It requires great precision in making out commissions and in properly filing applications for office. The work done in this division is confidential at times, and the clerks must be men who can be trusted implicitly.

The CHAIRMAN. You have two telegraph operators.

Mr. ROCKHILL. No, sir; we have only one.

The CHAIRMAN. There are two mentioned in this report.

Mr. ROCKHILL. One is a telegrapher, and one is attached to the Bureau of Accounts. One is able in the absence of the other to do telegraphic work.

The CHAIRMAN. He is not permanently assigned to this duty?

Mr. ROCKHILL. No; he belongs to the \$1,800 class.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that a large compensation for a telegraph operator?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He is not the telegraph operator. He understands telegraphy and can take the place of the regular telegraph operator if necessary. The telegraph operator gets \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the \$1,800 clerk engaged in telegraphing?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Frequently. At night we have to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of the time is he employed in telegraphing?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I can not say exactly, but very little. His regular duty is keeping the accounts of diplomatic and consular officers, which occupies all of his time. The telegraphing he does is after 4 o'clock, and in the absence of the regular operator for sickness or otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to state positively what proportion of his time is thus employed?

Mr. ROCKHILL. But a small part.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the two clerks doing in the office of the mail clerk?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Shipping mail, stamping, and delivering it. We have a great deal delivered in the city.

The CHAIRMAN. That is mechanical work?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do these mail clerks do?

Mr. ROCKHILL. They have the preparation of the mail.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by that?

Mr. ROCKHILL. The Department has a number of pouches which they send to the legations and embassies, and they have the handling of stamps, and take it and deliver it to the post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is their time fully occupied in that work?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir; and they have to work after hours. They never get through their work before 4:30 or 5, and frequently are detained until 8 or 9.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation?

Mr. ROCKHILL. There is one laborer, and one clerk at \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it require a \$1,200 clerk?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir; he must be a man who can be trusted and who is careful.

The CHAIRMAN. He simply has to handle mail pouches?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He must see that they get off in time, and must know something about the time of the departure of steamers, and see that no time is lost. He also keeps a record of all mail matter sent in the pouches, and on what ships they are sent. If the mail is lost the Department knows what was in the pouch. We have a great deal of mail from other Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. The stationery bureau has four clerks. What are their duties?

Mr. ROCKHILL. They have not only charge of the stationery of the Department, but also shipping it to the different legations and consuls, and taking care of the publications of the Department. These men who work in this bureau have to do the packing, shipping, and addressing of the publications which go out from the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this one packer at \$720 do duty in that division?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He packs the boxes of stationery sent to the legations and consulates and assists in keeping the record of disbursements of stationery, publications, and statutes of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he one of the four clerks?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He appears as packer.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the remaining three clerks?

Mr. ROCKHILL. They all figure as laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. Those clerks of the stationery division are laborers, with the exception of one packer?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The chief of that division does not receive any additional compensation?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He is a \$1,400 clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the salary of the lithographer?

Mr. ROCKHILL. \$1,200. The services of the lithographer are necessary. He prepares the blank forms for the Department, the passports, circulars, etc., which he can do cheaper and quicker than the printer.

The CHAIRMAN. This lithographer would be the second one mentioned?

Mr. ROCKHILL. There is only one lithographer.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have only one lithographer?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Only one. He supplies the materials himself, such as ink, stones, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could you not get that through the Government Printing Office?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It would be more expensive than the way we do, and take much longer; the work he does is usually required immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. Why so?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Simply because the charges made down there are heavier than the rates we pay. He does this all for a certain compensation. He supplies the different lithographic work, and does it more rapidly than if we had to go down to the printing office. We sometimes want a circular between morning and evening, and often in less time, and it would be absolutely impossible to get it in that way elsewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. The solicitor has two clerks under him. What are his duties?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He used to be called "examiner of claims." He is deputed from the Department of Justice, and does not properly belong to the Department of State.

The CHAIRMAN. What character of claims does he handle?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He handles all claims involving legal questions—claims of American citizens or of the American Government or of persons residing in foreign countries, and also claims against the United States. He is the legal adviser.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of his assistants?

Mr. ROCKHILL. One is an \$1,800 clerk. Of course he is required to be as good a lawyer as possible.

Mr. COOMBS. How much is the solicitor's salary?

Mr. ROCKHILL. \$3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is passport clerk. This division has two clerks. What is the compensation?

Mr. ROCKHILL. One at \$1,000, and the other at \$1,600.

Mr. COOMBS. Do they get fees?

Mr. ROCKHILL. No; but they are paid fees, which are turned over to the Bureau of Accounts at the end of the month.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you know how many passports are issued?

Mr. ROCKHILL. For the month of November last the number of passports was, I think, 884. Besides this work they have charge of the authentication of documents. Of course, in issuing passports there is a great deal of responsibility devolving upon a man, because he must examine the question whether the applicant is entitled to a passport. He must examine the evidence and see if it is conclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the money covered into the Treasury?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all the divisions up with the work?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir; every one.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you indicate what divisions can be consolidated without detriment to the public service?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I do not see that any simplification can be made now.

The CHAIRMAN. Originally there was an appropriation made in the act of 1874 for six chiefs. In 1876 it was reduced to five. In 1878 it was reduced to four. In 1881 it was increased to five, and in 1882 it was increased to six. Can not some of the divisions be consolidated?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I do not see that it is possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Which were the divisions when you had only four chiefs?

Mr. ROCKHILL. The divisions were the same, but two were not presided over by chiefs. Now it is absolutely necessary to have them. The amount of work has greatly increased. Our increasing trade with foreign countries makes more work for our consuls and that increases the work in that branch of the Department. A larger number of people go abroad, and the spreading of interests of United States citizens have increased the diplomatic emergencies, which now continually arise and make a great deal of work for the Department which often has to be done after hours, and has sometimes required the clerks to remain far into the night.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any inefficient clerks?

Mr. ROCKHILL. There may be some who are not ideal ones and are not such as might be desired.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any clerks who are below a fair standard of efficiency?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It is only fair to say that they compare favorably with clerks in other Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the way you determine a standard of efficiency?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Our standard of efficiency is regulated by the Civil Service Commission. We have civil-service clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you able to know the standard in other Departments?

Mr. ROCKHILL. This is simply my personal knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. The law requires the head of each Department to report to Congress the clerks in his bureau below a fair standard of efficiency, and your Department has not complied with the law this year. That law was originally enacted in 1840, and it was emphasized or reenacted in 1890. We want to know what clerks, if any, in your Department are inefficient?

Mr. ROCKHILL. None, absolutely. There are some who hold places there whom it would not be fair to promote.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some old clerks? You have one clerk 75 years of age in the office of the telegraph operator?

Mr. ROCKHILL. He is a laborer.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a clerk 75 years of age in the stationery division, and quite a number of clerks 60 years and over?

Mr. ROCKHILL. One of the most careful men we have is at the head of the bureau of commissions and pardons.

The CHAIRMAN. My question is whether these clerks are efficient or not?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I can not place them all. There is one in the bureau of indexes and archives, but he performs all the duties required of him.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his compensation?

Mr. ROCKHILL. \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. We would be glad to have this information, which is required by law of all of the Departments. We have no purpose to criticise anybody or any division, but we would be very glad to have this information. Are there any clerks in your department below a fair standard of efficiency? If so, how many? If you are not prepared to answer now you can fill up some blanks which we will give you.



Mr. ROCKHILL. I am prepared to answer now. I think, taking it generally, that there are one or two whose removal would benefit the service.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the fixed charge for passport fees at this time?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It is \$1.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the amount formerly?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It has been as high as \$5.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was it reduced?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I can not tell, but I suppose they thought that the charge was excessive.

Mr. DINGLEY. It was done under the belief that all other governments charged but \$1, and it was thought to be excessive. It was changed eight years ago.

Mr. COOMBS. It is not a general custom to take passports except for Spanish countries. Cuba still demands them and so does Russia, Italy, Turkey and Japan.

Mr. ROCKHILL. Japan is very particular.

Mr. DINGLEY. They are more particularly of advantage in going to Russia or Turkey and sometimes to Germany. I remember once in going to Europe I had passports and presented them at only two points; one was in Turkey and the other in Russia. Otherwise I did not produce them.

Mr. ROCKHILL. They are of great advantage to naturalized citizens from Europe who go back to their respective countries. They are used in Turkey.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an estimate for reading proofs of laws and reports to Congress, etc., \$1,280? What did you expend in 1893 under that head?

Mr. COOMBS. What does that mean, the proof reading of laws of the United States, the slips of the acts?

Mr. ROCKHILL. No, sir; the Statutes at Large. We have one clerk in the Department at \$1,000 who is detailed to read the proof of laws.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$280 for books?

Mr. ROCKHILL. No, sir; for packing and shipping the U. S. Statutes to the governors of the States. I do not know exactly what that cost is. There is a small amount left over.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for five clerks at \$1,000 each? Why could not the \$280 be provided for out of the contingent fund for boxing?

Mr. ROCKHILL. That amount is not sufficient to meet it.

The CHAIRMAN. Give a statement to the committee of how much was expended for 1893.

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend for furniture, fixtures, etc., in 1893?

Mr. ROCKHILL. This is the contingent expense; the whole amount has been expended for 1893. In fact, if I mistake not, there is a deficit.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send to the committee the amount expended for stationery and for the purchase and renovation of furniture?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir; the estimate is for the diplomatic room, where foreigners are received by the Secretary of State. This room has not been renovated since Mr. Fish was Secretary of State. It has not been touched in any way.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think you could get along another year?

Mr. ROCKHILL. We would have the same trouble next year. That is the room where the Secretary of State receives foreign ministers and those who call upon him.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that furniture compare with the furniture in the room of the Secretary of State?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It is not so good. It is threadbare, and a great many of the chairs are worn out or have holes in them. That dilapidated furniture does not look well and is not in keeping with the room.

The CHAIRMAN. How often is that room used?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It is used every day in the year.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend for books and maps for the library?

Mr. ROCKHILL. The whole amount has been expended, \$2,000. It is too small to meet the requirements, especially for the purchase of maps.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send to the committee a statement of your expenditures for the last fiscal year.

Mr. ROCKHILL. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to restore and bind and publish these revolutionary papers?

Mr. ROCKHILL. These are papers purchased by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. When were they purchased?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I can not tell when Congress appropriated money to purchase these papers, but it was some time ago. The papers of Jefferson and Washington are in a somewhat dilapidated condition and must be restored and bound, otherwise they will be absolutely lost to the Government in a short time. At present they can not be consulted.

The CHAIRMAN. For care, subsistence of horses and repair of wagons, harness, etc., you ask for \$3,000. How many horses have you?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Four.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose are they used?

Mr. ROCKHILL. The Secretary of State uses two. The others are used in the delivery wagon of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cost of the subsistence of horses?

Mr. ROCKHILL. The cost of the horses, wagons, etc., with rent of stables, comes to about \$1,200 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those horses used for official purposes only?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Solely.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send to the committee a detailed statement of the expenditure for 1894?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "Expenses of editing and distributing the laws enacted during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, to be made immediately available." What did you expend of that amount?

Mr. ROCKHILL. There is a salary paid for that. The editor receives the greater part of that sum.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is that gentlemen?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Mr. Henry Bryan.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Bryan?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Mr. Bryan was at one time private secretary to Secretary Bayard.

The CHAIRMAN. What compensation does he receive?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I think it is \$3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send to the committee the items of this expenditure and to whom it is made, and also covering the second item of editing and distributing the Statutes at Large.

Mr. COOMBS. Is this the same man?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is the editor of the laws a salaried official?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir; but he is not attached to our Department.

Mr. DINGLEY. But he is a salaried official?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It is an allowance.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is there not some man in the Department who could do this work?

Mr. ROCKHILL. There is no man who could be spared from the force to do it who would be capable.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the provision of law which authorizes the employment of outside parties for this purpose?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I could not say.

Mr. COURTS. This work used to cost about \$10,000. They had a number of people about twelve or fourteen years ago, and at that time it was changed to this appropriation. It has run that way ever since.

The CHAIRMAN. Under this appropriation this gentleman would be entitled to \$3,500 for editing the laws on account of the extra session of this Congress, would he not?

Mr. ROCKHILL. It looks that way. Perhaps it may be for the fiscal year, whether one or two sessions.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send an itemized statement of the expenditures under this head for the fiscal years of 1891, 1892, 1893.

Mr. COOMBS. And the name of the party to whom it is paid.

Mr. ROCKHILL. Very well.

Mr. DINGLEY. There ought to be a man paid an annual salary for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not the Department with its regular force provide for that work?

Mr. ROCKHILL. If you allow us an extra clerk, we could.

Mr. DINGLEY. You do not want an extra force.

The CHAIRMAN. I ask why you can not do it now?

Mr. ROCKHILL. If you consider the number of clerks in the Department and the amount of work to be done, you will see that it is impossible for us to do that additional work.

The CHAIRMAN. How many hours does your force work daily?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Most of them work until 5 or 6 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. You have in your Department, in addition to this high class of people provided for, eleven clerks, at \$1,800. Why could not the law officers of this Department supervise this work and detail some high-class clerks for it?

Mr. DINGLEY. It does not require a high-class clerk. I can get a man for \$600 who would do it.

Mr. ROCKHILL. It requires a careful man, but not a man of a high class.

Mr. COOMBS. Does he perform any other duties in the Department?

Mr. ROCKHILL. No; I do not think that we can do it with our force. Of course, this work may be light during some sessions of Congress. If the work was rushed an error would be serious.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this gentleman do; edit?

Mr. DINGLEY. It requires some legal knowledge; but he has simply to indicate on the margin the subject on which the section treats. It is not a big job to do that. Any man who has a slight legal knowledge will do this work and not occupy himself one-quarter of the time. That is all that there is to it.

Mr. COOMBS. Give us the name of the party to whom this has been paid for the years 1892, 1892, and 1893, and whether there is an understanding or a contract, and also whether he has to be paid for this extra session.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is a technical question whether it will cover the extra session. The language was used without thought of the extra session.

Mr. ROCKHILL. I think it can be done at a less expenditure of money, but our Department could not undertake it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have stated that for a time the Department was busy in the matter of appointments when a large number of people were seeking positions and that you then detailed one or two clerks to assist that bureau. All of your bureaus are up with their work according to your statement. Why can not you detail one or two clerks to do this work? Your division of appointments is certainly not crowded now.

Mr. ROCKHILL. They are up with their work, but they work after hours, and many men in the Department work frequently as late as 12 o'clock to keep the current work up.

The CHAIRMAN. The law says that they shall work not less than seven hours. The heads of the Departments frequently permit clerks to abridge the hours of working during the hot weather?

Mr. ROCKHILL. They get one hour less on Saturday during July, August, September, and October, and very often our clerks are not able to take that.

Mr. DINGLEY. You have no doubt but that one clerk could do this work and have time to spare?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I think that there is no doubt of that.

Mr. DINGLEY. There is no doubt but that a \$1,600 or \$1,200 clerk will accomplish this for what we are now paying \$4,000?

Mr. ROCKHILL. Yes, sir; but with our present force it would handicap our Department to do it.

Mr. DINGLEY. It should be done under the control of the Secretary of State. Somebody has got a good job out of it.

Mr. ROCKHILL. It is nothing new; the Secretary took it where he found it.

Mr. DINGLEY. I think the work is well done. I think a competent man is doing the work. While it might take a man of some legal knowledge, still I think it ought to be well done.

Mr. ROCKHILL. I think that an error would be serious.

Mr. DINGLEY. The only error that would do harm would be made in the proof reading. The work is to correct the proof. Still, a man should have some legal knowledge. You have no doubt but that one clerk of class 4 can be found who could do all this work and have time for something else?

Mr. ROCKHILL. I think so.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

### SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

#### STATEMENT OF JEREMIAH O'ROURKE, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. You have twelve divisions in your office?

Mr. O'ROURKE. We have ten divisions in addition to those two chiefs.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state briefly, so as not to encumber the record, the duties of the law and contract division?

Mr. O'ROURKE. The duties of the law and contract division are to take such steps in the acquisition of sites as are prescribed by the duties of the office, and such as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; to draw contracts and plans and carry on the correspondence relative to the legal work of the office, subject always to the approval of the Solicitor of the Treasury. The chief of the law and contract division has no initiatory power on questions of law; he is simply the law clerk of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you have 5 male and 3 female clerks. Are those 3 male clerks lawyers?

Mr. O'ROURKE. No, sir; 2 of them have passed examinations in law, but they are not required to be lawyers.

The CHAIRMAN. Their duties are clerical?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the salary of the chief?

Mr. O'ROURKE. \$2,500 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a lawyer?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Does he prepare contracts?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir; he draws up contracts and passes upon legal questions which come to his office.

The CHAIRMAN. State the duties of the engineering and drafting division.

Mr. O'ROURKE. The engineering and drafting division is charged with making of all the designs, plans, and drawings required for buildings, and the correspondence relative thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the 47 males employed in this division experts in their respective lines of work?

Mr. O'ROURKE. One is a stenographer and typewriter; two are workmen and one a laborer; the others are draftsmen.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the accounts division?

Mr. O'ROURKE. The general keeping of the accounts of the buildings under the control of the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it relate to construction?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir; and the chief of that division is supposed to be thoroughly advised on all laws passed by Congress pertaining to the erection, repairs, etc., of public buildings, and he has to take care that the laws are not violated in the passing of his accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. What compensation does he receive?

Mr. O'ROURKE. \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the records and files division?

Mr. O'ROURKE. All the papers, letters, and correspondence are copied and filed in that division. It is an important division in this sense of keeping all the papers in proper shape. It is a troublesome division, but one requiring no special talent.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the chief?

Mr. O'ROURKE. I think \$2,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I understand you to state before your examination began that the copyists' and tracing division could be consolidated with the files and drafting division?

Mr. O'ROURKE. The copyists' and tracing divisions could be consolidated with the files and engineering and drafting division. That would not abolish the files division, but it would abolish the copyists' division.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the photographers?

Mr. O'ROURKE. The duties of the photographers' division are to multiply plans which are to be sent out.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the salary of the chief of the photographers' division?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Two thousand five hundred dollars. It is found that a number of skilled draftsmen are required in each building, and the number of sheets range from 30 to 225.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to call your attention to the fact that by the act of 1891 the salary was placed at \$2,000 a year; subsequently the appropriation has been made in gross by Congress and the compensation has been fixed by the Secretary.

Mr. O'ROURKE. It must have been increased, since that is the way I found it.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the salaries of the six assistants in that division?

Mr. O'ROURKE. There are six assistants; one is paid \$1,400; two \$1,200, and three at \$900 a year each.

Mr. COOMBS. Are they all skilled?

Mr. O'ROURKE. I do not think the \$900 men are. The assistants are skilled. The \$1,400 and the \$1,200 men are skilled photographers.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood you to say that you do not hold the assistant and chief clerk's division to be divisions as reported to the commission?

Mr. O'ROURKE. I have not called that a division. The office of the Supervising Architect and the assistant and chief clerk's division we consider as one department and there are ten other rooms or divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in the report made by your Bureau that the total number of persons employed aggregates 144; of that number how many perform messenger duty?

Mr. O'ROURKE. There are about 13 under the head of workmen and messengers; strictly speaking, I think about 8 are messengers.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all these people efficient?

Mr. O'ROURKE. I really believe they are.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any method by which a division in your department establishes a standard of efficiency?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir; every month the chief of each division renders an account of the services of all the persons under his charge.

The CHAIRMAN. To illustrate the point I am seeking to develop, take, for instance, the construction division. How does the chief of that division determine the relative efficiency of each clerk? In other words, how does he determine what is a good honest day's work in his division?

Mr. O'ROURKE. By the general supervision of those under his charge, in the exercise of his judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that in that division there are clerks who dispose of eight cases and there are others who dispose of only four cases, would you regard the man who turned off only four cases as efficient as the man who disposed of eight?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Certainly not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you immediate supervision of these clerks?

Mr. O'ROURKE. No, sir; I have general supervision, but not immediate supervision.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not able to tell the relative efficiency of the eight clerks in this construction division?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Not without reference to my notes, which are made from time to time of their efficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether the chief of that division has any standard of determining the efficiency of the employes in that department?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Nothing except his own general supervision and his judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the engineering and drafting division. I suppose that in that division there are some clerks who are more efficient than others, as is the case in nearly all the Departments?

Mr. O'ROURKE. There is a very great variety in that division.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you determine the standard of efficiency in that division?

Mr. O'ROURKE. We keep a careful record every month of their efficiency and the status of each one.

The CHAIRMAN. Do all the chiefs make records?

Mr. O'ROURKE. The chief of that division and his draftsmen exercise a constant supervision over the work of each clerk. At the end of each week he makes a record of the impression made on him by all those under his charge, and he makes a record giving the relative efficiency of each clerk, number 1, 2, 3, or 4, or A, B, C, D. These, I think, are reliable records.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any way of determining how much work an efficient clerk ought to turn out in a day?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Work of that character we can not measure. Some work would require a week in studying it without getting any results, and the following week quick results would be had.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that there are only twenty-six people who have come into that division under the operation of the civil service law.

Mr. O'ROURKE. They are nearly all under that law.

The CHAIRMAN. Congress, in 1891, passed a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make temporary appointments of architects and skilled draftsmen under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. Are you able to state the number of temporary appointments under that law?

Mr. O'ROURKE. That applies to the engineering and drafting division. I could not state the number of appointments under that law, and I would say that if it is possible to exempt that division entire y from civil service rules that it ought to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not know that this law does exempt it?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir; under an emergency, if I understand it correctly.

The CHAIRMAN. This law was passed at the request of your predecessor, Mr. Windrim?

Mr. O'ROURKE. We are in great want of expert draftsmen. I freely confess that I could not pass a civil-service examination now, but I think my oldest boy could. It was under that pressure that the law was passed. I would like to have that division relieved from the operation of civil-service rules altogether. It hardly applies in cases of expert professional requirements.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are there any special examinations in matters applying to that specific calling?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Oh, yes; when I graduated I could pass the examination a great deal better than I could now.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you know what the examination of such experts would be?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes; I have examined them carefully; it is an admirable examination.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has the examination any direct application to the character of the work done, or is it simply scholastic?

Mr. O'ROURKE. It is merely scholastic.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are there no examinations in the specific directions in which the work is to be done?

Mr. O'ROURKE. I think not. It would be difficult to formulate interrogatories of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. The law of 1893 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain plans for public buildings to be erected under the supervision of the Architect; what action has been taken under that act?

Mr. O'ROURKE. None at all. I presume that is merely because the Secretary and the officers are too busy to give the special and necessary attention to formulating suggestions or rules for its application.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you contemplate early action under that statute?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir; it will be my duty as soon as I can take it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the operations of that statute, what, if any, reduction can be made in the force of your office?

Mr. O'ROURKE. I do not think we can make any reduction.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you not think that it will operate to expedite the work so that you will get on much more rapidly?

Mr. O'ROURKE. It would operate to retard it. I will say that although I am in favor of that law as a fellow of the institute, and take an interest in it, yet the object was not to save money so much as to develop art and architecture in the Republic.

The CHAIRMAN. You have now to prepare these plans and specifications?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the operation of that law will not plans be prepared by local architects?

Mr. O'ROURKE. It would involve so much supervision by the officials that instead of decreasing our work it would increase it. The main object of that law was to develop and improve our architecture. There are several requests for it in my office, but it embraces broader lines than the saving of a little money.

The CHAIRMAN. What objection would there be to making a specific appropriation for the force in your office? You have stated that you can consolidate certain divisions and reduce the number from twelve to eight, or ten.

Mr. O'ROURKE. I do not think that there would be any objection to making a specific appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I wish you would send to the committee specific estimates for the clerical force employed in your office. I would ask you also to take into consideration the salaries paid to the chiefs of divisions in other Departments.

Mr. O'ROURKE. I will do so.

Mr. DINGLEY. I want to call attention to the expenditures as reported by the Supervising Architect for the year 1892. I notice that all through the various officials in your Department the compensation is, in a large measure, above that paid in other Departments. I notice also that typewriters and stenographers, on the per diem basis, would make about \$2,100 a year.

Mr. O'ROURKE. They are only paid for three hundred days and there is a misapprehension in regard to it. That is the opinion of the expert stenographers and typewriters in my office.

The CHAIRMAN. When you submit your estimates make the salaries annual in the line of Governor Dingley's suggestion. I notice that when the photographer was appropriated for specifically he received \$2,000 a year, but the moment they are paid out of a gross sum, his salary was raised to \$2,500.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Would it be in order for me to suggest the salaries?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Then suppose I should suggest an increase in which I did in my estimates to the Secretary. I recommended that the assistant chief clerk should get \$3,500 instead of \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk suggests that you send your estimate in two columns, showing the amount they are receiving and the amount you recommend.

Mr. O'ROURKE. The chairman of the other branch of this committee, fearing I would bear down too much, impressed upon me the fact that I should not bear down so heavily as to hamper the public service. As I said to the Secretary, it was a very delicate matter for the Supervising Architect to suggest an increase in his own salary.

Mr. DINGLEY. In making disbursements for public buildings is there a special officer appointed for each public building?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir; the superintendent of the building.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is there not a disbursing officer, besides?

Mr. O'ROURKE. Yes, sir; he is a bonded officer of the Government, and all moneys which are disbursed go through his hands and that of the superintendent of construction. He gets a nominal commission.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you remember how much?

Mr. O'ROURKE. It is about one-third of 1 per cent.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is it essential that there should be a disbursing officer for each public building? Could they not be paid by checks from the Department?

Mr. O'ROURKE. I think not. That is the simplest and most direct method of doing it, and it is practically without cost to the Government. I was in hopes I could give some attention to professional duties of my office, but I find my time is mainly taken up by clerical work, and while the pay of \$4,500 would be good for clerical work and about twice what it ought to be, yet for the professional services which I render it is not enough.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is there a necessity for all the operations under which disbursements are made?

Mr. O'ROURKE. I think there is.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,  
*Washington, D. C., November 29, 1893.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,

*Chairman Subcommittee Legislative Appropriations, etc.*

*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR: Since my appearance before your honorable committee, on the 27th instant, it has occurred to me that it might be well to amplify in certain directions the statements then made concerning the amount of money which should be appropriated for the payment of salaries in the office of the Supervising Architect, and the manner of its appropriation.

In order to give your committee a clear idea of the amount of work done, and to be done, in this office, I desire to state that there are—

Now in course of construction under the supervision of this office public buildings to the number of.....	57
Of this number drawings are entirely completed for.....	13
Number of buildings in course of erection for which partial drawings only have been made.....	45
Number of buildings not started but for which partial drawings are made.....	21
Number of buildings for which no drawings have as yet been commenced.....	23

Upon a careful comparison of the amount of work done in previous years by this office in my judgment it will require about three and a half years for this office to complete entirely drawings for buildings already provided for by various acts of Congress. This estimate is made upon the supposition that the office force shall remain as at present; but it occurs to me that if Congress desires the speedy completion of all buildings for which appropriations have been made, an additional appropriation of at least \$50,000 yearly should be made to the present amount of \$200,000 now allowed by law.

In this connection I may add that the salary paid to the "assistant and chief clerk" of this office is not in proportion to the services rendered by him. His duties are arduous and exacting. He is jointly charged, together with the Supervising Architect, with the administrative affairs of the office; shares in a great measure its responsibilities with me, and, in my judgment, his compensation should be increased to \$3,500 per annum.

Owing to the flexible nature of the work in this office it would be almost impossible to provide for the payment of its employes as in the case of other offices and bureaus in this Department, and I submit my earnest recommendation that the amount allowed to this office for the purpose above mentioned shall be increased to \$250,000, to be expended by the Supervising Architect, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as heretofore.

Very respectfully,

J. O'ROURKE,  
*Supervising Architect.*

*Office of the Supervising Architect.*

	Present salary.	Suggested salary.
Supervising Architect.....	\$4,500.00	\$6,000.00
Assistant and chief clerk.....	2,500.00	3,500.00
Assistant messenger.....	720.00	720.00
	7,720.00	10,220.00

*Employees, Office Supervising Architect.*

No.	Class.	Designation.	Present salaries.	Suggested salaries.
<i>Engineering and drafting division.</i>				
1	.....	Chief of division.....	\$3,004.80	
1	5	Principal draftsman *.....	2,817.00	
1	5	Heating and ventilating engineer.....	2,504.00	
3	5	Draftsmen.....	6,573.00	
5	5	do.....	10,172.50	
14	4	do.....	26,292.00	
2	3	do.....	3,443.00	
5	2	do.....	7,825.00	
7	2	do.....	9,859.50	
2	1	do.....	2,504.00	
1	1	Stenographer and typewriter.....	1,200.00	
3	E	Draftsmen.....	3,286.50	
1	E	do.....	1,017.25	
2	D	do.....	1,878.00	
2	D	Workmen.....	1,800.00	
1	A	Laborer.....	660.00	
			84,836.55	
<i>Computing division.</i>				
1	.....	Chief of division.....	2,500.00	
1	5	Assistant chief.....	2,000.00	
2	4	Computers.....	3,600.00	
1	2	do.....	1,400.00	
3	1	do.....	3,600.00	
2	1	Typewriters.....	2,400.00	†\$1,200.00
1	1	Clerk.....	1,200.00	
1	E	Typewriter.....	1,000.00	
1	E	Workman.....	1,000.00	
3	D	Workmen.....	2,700.00	
1	B	Workman.....	720.00	
1	B	Messenger.....	720.00	
1	2	Stenographer and typewriter.....	1,400.00	‡\$1,400.00
			24,240.00	
<i>Construction division.</i>				
1	.....	Chief of division.....	2,500.00	
1	5	Assistant chief.....	2,000.00	
1	2	Stenographer and typewriter.....	1,400.00	
1	1	Typewriter.....	1,200.00	
1	E	Copist.....	1,000.00	
1	C	Messenger.....	840.00	
1	D	Workman.....	900.00	
			9,840.00	
<i>Law and contract division.</i>				
1	.....	Chief of division.....	\$2,500.00	
1	4	Stenographer and typewriter.....	1,800.00	
1	3	do.....	1,600.00	
1	2	Clerk.....	1,400.00	
1	1	do.....	1,200.00	
1	E	do.....	1,000.00	
1	B	Messenger.....	720.00	
1	B	Workman.....	720.00	
			10,940.00	

\* The services of 12 additional draftsmen are urgently required to prepare plans and drawings for work now before this office.

† For an additional typewriter.

‡ For an additional stenographer and typewriter.



*Employees, Office Supervising Architect—Continued.*

No.	Class.	Designation.	Present salaries.	Suggested salaries.
<i>Division of accounts.</i>				
1		Chief of division .....	\$2,500.00	
1	5	Assistant chief .....	2,000.00	
1	5	Bookkeeper .....	2,000.00	
1	3	Clerk .....	1,600.00	
4	2	Clerks .....	5,600.00	
2	2	Stenographers and typewriters .....	2,800.00	
1	D	Copyist .....	900.00	
3	D	Workmen .....	2,700.00	
1	C	Messenger .....	840.00	
			20,940.00	
<i>Division of repairs, and preservation of public buildings.</i>				
1		Chief of division .....	2,500.00	
1	5	Assistant chief .....	2,000.00	
		For computer and specification writer .....		\$1,600.00
1	1	Clerk .....	1,200.00	
1	E	do .....	1,000.00	
1	A	Laborer .....	660.00	
2	D	Workmen .....	1,800.00	
1	B	Workman .....	720.00	
			9,880.00	
<i>Tracers' division.</i>				
1	2	Chief of division .....	1,400.00	
1	C	Copyist .....	840.00	
3	C	Tracers .....	2,520.00	
4	D	do .....	3,840.00	
			8,600.00	
<i>Copyists' division.</i>				
1	4	Chief of division .....	1,800.00	
1	1	Clerk .....	1,200.00	
1	E	Typewriter .....	1,000.00	
4	D	Copyists .....	3,600.00	
3	B	Workmen .....	2,160.00	
			9,760.00	
<i>Records and files division.</i>				
1	5	Chief of division .....	2,000.00	
1	3	Clerk .....	1,600.00	
2	E	Clerks .....	2,000.00	
1	D	Workman .....	900.00	
1	B	do .....	720.00	
			7,220.00	
<i>Photographic division.</i>				
1	5	Chief of division .....	2,000.00	
1	2	Workman .....	1,400.00	
2	1	Workmen .....	2,400.00	
3	D	do .....	2,700.00	
			8,500.00	
<i>Under chief clerk.</i>				
1	1	Clerk .....	1,200.00	
1	E	do .....	1,000.00	
1	D	Workman .....	900.00	
1	C	Messenger .....	840.00	
			3,940.00	
<i>Confidential clerk to the Supervising Architect.</i>				
1	4	Clerk .....	1,878.00	

RECAPITULATION.  
*Office of the Supervising Architect.*

Division.	Num-ber.	Amount.
Engineering and drafting .....	51	\$84,836.55
Computers .....	19	24,240.00
Construction .....	7	9,840.00
Law and contract .....	8	10,940.00
Accounts .....	15	20,940.00
Repairs .....	8	9,880.00
Tracers .....	9	8,600.00
Copyists .....	10	9,760.00
Records and files .....	6	7,220.00
Photographic .....	7	8,500.00
Confidential clerk .....	1	1,878.00
Under chief clerk .....	4	3,940.00
Total .....	145	200,574.55

NOTE.—Amount expended and under contract for the year ending September 30, 1893, \$7,466,928.17. Professional fee of architect, in private practice, 5 per cent on above amount, \$373,346.41.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 10.

Total number of divisions, 10, as follows:

ENGINEERING AND DRAFTING.

The preparation of drawings for the construction and repair of public buildings under control of Treasury Department.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$3,004.80
10 draftsmen, class 5 .....	2,066.50
15 draftsmen of class 4 .....	26,292.00
2 draftsmen of class 3 .....	3,443.00
12 draftsmen of class 2 .....	17,684.50
3 draftsmen, etc., of class 1 .....	3,704.00
1 laborer .....	660.00
4 draftsmen, class E .....	4,303.75
4 draftsmen, etc., class D .....	3,678.00
51 Total .....	84,636.55

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None below "fair" on general average of efficiency, according to standard of Department circular dated July 1, 1892.

COMPUTING DIVISION.

Preparation of estimates, specifications, and work incident and contingent thereto.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,500
1 assistant chief .....	2,000
2 computers of class 4 .....	3,600
1 computer of class 2 .....	1,400
3 computers of class 1 .....	3,600
2 typewriters of class 1 .....	2,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 typewriter, at \$1,000 .....	1,000
1 workman, at \$1,000 .....	1,000
3 workmen, at \$900 each .....	2,700
1 workman, at \$720 .....	720
1 messenger, at \$720 .....	720
1 stenographer and typewriter of class 2 .....	1,400
19 Total .....	24,240

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

# 18 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Supervision and record of work under contracts for the erection of public buildings as disclosed by reports of superintendents, inspectors of public buildings, and heating apparatus.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,500
1 assistant chief .....	2,000
1 clerk of class 2, stenographer and typewriter .....	1,400
1 clerk of class 1, typewriter .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	1,000
1 messenger .....	840
1 workman .....	900
<hr/>	
7 Total per annum .....	9,840

## LAW AND CONTRACT DIVISION.

Preparation of contracts, leases, agreements, letters involving legal questions, etc

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,500
1 stenographer and typewriter of class 4 .....	1,800
1 stenographer and typewriter of class 3 .....	1,600
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 assistant messenger .....	720
1 workman .....	720
<hr/>	
8 Total .....	10,940

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

Above clerk at \$1,000 does work properly belonging to files division, and above workman at \$720 assists said clerk and also does work for law and contract division.

## DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

Appropriation and contract accounts and bookkeeping and correspondence in connection therewith for all public buildings either completed or in course of construction.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,500
1 assistant chief .....	2,000
1 bookkeeper .....	2,000
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
4 clerks of class 2 .....	5,600
2 clerks of class 2, stenographers and typewriters .....	2,800
1 copyist .....	900
3 workingmen, \$900 each .....	2,700
1 messenger .....	840
<hr/>	
15 Total .....	20,940

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

## REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

All matters and correspondence pertaining to repairs and preservation of public buildings, and heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, and vaults, safes, and locks under control of Treasury Department.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 500
1 assistant chief .....	2, 000
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
1 clerk at \$1,000 .....	1, 000
1 laborer .....	660
2 workmen, at \$900 each .....	1, 800
1 workman .....	720
<hr/>	
8 Total .....	9, 880

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

## TRACER'S DIVISION.

Tracing and the comparing of tracings made from drawings for post-offices, custom-houses, quarantine stations, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$1, 400
1 copyist, at \$840 .....	840
3 tracers, \$840 each .....	2, 520
4 tracers, \$960 each .....	3, 840
<hr/>	
9 Total .....	8, 600

## COPYIST DIVISION.

Copying into record books all letters sent and indexing same, making type copies of required letters, proposals, etc., for contracts and bonds, and miscellaneous copying for other divisions.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
4 copyists at \$900 each .....	3, 600
1 type copyist at \$1, 000 .....	1, 000
3 workmen at \$720 each .....	2, 160
<hr/>	
10 Total .....	9, 760

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

## RECORDS AND FILES DIVISION.

Recording, briefing, filing, etc., letters received and sent.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 3.....	1, 600
2 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	2, 000
1 workman .....	900
1 workman .....	720
<hr/>	
6 Total .....	7, 220

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION.

Photographic duplication of plans of buildings under the control of the Supervising Architect.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 workman.....	1,400
1 workman.....	1,200
1 workman.....	1,200
1 workman.....	900
1 workman.....	900
1 workman.....	900
7    Total .....	8,500

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

## FIRST COMPTROLLER.

**STATEMENT OF MR. R. B. BOWLER, FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.**

MR. DINGLEY. Will you state briefly the organization of your office.

MR. BOWLER. It is divided into four divisions, for which there is an appropriation for a chief for each division.

MR. DINGLEY. The division of warrants, records, public lands, and Territorial accounts. We have a statement of the number of employes in that division furnished to the Secretary and by him furnished to the commission appointed to inquire into the workings of the Departments. In that division there are stated to be 13 employes?

MR. BOWLER. Yes, sir. I have subdivided them.

MR. DINGLEY. There is no change since this report was submitted; at least no increase of force?

MR. BOWLER. No, sir.

MR. DINGLEY. What is the state of the work?

MR. BOWLER. When I came into the office I found it behind. It has been gradually getting up, but is not up to the current work yet.

MR. DINGLEY. How much behind are you?

MR. BOWLER. In some divisions we are nearly up; the others vary. Ours are a peculiar kind of accounts in which our clerks are experts. It would be difficult to put other clerks on those accounts without danger of their making mistakes on account of the lack of familiarity. I would say that there is nothing but exceptional cases which are over six months behind.

MR. DINGLEY. You say you have been catching up with the work since you came into office.

MR. BOWLER. Yes, sir.

MR. DINGLEY. You are not only doing the current work, but bringing up work that is behind?

MR. BOWLER. I am doing nothing except routine work, and can not do more until I catch up. For instance, there has never been any systematic arrangement by which officers of the Government who have been in default are systematically pressed for payment of moneys they owe the Government; which I deem to be one of the most essential things; but it is the one most lacking to-day.

MR. DINGLEY. Have you some inefficient people?

MR. BOWLER. Not now. I had some that I did not deem to be efficient, and after I had been in the office two months I made request for the resignation of six or seven of them who were inefficient.

MR. DINGLEY. Have you some old men?

MR. BOWLER. There were two men who were inefficient on account of age, and other men who were intelligent men in their way, but were utterly unfit for that work, and it became necessary to make some removals. We had some men who were not fit for that work. I remember one man particularly who would pass an account one day, and the very next day would disallow a similar one. He was an \$1,800 clerk.

MR. DINGLEY. Have you secured men of greater efficiency?

MR. BOWLER. Undoubtedly. I have systematized the work in a different way.

MR. DINGLEY. Could you dispense with any of your force?

MR. BOWLER. Not under the present system of accounts. I could not do it and expect anything like efficiency.

MR. DINGLEY. Have you any suggestion to make as to improvements in the service?

MR. BOWLER. Any improvements I would suggest would be very radical and would require legislation. I asked for an increase in the clerks some four months

ago, but the same circumstances do not exist to-day. I can handle the work now, and I do not ask for an addition, but I ask for some changes. I have 6 men who examine marshals' accounts. One receives \$1,600 a year, two receive \$1,400, and two receive \$1,200. The marshals' accounts, whether it is a marshal in Georgia or in Maine, are liable to have exactly the same character of treatment. A man ought to be equally efficient, and as they do equal service they ought to receive equal pay.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Does not that become routine work afterwards?

Mr. BOWLER. Marshals' accounts never become routine. They are the most difficult ones we have. The marshals are paid by fees. Their desire is to magnify fees, and the marvelous ingenuity they develop is something astonishing.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is a clerk who receives the lower compensation as thoroughly qualified to perform the duties in examining these accounts as the one who receives the larger compensation?

Mr. BOWLER. Hardly. I have done that in this way: I have one man who in a certain degree revises the work of the others. He can only do that in a very superficial way and only up to a certain point. If the clerk calls his attention to a particular matter, of course he can direct him. I have a competent man in the revenue division, and another clerk under him who is not so competent but who is paid the same salary. There was a case where a clerk passed an account allowing a man too much. The account went through, and it was only developed by some accident.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have many mistakes of that kind been made?

Mr. BOWLER. I do not know. This one has been brought to my attention.

Mr. DINGLEY. So far as you know, are many accounts in your office erroneously passed by which more money is paid than should be?

Mr. BOWLER. I could not say as to that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You stated that you had some clerks examining accounts of marshals doing the same work and getting different rates of pay.

Mr. BOWLER. That is true. I have one or two clerks, who if I had absolutely my own way I would recommend to be dropped. I would go to the Civil Service Commission and take my chances.

Mr. COOMBS. On account of inefficiency?

Mr. BOWLER. Yes, sir. I did not make my recommendations as radical as I should like.

Mr. DINGLEY. Were your recommendations based upon their records?

Mr. BOWLER. Yes, sir. They were based upon the recommendations made by the first deputy, who had been in the service for thirty years, and the chiefs of the divisions occasionally give me some information about clerks.

Mr. DINGLEY. State briefly the character of work done by your Bureau.

Mr. BOWLER. We pass upon the accounts of the judicial branch of the Government, including marshals, clerks, commissioners of U. S. courts, judges' salaries, and the entire expense of the U. S. courts.

Mr. COOMBS. Are the fees of marshals fixed by law?

Mr. BOWLER. Some are fixed by statute. The miscellaneous expenses come under my office. The marshals are under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Mr. DINGLEY. Tell us about the division of internal revenue and miscellaneous accounts.

Mr. BOWLER. That embraces expenses of collectors of internal revenue, etc.

Mr. DINGLEY. What comes under the head of "miscellaneous?"

Mr. BOWLER. A vast quantity of items, expenses of the Interior Department, expenses of the Treasury Department, except the Treasurer's accounts, and the expense of quite a number of institutions the names of which I can not just now remember, but a host of institutions the accounts of which go elsewhere.

Mr. DINGLEY. The next is foreign intercourse and public debts.

Mr. BOWLER. That is the diplomatic and consular accounts. I have five clerks who are bookkeepers. The accounts of the Treasury, subtreasury, public printing, and we pass upon the accounts of Congress. The Navy Department also comes under us. Also the accounts of the mints and assay offices. Those latter accounts are difficult. That clerk gets \$1,600. We also have the accounts of the Agricultural Department, and the clerk who attends to that also supervises two clerks who pass the accounts relating to the bonds of the Treasury. They are easy; they simply involve counting and verifying the checks. In addition, I have a confidential clerk and one other clerk who is doing such miscellaneous work as I require of him. From time to time there are different clerks detailed to my office.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Where do you get them?

Mr. BOWLER. They are detailed for my work. They give me a clerk and take him away when they need him.

Mr. DINGLEY. The next is the division of District of Columbia accounts. Could not that be consolidated with the division of warrants?

Mr. BOWLER. I did consolidate that a few days ago with the division of warrants.

There has never been but four divisions appropriated for. I did have one man who was designated as acting chief, but I did not see any provision for it.

The CHAIRMAN. What did the acting chief of that division get?

Mr. BOWLER. \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he do now?

Mr. BOWLER. He was an \$1,800 clerk, and was called an acting chief. I presume that was done to give him the privileges of a chief.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any clerks doing merely mechanical work?

Mr. BOWLER. Yes, sir; I have two clerks doing nothing but mechanical work; two women who count internal-revenue stub books.

The CHAIRMAN. What is their compensation?

Mr. BOWLER. \$900.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no clerk in your division doing merely mechanical work and receiving a high salary?

Mr. BOWLER. No, sir; on the contrary, I had a typewriter who had an idea she was not receiving enough, and I told her if she could get a place in another bureau she could go, and after pressing me a great deal about it she went to the Sixth Auditor's Office. I went to the Civil Service Commission and got a stenographer and typewriter to whom I pay \$900 a year, and get far more efficient work.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any method of determining the standard of efficiency?

Mr. BOWLER. Yes, sir; but it is not altogether satisfactory. It is merely indicative. I think that personal knowledge of a clerk's work is a great deal better.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I see you have three persons who are 80 years of age, and you have one who is 85.

Mr. BOWLER. They must be the ones I have dismissed. They have gone out of the office. One of them was almost an imbecile. I recommended their discharge.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice you have only 19 under the civil service who have entered since that law was passed.

Mr. BOWLER. They were in there before. As a rule, those people were there before the civil-service law became operative; are either extremely poor or extremely good clerks. There is a reason for that. They have either been in the service a long time and are competent, or they were put there as personal favorites and have been enabled to stay under different changes of administration. Those are the two extremes.

Mr. COOMBS. What is your remedy for that?

Mr. BOWLER. We could dispense with them.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you exercised that right?

Mr. BOWLER. Yes, sir; but not to the extent I would if it were private business. They are really conscientious and do the best they can. I do as well as I am justified in doing under the circumstances. Some of them are poor and dependent.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are those men appointed under the civil service rules generally good clerks?

Mr. BOWLER. Yes, sir; I think so.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you know whether or not their examination indicates the character of work they are to do?

Mr. BOWLER. It does not generally. Where I have gone to the Civil Service for a clerk the examination papers are sent to me. If I want a person who has to do a great deal of letter-writing and matters of that character, I look at the correctness of the spelling, etc. If they are thorough in that respect, I do not mind deficiency in mathematics; but if I want a clerk for mathematics, and he has an average capacity in spelling, etc., I look principally at his mathematics, and select him with that in view. The papers are sent to me for examination, and I can judge about as well as the Commission.

Mr. COOMBS. Suppose you do not find one to suit you?

Mr. BOWLER. Then I am compelled to take him. The way I do is, I endeavor to find a man in other Departments and get him if I can, and let them get someone for his place from the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do I understand you to say that clerks you get from the Civil Service are quite satisfactory?

Mr. BOWLER. Yes, sir. However, I fill vacancies, when possible, by selections from other bureaus. If I find a good \$1,200 clerk, and I can get him, I take him into my Bureau.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 4.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chief as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 4, as follows:

#### JUDICIARY ACCOUNTS.

Examination and settlement of accounts of judges, clerks, marshals, attorneys, and commissioners of U. S. courts.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 100
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1, 800
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4, 800
4 clerks of class 2 .....	5, 600
5 clerks of class 1 .....	6, 000
1 stenographer and typewriter .....	900
15 Total .....	21, 200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency :  
None.

## INTERNAL REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.

Examination and settlement of internal-revenue accounts, sugar bounty, and many miscellaneous accounts.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 100
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3, 600
2 clerks of class 3 .....	3, 200
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4, 200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 clerk .....	900
1 copyist .....	900
2 counters (counting revenue stamps), at \$900 each .....	1, 800
1 female stenographer and typewriter (appropriated for as a skilled laborer, but appointed from the classified service) .....	840
15 Total .....	19, 740

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency :  
None.

## FOREIGN INTERCOURSE AND PUBLIC DEBT.

Examination and settlement of diplomatic and consular accounts, accounts U. S. Treasurer, mint, public debt, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 100
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1, 800
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6, 400
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2, 800
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2, 400
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 clerk (counting coupons and examining accounts) .....	900
12 Total .....	17, 400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency :  
None.

## WARRANTS, RECORDS, PUBLIC LANDS, AND TERRITORIAL ACCOUNTS.

Examination and settlement of public land, Territorial, and District of Columbia accounts, examination and entry of Treasury warrants.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 100
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3, 600
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4, 800
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2, 800
3 clerks of class 1 .....	3, 600
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 clerk .....	900
1 stenographer and typewriter .....	900
14 Total .....	19, 700

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency :  
None.



## COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 (confidential clerk) .....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 2 (miscellaneous work) .....	1,400
1 messenger .....	840
1 assistant messenger .....	720
3 laborers, at \$660 each .....	1,980
<hr/> 7      Total .....	<hr/> 6,740

All messengers and laborers are used indiscriminately by the various divisions, this method having been found the most convenient.

There are at present no clerks in this Bureau who may be said to be "below a fair standard of efficiency," considering the salaries that are paid to them. When this Bureau was reorganized by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with my recommendations, in the early part of July last, the services of all inefficient clerks were dispensed with. There were at that time dropped from the rolls: One clerk of class 4, one clerk of class 3, one clerk of class 2, two clerks of class 1 and one clerk at \$1,000. None of the above clerks had entered through the civil-service lists. There was also dropped one clerk at \$900 on account of continued illness. The following changes were also made: Two clerks of class 4 were reduced to class 2, four clerks of class 3 were reduced to class 2, one clerk of class 2 was reduced to class 1, and one clerk at \$1,000 to \$900. In their places the following promotions were made: Two clerks from class 3 to class 4, seven clerks from class 2 to class 3, three clerks from class 1 to class 2, two clerks from \$900 to \$1,000, and one clerk from \$840 to \$1,200. That left the following vacancies: One in class 4 filled by appointment of confidential clerk to succeed the confidential clerk of the former Comptroller, three in class 1, which were filled by the selection of competent clerks from other bureaus and offices and transferred to this Bureau, two clerks at \$900, and one at \$840. One of these places was filled by a transfer from another bureau, and two places were filled by appointments through the civil-service lists.

There are at present in the Bureau four or five clerks at \$1,400, and one clerk at \$1,200, who are not as efficient as others who are receiving the same salary, but who are not as experienced. They are the ones who were reduced as above stated. There are also a number of clerks at \$1,600, \$1,400, and \$1,200, who are extremely efficient; the lower-priced ones not having had long service are as yet somewhat inexperienced. As times goes on it will probably be necessary to promote these efficient clerks and reduce those who are less efficient. Unless promotions can be made of these efficient clerks, it is possible that they will be able to obtain better positions by transfer to other bureaus or departments. This Bureau, being the office of final revision of the most important accounts of the Government, should have in it none but clerks of the highest efficiency and experience.

The above is given in explanation of the detailed tables furnished.

R. B. BOWLER,  
*Comptroller.*

NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

## SECOND COMPTROLLER.

**CHARLES H. MANSUR, SECOND COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.**

Mr. COOMBS. I would like to ask you the duties of the various divisions under your charge. Is not the work in the back-pay and bounty division constantly decreasing?

Mr. MANSUR. You would naturally think so; but a great many findings of the Auditor are appealed from his decision to my Bureau. I was asking the chief of a bureau a few days ago, and he thinks that in a year or two there will be a perceptible falling off.

Mr. COOMBS. I suppose the greater part of those cases come from the war of the rebellion?

Mr. MANSUR. Nearly all of them. Up to this time I have had all I could do to get along.

Mr. DINGLEY. It was supposed that the act of the last Congress making the Second Auditor's adverse action on these claims final, except on appeal by the claimant, would reduce the work, but it seems from what has happened that it still keeps up.

Mr. MANSUR. Yes, sir; because we find nearly every man takes an appeal from the Auditor. In the Army back-pay and bounty division I have seven men this year. I had eight last year, but you cut me down one.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are there many cases where appeals are taken to the Comptroller where the Auditor's decision is reversed?

Mr. MANSUR. Yes, sir; about 30 per cent.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you mean that there are rejections by the Auditor, and you allow about 30 per cent of the appealed cases?

Mr. MANSUR. I mean to say that in every 100 claims we differ with the Auditor in 30 out of 100.

Mr. DINGLEY. The object in having these matters disposed of by the Auditor was to expedite claims and to reduce the amount of work to be done where two bureaus were doing the same work over again, and it was supposed that the work would stop with the Auditor; but it appears that that is not the effect of it.

Mr. MANSUR. Very few stop there.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the propriety of allowing appeals in cases of that kind which have been decided by the Auditor.

Mr. MANSUR. I do not know, but it would save the Government to repeal that law, and it would not cost the applicant very much if you were to make the adverse finding of the Auditor final. But as it is very little cost, they take appeals in almost every case. I ask for an increase of four clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary declined to give them to you.

Mr. DINGLEY. Can you not give the committee a statement of the number of appealed cases and the number in which the decision of the Auditor has been reversed?

Mr. MANSUR. It would take some time to make it up. We have not kept those, and it has been only in the last week or two that I have made them up.

Mr. COOMBS. Tell me the duties of the Army paymasters' division.

Mr. MANSUR. The Army paymasters' division passes practically the accounts of the officers of the Army, and keeps their accounts, the mileage, traveling expenses, allowances of the various accounts, longevity, pay, etc.

Mr. COOMBS. The next is the Army pension division.

Mr. MANSUR. The Army pension division is one of the simplest divisions I have.

Mr. COOMBS. And yet you have thirteen men in it?

Mr. MANSUR. Yes; and I need two more very badly.

Mr. COOMBS. What are the duties of that division?

Mr. MANSUR. As soon as the Commissioner of Pensions allows a pension it passes out of his jurisdiction, except it goes to the Secretary of the Interior for signature. We pass upon the amount of requisitions which are needed for the different pension agents all over the country. There are probably 900,000 pensioners, and they are paid once each quarter. That makes 3,600,000 vouchers which give the rate of each man's pension, and it must be carefully examined to see that it is properly dated and has proper signatures and witnesses' names, and that they are in different handwriting. If there is any difference, correspondence ensues until it is corrected.

Mr. COOMBS. That is clerical work?

Mr. MANSUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. What is the average compensation of these clerks? How much does the chief get?

Mr. MANSUR. The chief gets \$2,100 a year. I have but one high grade clerk in that division. I have an expert at \$1,800. I think the others are \$1,200 clerks.

Mr. COOMBS. The next is quartermaster's division. What are the special duties of that division?

Mr. MANSUR. Practically, the name tells what the duties are—everything connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

Mr. COOMBS. The next is the Indian division.

Mr. MANSUR. We keep all the accounts with the Indians, their trust moneys, etc.; we settle the accounts of the Indian agents.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you keep the accounts due Indians simply from annual appropriations, or all accounts?

Mr. MANSUR. Everything; any moneyed transactions with which the Indians or Indian tribes are connected we have to settle. Many of the Indian tribes have large funds.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you embody statements of those facts in your report?

Mr. MANSUR. When they are called for we do.

Mr. COOMBS. Miscellaneous accounts; what kind are they?

Mr. MANSUR. When we find in our Bureau any difficulty about where a claim ought to go we send it there. A large part of the work of the miscellaneous division is muster and pay rolls, and we do a great deal of the settling of freight accounts.

Mr. COOMBS. Could you suggest a reduction of any of those men in the army and pension division?

Mr. MANSUR. No, sir; I could not.

Mr. COOMBS. Are there in any of these divisions clerks who are inefficient, or who are kept there by reason of their having been there a long time—simply fastened on the Department?

Mr. MANSUR. No; but I think some are graded high. I have come to the opinion after nearly six months' service that as a rule I have a pretty good class of clerks. I found two or three bad ones, and I turned them down. Some of them got a little careless by reason of their long service. There are some men who may have been exceedingly valuable, but who are not valuable now by reason of age. I have a clerk there who is over 75, but they are right good clerks under the circumstances, and I would not want to get rid of them unless I was able to pick my men for the transfer. When you take 600 clerks out of civil life and put them in a bureau you must have old clerks to control them and watch them, and after the work is done a trusty clerk must go over the work and pass upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. After you have done that you have secured better clerks?

Mr. MANSUR. Of course they learn by experience, just as you are to-day a better Congressman than you were ten years ago—because you have learned.

Mr. COOMBS. Have you made many changes since you have been in office?

Mr. MANSUR. I have turned out some, and then some I have graded lower.

Mr. COOMBS. What number?

Mr. MANSUR. Eight or ten. There has been a death or two, and three or four resignations.

Mr. BINGHAM. What do you mean by resignations? Did you give them an intimation?

Mr. MANSUR. No, sir; they resigned of their own accord. The trouble I have in getting clerks from the civil service is that they are forcing me to take new men. Our object is a two-fold one. The first duty of a clerk in my office is to determine whether there is a law which embraces a claim, and next whether the claim is just.

Mr. COOMBS. You think the old, experienced clerks are better?

Mr. MANSUR. Undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN. You have stated that your clerks are generally efficient.

Mr. MANSUR. I have good clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any standard of efficiency by which you determine that question?

Mr. MANSUR. We have reports made every month and laid on the desks. I have been making it a point to talk with them. I had so many new chiefs during the last six months that I found the chiefs did not know much more about the matter than I did. I know nothing except as I get it from the clerks and the papers. I will frequently suggest to a chief, "bring in the clerk who has worked this up and who knows about this case." I would then tell the clerk to make out a statement. When I get his report I can very readily understand whether he was clear about his work and understood what he was doing.

Mr. COOMBS. Have you any system of marking?

Mr. MANSUR. Once every month they lay before me what they call "efficiency reports." I have got so that I do not pay much regard to these monthly reports, because they are stereotyped in form and vary but little. I have examined them month after month and I find that out of 40 and 50 clerks they do not vary 1½ per cent. You all know that there is more difference in humanity than that.

Mr. COOMBS. Have you any regulations by which a dislike on the part of a chief or a little feeling of partiality toward another clerk would be detected in these reports?

Mr. MANSUR. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you have seven divisions and 67 clerks. Is it practicable to consolidate any of those divisions. I notice the First Comptroller has only four divisions with the same force that you have.

Mr. MANSUR. You ask a question about which I have been thinking myself.

The CHAIRMAN. You have only 6 people in the Indian division, including the chief. It looks like a major-general and staff, without any command.

Mr. MANSUR. I am trying to impress upon my chiefs the fact that I want them to be a little more than figure heads. I want them to give those under them to understand that they must conduct the division thoroughly.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could not one chief of division superintend 11 men?

Mr. MANSUR. I could say that it would not be advisable, in my opinion, to consolidate the Navy work with the Army work, as the work would be liable to get very much mixed. I thought perhaps they might take two other divisions and close them up.

The CHAIRMAN. Which two would you suggest?

Mr. MANSUR. I thought perhaps it would be better to take the miscellaneous division and another one.

The CHAIRMAN. That would reduce you to the extent of one chief. Do you think that could be done without detriment?

Mr. MANSUR. I imagine so, if I got a bright chief.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the committee desire to consolidate other divisions, which would you suggest?

Mr. MANSUR. From the similarity of the work I would suggest the Army paymasters and Army back pay and bounty, because they have to do with the accounts of soldiers. The Army paymaster's division has the accounts of the regular Army at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you recommend that consolidation?

Mr. MANSUR. I could not recommend it now. They are both considerable divisions. You must remember this. In those divisions men will come to me two, three, and four times a day with some question of the construction of a statute. If I watch the thing closely I have a great many questions to answer, and of course they are not all written, and nearly everything involves investigation of one or two or three statutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you are not quite prepared to recommend a consolidation of those two divisions?

Mr. MANSUR. I can only say if any two are consolidated those should be selected which have similar work.

Mr. BINGHAM. How long have those divisions been in existence?

Mr. MANSUR. I have never had occasion to look into that matter, but I have looked back three or four years, and I know they were in existence then. Last year my force was cut down two clerks.

I want to call attention to the fact that claims under the pension act of 1890 have in the last year come in with multiplied force. On October 1, 1892, we had only 100,000 pension vouchers, and for the 1st of October, this year, we had 1,000,000. With that increase of work I lost two clerks, and we really need two more now.

Mr. COOMBS. That is in the pension division. Is the work continuous?

Mr. MANSUR. Yes; and it is increasing.

Mr. COOMBS. Is the work much behind?

Mr. MANSUR. Part of it is up within ninety days, and part is up within ten days.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER,  
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1893.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,

*Chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations  
in charge of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill:*

SIR: In response to the request of yourself and your subcommittee, when in personal attendance before you on November 27, last, I have the honor to inclose a statement, prepared by Mr. George Fort, chief of the Army back pay and bounty division of this office, which, I think, will furnish you all the information requested by your subcommittee in regard to claims for arrears of pay and bounty certified to the office of the Second Comptroller.

Very respectfully,

C. H. MANSUR,  
Second Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER,  
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1893.

Hon. C. H. MANSUR,

*Second Comptroller:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a statement relative to claims for arrears of pay and bounty certified to the Second Comptroller by the Second Auditor for disallowance, and examined and settled in the Army back pay and bounty division of this office.

Prior to the year 1882 claims asserted in cases where the Second Auditor found there was nothing due from the United States were not transmitted to this office. In a letter sent to each claimant he simply set forth the facts as shown by the records, mentioned the law applicable to the case, and disallowed the claim. Such action of the Auditor was not regarded as settling the rights of the claimants. Many of the claimants manifested dissatisfaction, and a few appealed to the Second Comptroller. The number of claims that were brought before this office on appeal in the twenty years preceding 1882 did not average 300 per year. Nearly all of the claims so acted upon by the Auditor have since been certified to this office for allowance or disallowance, and many of them have been allowed under the ample laws and liberal decisions promulgated since 1881.

On March 8, 1878, the Second Comptroller decided (pp. 31-38, vol. 40, L. B., and sections 388, 389, vol. 2, Digest of Decisions) that all claims formally presented to the Second Auditor must be examined and certified to by the Second Comptroller, whether any balance be due the claimant or not. The Second Auditor acted in accordance with said decision from January 2, 1882, until July 16, 1892, when a law was enacted which authorizes him to disallow "claims for arrears of pay and bounty in cases where it appears from the records and files of his office that payment in full has already been made to the soldier himself, or to his widow or legal heirs." In order that the effect of the act of July 16, 1892 (27 Stat., 194), so far as it relates to diminution of work in this office, may be more clearly ascertained, I give the following tabular statement, showing the number of claims certified for disallowance by the Second Auditor and the action of the Second Comptroller thereon, during the six years immediately preceding July 1, 1892, as well as during the period from the latter date to November 30, 1893:

*Claims certified by the Second Auditor for disallowance.*

During period from—	On hand at beginning of period.	Received during the period.	Settled by Comptroller during the period.	Amount allowed by Comptroller.	On hand at end of period.
July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	1, 049	13, 785	13, 891	\$47, 400. 93	943
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	943	10, 739	11, 417	40, 430. 02	265
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	265	9, 100	8, 528	20, 569. 38	837
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	837	9, 307	9, 912	11, 759. 63	232
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	232	13, 825	10, 202	10, 720. 56	3, 855
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	3, 855	13, 838	15, 263	12, 670. 10	2, 430
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	2, 430	2, 114	* 4, 147	† 7, 472. 95	397
July 1, 1893, to Nov. 30, 1893.....	397	1, 200	* 875	† 1, 935. 31	722

\* Of the 5,022 settled in period from July 1, 1892, to November 30, 1893, 251 (or about 5 per cent of the entire number) were allowed in sums ranging from \$1 to \$495.40, averaging about \$37.48, and aggregating (†) \$9,408.26.

The number of claims on appeal to the Second Comptroller under act of July 16, 1892, average about 6 per month. The Second Auditor's action has been affirmed in 92 per cent of such cases. In the remaining 8 per cent sums have been found due the claimants.

Very respectfully,

GEO. FORT,

*Chief of Army Back-Pay and Bounty Division.*

PRESENT ORGANIZATION SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 7.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 7, as follows:

ARMY BACK-PAY AND BOUNTY DIVISION.

The examination and settlement of claims for pay, allowances, and bounty reported by the Second Auditor, in cases of officers and enlisted men of the regular Army, volunteer force, and militia:

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 100
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3, 600
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4, 800
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2, 800
1 clerk at \$660.....	660
9 Total.....	13, 960

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below 95 per cent, a fair standard of efficiency: None.

ARMY PAYMASTERS' DIVISION.

Examination and settlement of accounts of disbursing officers of the Army, etc., audited by the Second Auditor.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 100
2 clerks of class 4.....	3, 600
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
3 clerks of class 1.....	3, 600
1 clerk at \$900.....	900
<hr/>	
8 Total.....	11, 600

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency (95 per cent): None.

## INDIAN DIVISION.

Examination and settlement of all accounts and claims relating to Indian affairs, audited by the Second Auditor.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 100
1 clerk of class 4.....	1, 800
2 clerks of class 3.....	3, 200
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
<hr/>	
6 Total.....	9, 700

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency (95 per cent): None.

## MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS DIVISION.

Examination and settlement of all claims audited by the Third Auditor, except pension-reimbursement claims.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 100
2 clerks of class 4.....	3, 600
3 clerks of class 3.....	4, 800
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
<hr/>	
8 Total.....	13, 100

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency (95 per cent): None.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DIVISION.

Examination and settlement of all accounts of disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Engineer Department, and Signal Service or Corps, audited by the Third Auditor.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 100
1 clerk of class 4.....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1, 600
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
2 clerks of class 1.....	2, 400
2 clerks at \$1, 000 each.....	2, 000
1 copyist detailed to office of Light-House Board.....	660
<hr/>	
9 Total.....	11, 960

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency (95 per cent): None.

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## ARMY PENSION DIVISION.

Examination and settlement of army pension agents' accounts and pension reimbursement claims audited by the Third Auditor.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,100
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2,800
3 clerks of class 1 .....	3,600
1 clerk .....	1,000
3 copyists, at \$900 each .....	2,700
1 copyist .....	660
<b>12 Total .....</b>	<b>14,660</b>

And 1 clerk, at \$840, detailed from Second Auditor's office and paid on rolls of said office.

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency (95 per cent): None.

## NAVY DIVISION.

Examination and settlement of accounts of disbursing officers of the Navy and Marine Corps (for pay, allowances, and pensions, etc.), and claims for pay, allowances, bounty, prize money, and pension reimbursement claims, etc., received in this office from the Fourth Auditor.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,100
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2,800
1 copyist .....	900
<b>6 Total .....</b>	<b>9,200</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency (95 per cent): None.

The following are not assigned to any division:

1 clerk of class 4 (confidential clerk to Second Comptroller) .....	\$1,800
1 messenger .....	840
3 laborers, at \$660 each .....	1,980
<b>5 Total .....</b>	<b>4,620</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

Including the Second Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller, 65 persons (including 1 detailed from the Second Auditor's office) are employed in this office, and 65 persons (including 1 on duty in office of the Light-House Board) are paid on the rolls of this office. There are two vacancies of class \$660.

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

## COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

### STATEMENT OF H. A. LOCKWOOD, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I believe you have 3 divisions, 1 of which is the customs division. What is the character of the work done in that particular division?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. The character of that work is the revision of the accounts which are stated by the First Auditor, relative to the collection of duties on imports, Chinese exclusion, immigration, Life-Saving Service, and light-houses. Those are the largest and most important.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What is the efficiency, and how do you determine the efficiency of the force in your office?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. It has been kept in the same manner as before. Each man's record is kept by the chief of division and that is divided by 24. It is impossible to get the exact rate, as it is a matter of opinion.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is all the force in your office efficient?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. They seem to be. There are 2 or 3 who were not quite efficient and they were dropped last year.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Have you reduced the force?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. It is exactly as it was.

Mr. ROBERTSON. When the report of this joint commission was made, it was stated that there was a vacancy in your office. Has this vacancy been filled?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is there any possible way in which you can reduce the number of persons in this division?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. We can not do it and keep up to a fair standard of efficiency.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I notice that you have 2 or 3 clerks who are 75 years old?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. There is one old gentleman in the office—only one I think—he is 75 years of age.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is he efficient?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; he writes an excellent hand; he is a \$1,200 clerk.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You have no way to suggest by which your force can be reduced?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. No, and keeping up the work as it is.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Can any of the divisions be consolidated?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. I think not.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Have you any clerks doing merely mechanical work?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. No, sir. We have a messenger doing a clerk's duty.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1893.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF APPROPRIATIONS, LEGISLATIVE BILL:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the statement requested by you showing the status of this office by divisions, and the number of employes, by grades, in each, from which it will be seen that the salaries of the "customs division" amounts to \$23,680, and of the "appointment division," \$19,500. The compensation of the Commissioner is \$4,000, and that of the deputy \$2,250. The aggregate sum of \$49,430 represents the total amount of the appropriation for this office.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. PUGH,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law 2.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 2, as follows:

#### CUSTOMS DIVISION.

Settlement of all the collection and disbursement accounts from the collectors of customs, and other disbursing officers of the Government. Amounts involved for the fiscal year 1893; collections, \$204,456,293.40; disbursements, \$19,398,223.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 100
2 clerks of class 4.....	3, 600
3 clerks of class 3.....	4, 800
*5 clerks of class 2.....	7, 000
4 clerks of class 1.....	4, 800
1 assistant messenger.....	720
1 laborer.....	660
<hr/> 17 Total.....	<hr/> 23, 680

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

\* One clerk of class 2 detailed to Secretary's office.



## APPOINTMENTS, BONDS, RECORD REFUNDS, ETC.

Record of appointments and bonds, warehouse and bond accounts, stubs of receipts, requisitions, record of fines and seizures, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,100
2 clerks of class 3 .....	3,200
6 clerks of class 2 .....	8,400
4 clerks of class 1 .....	4,800
1 clerk .....	1,000
<b>14 Total .....</b>	<b>19,500</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

The Commissioner of Customs revises and certifies the accounts of revenue collected from duties on imports and tonnage; fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the customs and navigation laws, and from miscellaneous sources connected with customs matters; accounts of the importation, withdrawal, transportation, and exportation of goods under the warehouse system; for disbursements for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, Revenue-Cutter Service, Life-Saving Service, shipping service, seal fisheries in Alaska; construction and maintenance of lights; Marine-Hospital Service; debentures, and excess of deposits for unascertained duties; refund of duties exacted in excess; approves and files the official bonds given by customs officers, and transmits their commissions; files the oaths of office of the persons paid in the accounts certified by him, and prepares for the use of the law officers of the Department the accounts of those in arrears under the heads above mentioned.

The office is organized in two divisions, viz, Customs and appointments, etc.

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

## FIRST AUDITOR.

**STATEMENT OF ERNEST P. BALDWIN, FIRST AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.**

Mr. BINGHAM. Have you any suggestions to make to the committee whereby any consolidation can be made in the force of your Bureau which would make the administration more efficient?

Mr. BALDWIN. That is a question about which I have had a great deal to do. I have had some experience in the consolidation of bureaus. When I reported to the Cockrell committee I wrote the manners, methods, etc., of the business for the Bureau with which I was connected. I have my ideas about it. When I speak of that I have in mind my own office force. We had 6 divisions in my office, but those 6 divisions have been consolidated by me to 4, the number provided by law, and it is all that is necessary in the Bureau. I made this consolidation because I did not see the necessity of having 2 men at \$1,800 when the act of Congress had made no provision for it. I consolidated the warehouse and the bond divisions, which is practically a part of the custom-house division, and I have consolidated the mint and subtreasury with the miscellaneous division. It is all the same work. That division of the mint and subtreasury was created to give a certain man a place or to give him the privilege of a chief while he was an \$1,800 clerk. I consolidated the mint and the subtreasury and the miscellaneous divisions into the miscellaneous division, and the warehouse and bond divisions into the custom-house division.

Mr. BINGHAM. Making four divisions instead of six?

Mr. BALDWIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. In that consolidation have you been able to effect any reduction in the force?

Mr. BALDWIN. None at all, because the same work is necessary to be done.

Mr. BINGHAM. You make no recommendation looking to a reduction of the force?

Mr. BALDWIN. When I came into the office we had on hand about 4,700 accounts. At the end of June the current work had been done and the accounts had been reduced to the number of 3,015. At the end of September the number of accounts had been still further reduced to 2,418, with 585 of those already examined. I think that is as low as the number of accounts on hand can be brought, when you consider that we have 37,000 accounts in a year. We have 671 disbursements.

Mr. COOMBS. What are these?

Mr. BALDWIN. We have all the accounts of the Treasury Department with the exception of the accounts relating to the receipts from the internal revenue. We have the accounts of the mints, the subtreasuries customs, appraisers, public buildings, light-houses, and Life-Saving Service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and a great many smaller ones. We have also the mint and assay offices, and everything of that kind.

Mr. COOMBS. You audit the accounts and see that they are legal and correct?

Mr. BALDWIN. Yes, sir; in the first place the accounts are received, recorded, and then transmitted to the chief of the division, who is supposed to examine them to see that they are in proper form, and then they go to the clerks.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is the work well up?

Mr. BALDWIN. When I came into the office I found the work behind about twenty months to two years. I think I will be able on the 1st of December, if I have good luck, to reduce that to the current work. I mean that there will be nothing in the office that has been there three months. The clerks have worked very hard, and they are doing extra work. I want to have it so that when I get up I can keep up. I have a list made out to put in the rooms where the clerks can all see it. Each man can see the work of another, and it creates a spirit between them which animates each man to keep the work on his desk up. They are working very well. The first requisite with me is that the work shall be correct, and after quality I consider quantity.

Mr. BINGHAM. You have made a number of changes in the subordinate places?

Mr. BALDWIN. In the clerical force there have been only about four and there have been three new messengers. Those changes I was compelled to make for the good of the service, and I recommended that those clerks who were receiving salaries which they did not earn—not only did not earn, but did not do anything—I never would have been able to have kept up the work if I had been compelled to retain the services of those people who were practically doing nothing except drawing their salaries. Those were absolutely worthless, and I decided that they should go out, and if a \$1,200 man was doing the work of a \$1,400 clerk and a \$1,400 clerk was doing the work of a \$1,200 clerk those places were exchanged.

As to the character of the work, I will say that every clerk engaged there is practically doing identically the same kind of work, so that some are getting \$1,800 and some \$900 and some \$1,200, and all are doing the same kind of work. One kind of work is just as difficult as the other.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is there not some way, by which that can be corrected?

Mr. BALDWIN. Yes, sir; of course there is some difficulty about it, and some of the older clerks have to instruct the new incoming ones, but after they get in, if a clerk is intelligent, he is soon able to do the work, and if not he is not kept in the office.

Mr. BINGHAM. Have you any criticism to make of any of your men?

Mr. BALDWIN. No, sir; I have guarded against that by making reductions.

Mr. BINGHAM. You have appointed five during this year. What is the character of that part of your force?

Mr. BALDWIN. In the first place, one of those was my private secretary, who is doing the work which was formerly done by three people. I made him do all the typewriting in the office, which keeps him very busy. He gets \$1,400.

Mr. DINGLEY. You say that there have been only five removals?

Mr. BALDWIN. There have been two resignations and I think that there have been seven removals.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you improved the character of your clerks?

Mr. BALDWIN. I think the work shows it.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you received any clerks from the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. BALDWIN. I have not got any from there. My experience is this: Where a young man is brought in from the Civil Service at \$900 and I find he is bright and smart, I go to the Department in which he is employed and ask the chief to let me have him.

Mr. BINGHAM. I see that you have one who is 70 years of age?

Mr. BALDWIN. I have made no appointment of that kind. We have several clerks there who have been in the office for some years. If there is a man there who is 70 years old I do not recollect the name. In one division there is a man who is recognized as being an authority on laws relating to the Department of Justice. He has been there a number of years, and has been in the Government service about forty years. He is to be reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,400. That will be done, and it is now pending the selection of a man for his place. The only reason for that is on account of his health, as he is unable to do the amount of work which he once did, and which should be done by a \$1,600 or \$1,800 clerk. Every change which has been made has been upon the ground of efficiency. That is the main point, his record in the office. That regulation of the office has not been established by me. Of course, I could make

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it prove anything, but I have not done it with that object. I called in counsel, the chiefs and the acting chief, and I asked them to advise me as to where improvements could be made.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no clerks doing merely mechanical work?

Mr. BALDWIN. No; none at all.

### PRESENT ORGANIZATION FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 4.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none..

Total number of divisions, 4, as follows:

This office having been recently rerated upon the ground of efficiency I have not at present any good reason to believe that any clerks are below a "fair grade of efficiency."

### CUSTOMS DIVISION.

Receipts and expenditures customs service, warehouse, and bond received from custom-houses, etc.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5,400
5 clerks of class 3 .....	8,000
4 clerks of class 2 .....	5,600
5 clerks of class 1 .....	6,000
1 copyist .....	900
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19 Total .....	27,900

### MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

Accounts of District of Columbia, Executive Departments, Fish Commission, Weather Bureau, and a vast number of miscellaneous accounts.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5,400
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6,400
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
6 clerks of class 1 .....	7,200
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 copyist .....	900
<hr/>	
17 Total .....	24,300

### JUDICIARY DIVISION.

Fees of U. S. marshals, attorneys, clerks, commissioners, rent of court rooms, and all judicial salaries and expenses U. S. courts.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4,200
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
2 copyists, at \$900 each .....	1,800
<hr/>	
10 Total .....	13,800

### PUBLIC DEBT DIVISION.

Redemption of public debt, including principal, premium, and interest, payment of interest, redemption of certificates of deposit, notes destroyed.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
2 clerks of class 2.....	2,800
5 clerks of class 1.....	6,000
8 Total.....	10,800

## NO DIVISION—UNDER AUDITOR.

Confidential clerk, mail clerk, record and stationery clerk, assistant messengers, and laborers.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 2.....	\$1,400
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	1,440
2 laborers, at \$660 each.....	1,320
7 Total.....	6,160

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

## SECOND AUDITOR.

## STATEMENT OF T. S. FARROW, SECOND AUDITOR.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please give us your name and the title of your office?

Mr. FARROW. Second Auditor's Office, and my name is T. Stobo Farrow.

The CHAIRMAN. How many divisions are there in your office?

Mr. FARROW. We have six divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you to state briefly the duties of the several divisions, beginning with the pay and bounty division.

Mr. FARROW. That has reference to all claims for pay and bounty of soldiers and audits the claims for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any of that work merely mechanical in its nature?

Mr. FARROW. There is some of it you can call clerical, but none that you can call merely mechanical.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of that clerical work?

Mr. FARROW. Well, a claim comes there and it is taken up and examined to ascertain the exact amount of the claim, examining the pay rolls to see whether the party is entitled to anything in the way of claim for pay and bounty or back pay.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there no work done in the division which consists merely in arranging papers, etc.

Mr. FARROW. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the division of inquiries and replies?

Mr. FARROW. The duty of the division of inquiries and replies is to investigate and answer any inquiries that come to the office from any Department or from the Pension Department more particularly, with reference to the name of a soldier who has put in a claim for a pension, whether he is entitled to anything, whether the name actually appears upon any rolls of the office, and any question which comes up in reference to a pension where they want any information from the original rolls.

The CHAIRMAN. That work is largely clerical.

Mr. FARROW. Well, we have combined or consolidated that with the archives, and that work, some of it, is mechanical. There are some clerks who are repairing, and restoring rolls.

The CHAIRMAN. You state this division has some of that work to do?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is under the special appropriation for repairing and restoring worn out and defaced rolls and vouchers?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation paid the clerks doing this work?

Mr. FARROW. I think there are two clerks who are getting \$720 a year, one getting \$600, and the others are getting \$55 a month, which is \$660 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How many clerks have you employed on that work?

Mr. FARROW. Thirty-four.

Mr. BINGHAM. They are not under civil service?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of the work now; how long before it will be completed?

Mr. FARROW. Well, sir, I can not tell how long before it will be completed. There is no way of telling when the work will be completed.

The CHAIRMAN. Why so?

Mr. FARROW. From the fact that the rolls which are being repaired are continually being injured by frequent use and application and it requires some repairing all the time, and we have not been able to finish it up.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of defaced and mutilated and worn-out rolls?

Mr. FARROW. That I could not answer.

The CHAIRMAN. This work has been under way, as I understand, about ten years?

Mr. FARROW. It has not been quite so long as that. It began in 1888, I think; was it not, Mr. Wetzel?

Mr. WETZEL. I do not know when the first appropriation was made.

Mr. FARROW. I found it in operation when I came in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the exact work done under the appropriation for the repair of worn-out and defaced rolls and vouchers?

Mr. FARROW. The clerk takes the rolls and repairs them, pastes them up with vellum, a thin prepared cloth, with mucilage, so that you can see through it, pasting the vellum upon them and renewing or recopying portions which are too badly defaced to paste up.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not you apply the card index system to these rolls?

Mr. FARROW. We are applying it to some extent.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent?

Mr. FARROW. Well, there are some rolls carded. I do not know exactly to what extent the carding has progressed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not entirely practicable to apply this system to all the rolls in your office?

Mr. FARROW. I do not know whether it would be practical to apply it altogether. As I mentioned awhile ago, I found this system in vogue when I came into the office there a few months ago. I have made some few changes since I went in there, and I am studying the matter and am trying to get at the bottom of it in order to see what reforms can be made there.

The CHAIRMAN. This card system has been applied to these rolls to some extent?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many rolls have you indexed in that way?

Mr. FARROW. Well, that I can not answer definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any being indexed in that way now?

Mr. FARROW. Being carded; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not the entire force of 34 clerks be employed on this system of card indexing?

Mr. FARROW. We have the entire force at work, not all carding, some are carding and some are pasting vellum upon the defaced rolls, and some are copying, but they are all engaged in the work of repairing and restoring these rolls.

The CHAIRMAN. Some clerks are copying the rolls?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir; some rolls are being copied.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose are they being copied?

Mr. FARROW. Because of the fact that the rolls are in such a bad condition that frequent reference would destroy the rolls entirely, put them in a worse condition; and they are copying such ones so they can be referred to, so as not to go to the original roll.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the card-index system was applied to these rolls as in the War Department, how long would it require to complete the work?

Mr. FARROW. Well, I can not tell you how long it will take. I contemplate making some changes in that respect and adopt that system but I have not been able to do it as yet. I originally consolidated 4 divisions, abolished or consolidated several divisions, reducing them in number from 10 to 6. The law has provided heretofore for only 6 divisions, and I found when I came into the office there were 10 and I have reduced the number of divisions by consolidating some of them to 6, the number provided for by law. And in making that consolidation I put the inquiries and replies with the archives division.

The CHAIRMAN. The archives division has charge of the work of repairing and restoring rolls?

Mr. FARROW. It has, as at present constituted.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please send to the committee a statement in writing giving the exact condition of this work of restoring and repairing worn-out and defaced rolls and vouchers; that is to say, the number of rolls and vouchers yet to be repaired; and also how long it will require and what force will be necessary to complete this work under the old system; also how long it will require and what expense will be involved in applying the card-index system to these rolls?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that the clerks employed are receiving not to exceed \$60 a month. Is that correct?

Mr. FARROW. There are two, I think, receiving \$60 a month, one receiving \$50 a month, and the remaining number are receiving \$55 a month.

Mr. COOMBS. That is out of this appropriation?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. I did not understand that comes under any division here?

Mr. FARROW. It is under the archives division, as at present constituted. It was under the head of "Inquiries and replies," but they have been consolidated under the head of "Archives."

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work done in the Indian division?

Mr. BINGHAM. May I not be allowed to ask one question in this connection? Why in the division of inquiries and replies there have been 17 changes up to this time?

Mr. FARROW. In the division of inquiries and replies?

Mr. BINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. FARROW. There have been more than that.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is the number given here; do you say there have been more than that?

Mr. FARROW. Those seventeen changes were made just before I came into the office by the previous Auditor. The appropriation was not sufficient to run the number of clerks they had on the rolls for the fiscal year and he dismissed or recommended the dismissal of seventeen clerks just before I came into the office, and there were seven or eight after I came in who were dismissed sometime in May or June on account of the deficient appropriation. The roll had been overcrowded.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give the character of the work done in the Indian division?

Mr. FARROW. That is to audit the accounts which are sent there from the Indian Commissioner, all matters relating to Indian affairs and requisitions made for the payment of Indian matters; contractors and disbursing agents under the different treaties.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any of the work merely clerical?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir; it is not entirely clerical. There is judgment required in auditing. My last annual report gives at the head of each one of these divisions, in a few words, the duties performed in these different divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. You can state that to us as we go along. Are any of these clerks employed on such work as merely assorting and arranging papers?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You may state briefly the duties performed by the archives division.

Mr. FARROW. That is in reference to the rolls and other papers which are filed away; they have to be examined by the clerks of that division and an account kept by them and information furnished to other divisions as it is needed from the files.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the bookkeepers' division; does the title indicate the duties of that division?

Mr. FARROW. The title indicates the duties of that division.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that division a chief?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is ordnance, medical, and miscellaneous division; state briefly the duties of that division.

Mr. FARROW. That division has been combined now with the paymaster's division. The paymaster's division and the ordnance, medical, and miscellaneous divisions have been combined under the title of "paymaster's, ordnance, and medical division." The paymaster has the auditing of the accounts of the regular disbursing officers of the Army and the Ordnance Department and medical supplies. The disbursing officers of those departments send in there these accounts and they are audited and go from our office to the Second Comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the mail division.

Mr. FARROW. The mail division is combined now with the mail and property division. They were separate divisions, but they are now combined under the head of mail and property division. They receive all mail which comes into the office and stamp all papers and letters and give directions for the sending of them to the proper division, and keep a record of any important papers which pass through the office, and also examine all mail which goes out of the office and stamp it and see that the papers purporting to be transmitted are in the letters and properly directed and stamped.

Mr. COOMBS. Simply inclosing?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work done by the property division?

Mr. FARROW. That is the auditing of clothing and camp equipage of the Army;

all accounts of disbursing officers for furnishing clothing for any portion of the Army, in forts as well as in camp.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of work done by the investigation of frauds division.

Mr. FARROW. That has been abolished or rather combined with pay and bounty. Those are cases arising principally from the pay and bounty division where there was a suspicion of fraud which needed investigation and they were set apart and transferred to the frauds division, but in reducing the number of divisions we put that back in the pay and bounty division, so that now it only constitutes a part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The effect of the consolidation will be to reduce the expenditures without impairing the efficiency of the service?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir; it did not reduce expenditures, because there were only six chiefs of divisions who were appropriated for.

The CHAIRMAN. But you had men at \$1,800 detailed as chiefs?

Mr. FARROW. Detailed in charge of these divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. These clerks perform the duties of clerks under the consolidation?

Mr. FARROW. Then these were performing some duties as clerks; they were merely acting chief of divisions, not receiving pay as chiefs of divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, but they did but little clerical duty while acting as chief?

Mr. FARROW. Nearly all of them did some clerical duties besides acting as chief.

The CHAIRMAN. It was in the interest of the service to consolidate that division?

Mr. FARROW. Yes; and it does save to some extent.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you accomplish by the consolidation?

Mr. FARROW. It does accomplish something in the way of their having a little more time to apply to clerical work.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, will you state in a few words the condition of the work of your bureau. Are you up with current work?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir; not entirely; but we are pretty well up with the current work and a little nearer up than we were a year ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any divisions in arrears?

Mr. FARROW. Well, archives, or rather that portion of it which was formerly under the head of inquiries and replies is not up with the work exactly, but it has been caused by the change in the pension laws which increased the work of that division, making a larger number of inquiries and replies coming in continuously, and it happens whenever there is any change in the pension laws.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there, aside from the force employed in repairing these rolls, any other part of the force engaged in work which is merely mechanical such as assorting and arranging papers?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir; I do not think there is.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no clerk engaged in that sort of business?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your clerks efficient?

Mr. FARROW. Well, sir, I found some of them were not as efficient as I thought they should be and I have made some changes, but I have been slow in making or recommending changes on account of wanting to become more familiar with the work required of these clerks; but I think there are some there now who are not efficient, that is not very efficient, and I contemplate making some further changes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the occasion of the inefficiency?

Mr. FARROW. Well, we have some clerks there who are old and feeble and who are not physically able to do the work as they were in former years. There are some who have been there for twenty-five or thirty years.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some very old clerks?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those clerks efficient?

Mr. FARROW. Well, of course they are not doing the same amount of work a young man could do with some experience, and yet they are doing more work than a new clerk would do without any experience.

The CHAIRMAN. What salaries are these clerks 75 years of age receiving?

Mr. FARROW. I could not tell you that without a good deal of investigation. If I had anticipated a good many of these questions I would have made an investigation before coming up.

The CHAIRMAN. In the communication requested of you please state the compensation received by each one of the clerks from 70 to 75 years of age.

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you reduced the compensation of any of the old clerks?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir; I have reduced the compensation of several of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they very old clerks?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir; some of the old clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean some of the clerks who are listed as from 65 to 70 years old?

Mr. FARROW. If you could give me the names of any clerks I could give you perhaps a more definite answer, but I can not recollect exactly the names of the men I have reduced, and I do not know the exact ages of those parties. I have reduced some who are old and who, I thought, were not earning the salary which they were getting.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you report, as required by law, the number of inefficient clerks?

Mr. FARROW. You mean in my annual report?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; the law requires each head of Department to report to Congress with his annual estimates the number of inefficient clerks in his Department?

Mr. FARROW. I can not say I regarded that statute as requiring me to embrace in my annual report, which is sent to the Secretary, the number of inefficient clerks. I have been weeding out a number of inefficient clerks, as I found them without waiting for the annual report.

The CHAIRMAN. The law requires each head of a Department to report to Congress each year the number of inefficient clerks, and my question was whether this law had been complied with.

Mr. FARROW. No former report has ever contained such a report of inefficient clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. I think nearly all of them made this report last year.

Mr. DINGLEY. How many appointments have there been in your office since you came in?

Mr. FARROW. There have been six chiefs of divisions.

Mr. DINGLEY. I mean outside of that. You spoke of removals of inefficient clerks. Did you fill their vacancies by new appointments?

Mr. FARROW. Some I reduced from a higher salary to a lower, and some I promoted. Some vacancies have been filled by transfer from other Departments and I applied to the Civil Service Commission for the filling of two vacancies, and they have not been filled yet. I have several vacancies there in the classified service now in the office, and then I have two clerks who are away who are carried on our rolls, but not receiving any pay.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you had occasion to notice the efficiency of clerks appointed under civil-service rules as compared with other clerks? I did not know but what you might have been able to form some opinion respecting their efficiency.

Mr. FARROW. No, sir; I have had no opportunity of judging, and I do not know.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do you ask for any additional force?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 6.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 6, as follows:

#### BOOKKEEPER'S DIVISION.

Keeps a journal and ledger record of disbursing officers' accounts audited by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller, and also a record of all appropriations involved and of requisitions on the Treasury for disbursing the same.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6,400
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4,200
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
10 Total .....	15,000

#### PAYMASTERS—ORDNANCE AND MEDICAL.

Audits accounts of Army paymasters, and accounts of ordnance and medical departments, and also numerous miscellaneous claims.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3,600
7 clerks of class 3 .....	11,200
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
3 clerks of class 1 .....	3,600
14 Total .....	21,800



# 40) LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## PAY AND BOUNTY.

Audits soldiers' claims for pay and bounty, clothing, etc., and of contract surgeons, sutlers, posttraders, etc.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5, 400
21 clerks of class 3 .....	33, 600
32 clerks of class 2 .....	44, 800
29 clerks of class 1 .....	34, 800
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	2, 000
3 clerks, at \$900 each .....	2, 700
1 clerk .....	840
<hr/> 92 Total .....	<hr/> 126, 140

## MAIL AND PROPERTY.

Receives, stamps, and distributes all mail matter received and sent out by the office; registers important papers; briefs all claims and stamps accompanying papers, and audits Army officers accounts for clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, etc.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3, 600
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4, 200
4 clerks of class 1 .....	4, 800
<hr/> 11 Total .....	<hr/> 16, 200

## ARCHIVES.

Has charge of Army pay rolls and records pertaining thereto; repairs and restores said rolls and furnishes information therefrom to the other departments.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3, 600
2 clerks of class 3 .....	3, 200
5 clerks of class 2 .....	7, 000
14 clerks of class 1 .....	16, 800
6 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	6, 000
2 clerks, at \$900 each .....	1, 800
1 clerk .....	720
2 clerks, at \$660 each .....	1, 320

### *Unclassified: Repairing rolls.*

2 clerks, at \$720 each .....	1, 440
30 clerks, at \$660 each .....	19, 800
1 clerk .....	600
<hr/> 68 Total .....	<hr/> 64, 280

## INDIAN.

Audits accounts of Indian agents and other disbursing officers, and the claims of contractors and employes for supplies and services.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3, 600
7 clerks of class 3 .....	11, 200
8 clerks of class 1 .....	9, 600
2 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	2, 000
1 clerk .....	840
<hr/> 29 Total .....	<hr/> 40, 440

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECOND AUDITOR,  
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1893.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to return herewith the forms furnished me with the blanks filled up, giving the information you desire as to the organization of the several divisions of the Second Auditor's office, the character of the work done, and number and compensation of the persons employed in each division.

As to the number and salaries of employes below a fair standard of efficiency I would respectfully state that for the purposes of promoting the efficiency of the service in this office and of making a more equitable apportionment of the compensation paid for services rendered I have made such reductions, dismissals, and promotions from time to time as a fair standard of efficiency seemed to require, and propose to take similar action as such conditions are developed in order that a fair standard of efficiency may be maintained.

As to the messengers and laborers, there are 1 messenger at \$840, 3 assistant messengers at \$720 each, and 8 laborers at \$660, who are not assigned to any particular divisions, but perform the duties generally required of messengers and laborers.

In reply to your inquiries relative to certain classes of work in this office I have the honor to furnish the following information:

Under the act of Congress approved July 31, 1886, appropriating \$21,000 "for the purpose of restoring and repairing the worn-out and defaced rolls in the Second Auditor's office," which has been reenacted each year since, the following is a résumé of the work performed:

Fiscal year ending—	Rolls and vouchers.		Abstracts.	
	Repaired.	Pages copied.*	Repaired.	Copied.
June 30—				
1887.....	4, 583	2, 994	.....	11, 971
1888.....	2, 809	3, 231	.....	6, 069
1889.....	2, 012	2, 839	.....	4, 928
1890.....	5, 699	4, 467	.....	1, 334
1891.....	6, 471	1, 036	.....	772
1892.....	15, 994	1, 078	.....	1, 395
1893.....	8, 460	1, 140	2, 068	16
	46, 028	16, 785	2, 068	26, 485

\* About 2 pages to the roll.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the time necessary to complete this class of work. So long as the necessity exists for examining rolls so long will the wear and tear of them continue. The rolls are made of poor material and some of them are very old. Since the passage of the act of Congress (1892) granting pensions to soldiers of the Indian wars (1832 to 1842) the rolls covering that period have been in constant use, and the most of them are worn and torn so badly as to require a thorough overhauling either for copying or repairing. The same is true, in a less degree, of the rolls of the Mexican war.

As to the card indexing, I would state that in September, 1889, the registers of payments to volunteer soldiers of the late war not required in the current business of the pay department were transferred to this office. On examination it was found that many of the books were in such a dilapidated condition that the question arose whether it was best to rebind, copy, or restore them in some other manner. After due consideration it was decided to card index them. This work was commenced in January, 1890, and completed in April, 1892. As a result the time employed in searching for a payment is reduced 75 per cent.

As this work neared completion the card-indexing of payments to enlisted men absent from their commands in hospitals, parole camps, detached service, etc., was commenced. This system is a great saving of time in searching for such payments. And what is of equal importance the wear and tear of one class of muster and pay rolls, already much dilapidated, will be greatly reduced if not rendered unnecessary, and the necessity of copying and repairing such rolls will be largely obviated. Payments to officers of the late war are not carded, nor are payments to enlisted men on company rolls, as good registers to such payments are in existence. No accurate estimate can be made of the time necessary to complete this work, but at the present rate it will take several years.

## 42 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The card-indexing of the old war records (prior to 1861) was rendered necessary by the complex system of that period: When completed, the work of looking for payments will be reduced to the minimum.

The following is a resumé of card-indexing:

From Paymaster-General's books (commencing January, 1891, completed April, 1892).....	728, 627
From vouchers (12,197) to June 30—	
1891 (commenced April 1, 1891).....	8, 813
1892.....	259, 733
1893.....	288, 116
	556, 662
From paymaster's account to June 30—	
1891 (commenced June 1, 1891, ceased October, 1893).....	2, 211
1892.....	66, 849
1893.....	61, 372
	130, 432
From old war books (commenced 1891).....	165, 479
Grand total.....	1, 581, 200

Very respectfully, yours,

T. STORO FARROW,  
*Auditor.*

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

### THIRD AUDITOR.

#### STATEMENT OF SAMUEL BLACKWELL, THIRD AUDITOR.

MR. DINGLEY. Will you state very briefly the work that you have to do in your office?

MR. BLACKWELL. We have four divisions in the Third Auditor's office.

MR. DINGLEY. You consolidated some divisions?

MR. BLACKWELL. Yes, sir; we have consolidated some; we formerly had seven.

MR. DINGLEY. There are six stated last year.

MR. BLACKWELL. We have now only four.

THE CHAIRMAN. What divisions have you consolidated?

MR. BLACKWELL. Well, the miscellaneous division and the horse-claim division have been put into the claims division.

MR. DINGLEY. You have assigned them to a new division now known as the claims division?

MR. BLACKWELL. No.

MR. DINGLEY. You had the miscellaneous claims division before?

MR. BLACKWELL. We had a collection division and a horse claims division, and they have both been put into the miscellaneous claims division. That is it. Now, the duties of the army and pension division embraces the auditing and settling the accounts of the several agents for paying Army pensions and the adjustment of all matters relating to payments from the Army pension appropriation. These necessitate the keeping of an account with each pensioner from the time when his name is inscribed upon the roll until the pension ceases by death, limitation, or otherwise. The roll books of this office are prepared with great care from data furnished in each case by the Commissioner of Pensions.

They correspond in every important particular with those of the several pension agents, and cover the period from 1798 up to the present time. They show the date of commencement and rates of all pensions, and the amounts of all payments made or due in each case, so that any error in payment made by an agent whose accounts are under consideration can at once be detected. The increasing magnitude of the pension disbursements, and correspondingly the increasing work of this division, is shown by the following table. The number of vouchers paid by pension agents has increased, year by year, from 1,226,119, involving \$59,906,501.69 in 1883, to 3,669,009, involving \$155,071,506.98, in 1893.

MR. DINGLEY. That is sufficient in that direction.

MR. BLACKWELL. Just let me show how the increase is—200 per cent from 1884 to 1894—200 per cent in ten years; while the clerical force of the division has increased from 49 to 61, 30 per cent only, in the same period.

MR. DINGLEY. Are you behindhand in the work?

MR. BLACKWELL. I will just show our statement exactly.

MR. DINGLEY. Just state how much you are behind.

Mr. BLACKWELL. At the close of the fiscal year there were in the office unexamined 1,285,310 pension vouchers, representing about four months' work.

Mr. DINGLEY. During the past year has it been brought up to the current work more closely?

Mr. BLACKWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. So you are gaining on it now?

Mr. BLACKWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. That is, you are able to attend to practically what is equivalent to current work and to get off some back work?

Mr. BLACKWELL. Yes, sir; we are up with the current work and getting nearer up with the whole work.

Mr. DINGLEY. Can the divisions of your office be further consolidated with efficiency?

Mr. BLACKWELL. I do not think they can, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you any clerks whom you regard as inefficient clerks?

Mr. BLACKWELL. Yes, sir; I am sure we have some inefficient clerks.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have any been removed for inefficiency?

Mr. BLACKWELL. Not since I came in, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have any been reduced in compensation?

Mr. BLACKWELL. No, sir; we have got that prepared now ready for action in the matter, and we expect to make recommendation for some reductions, some promotions, and some dismissals.

The CHAIRMAN. For inefficiency?

Mr. BLACKWELL. Yes, sir; for inefficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

Mr. BLACKWELL. Well, sir, we have got about 10 noted which we are going to recommend for dismissal?

Mr. BINGHAM. Under the civil service?

Mr. BLACKWELL. Under the civil service.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are these very old men, many of them?

Mr. BLACKWELL. Some of them are old. That is not the chief trouble, although that is with some of them one of the troubles.

Mr. DINGLEY. I see there is one clerk who is reported as unassigned, whose age is put at 80. What is that? Is that a clerk under pay who is not performing any duties?

Mr. BLACKWELL. No, sir; we have no such clerks.

Mr. DINGLEY. He is put down on this report as unassigned.

Mr. BLACKWELL. This is of May 24 last, and on July 1 this old gentleman, who is put down here as unassigned, had a substitute there, Gen. Edwards, who was relieved by the order of the Secretary dismissing all substitutes.

Mr. DINGLEY. So he is not there?

Mr. BLACKWELL. We have no unemployed men there.

Mr. DINGLEY. I see the oldest is 80.

Mr. BLACKWELL. We have a very old man there still, Carl Rosen, a German, who is used almost entirely in translating, interpreting foreign correspondence. He keeps up regular work, too, and a good many of our pensioners are foreigners and our correspondence is rather extensive with foreign pensioners.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is the work of your office increasing or decreasing at the present time?

Mr. BLACKWELL. Through our office we paid out \$11,000,000 more during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, than the year preceding, showing our work is increasing. We pay the entire Army pensions, and while we have dropped 20,000 from the roll we have added 33,000, which is a net gain of 13,000 since I came into the office the 1st of June.

Mr. BINGHAM. Under the act of 1890?

Mr. BLACKWELL. The increase was largely under the act of 1890.

Mr. DINGLEY. You think you can not reduce your force with justice to the work?

Mr. BLACKWELL. In ten years we have increased the work 200 per cent and only added to the force of the office something like 30 per cent. We pay every Army pensioner from the Revolution down.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 4.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 4, as follows:

#### ARMY PENSION DIVISION

Audits accounts of the several agents for paying pensions and adjusts all matters relating to payments from Army pension appropriations.

# 44 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
6 clerks of class 3, at \$1,600.....	9,600
25 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400.....	35,000
22 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200.....	26,400
8 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	8,000
6 copyists at \$900 each.....	5,400
2 laborers, at \$660 each.....	1,320
<b>68 Total.....</b>	<b>89,520</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: Five, at \$1,400; four, at \$1,200; two, at \$1,000; one, at \$900; total, 12.

## MILITARY DIVISION.

Examination and auditing of accounts of quartermasters, commissaries, engineers of the Army, U. S. Military Academy, and miscellaneous accounts.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
7 clerks of class 3, at \$1,600.....	11,200
13 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400.....	18,200
4 clerks of class 1, 1,200.....	4,800
1 clerk.....	1,000
1 messenger.....	660
1 laborer.....	480
<b>30 Total.....</b>	<b>40,140</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: Four, class 2, \$1,400; two, class 1, \$1,200; one, class E, \$1,000.

## CLAIMS DIVISION.

The examination and auditing of all claims within the jurisdiction of the Third Auditor, except claims payable from the pension fund.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
3 clerks of class 4, at \$1,800.....	5,400
4 clerks of class 3, at \$1,600.....	6,400
12 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400.....	16,800
3 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200.....	3,600
1 clerk.....	1,000
6 laborers, at \$660 each.....	3,960
<b>29 Total.....</b>	<b>39,160</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: Four, class 2, \$1,400; one, class 1, \$1,200; one, class A, \$1,000; one, class 4, \$1,800; one, class 3, \$1,600.

## BOOKKEEPERS' DIVISION.

Wherein is kept a complete record of public funds appropriated and expended on account of quartermaster, subsistence, and engineer bureaus, army pensions, and miscellaneous claims.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
3 clerks of class 3, at \$1,600 each.....	4,800
4 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400 each.....	5,600
1 laborer.....	660
<b>10 Total.....</b>	<b>14,860</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, one, at \$1,400.

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

## FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

## STATEMENT OF C. B. MORTON, FOURTH AUDITOR.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice that you have cut down the five divisions to three.

Mr. MORTON. No, sir; there are but three divisions provided for by the appropriation.

Mr. COOMBS. What are those divisions?

Mr. MORTON. The three divisions are the bookkeepers' division, navy, pay, and pension division, and what is called the record and prize-money division.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice that there is put down there the general claims division and the paymasters' division.

Mr. MORTON. I came here but a short time ago and I found that the claims division was in charge of a \$1,600 clerk, and I recommended to the Secretary that he be promoted to an \$1,800 position, and one occupying an \$1,800 position be reduced to \$1,600, so if the present condition of things continues, the \$1,800 clerk—

Mr. COOMBS. But I notice here that it is put down general claims division, bookkeepers' Division, record and prize money Division, necessarily implying that there are five chiefs of divisions, while in the bill there are only three chiefs provided for.

Mr. MORTON. That is all that has been provided for for some term of years, and the work of the office has been divided up so that two divisions have acting chiefs of the \$1,800 class, or will be if the recommendation is approved by the Secretary.

Mr. COOMBS. Is there any work in your department which is simply mechanical?

Mr. MORTON. No, sir; none whatever. We audit the Navy accounts simply, nothing else. We have nothing to do but that. You will see from the reports there for the last ten years that the work has been very materially increased by reason of the very large appropriations by Congress for the building of new ships.

Mr. COOMBS. You have the construction accounts to audit?

Mr. MORTON. We have all the accounts of the Navy Department, including pensions; the accounts of the officers abroad, naval exchange, through August Belmont & Co., the construction rolls at the navy yard; transportation accounts of all ordnance and armor plate and everything pertaining to the Navy that is sent from this yard and others to the Pacific coast, and we have accounts from naval officers stationed at different legations abroad. Their accounts are all audited from our bureau.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you regard all the clerks in your employ as efficient or inefficient?

Mr. MORTON. In that connection I would say, generally, the work of our bureau sometimes lets up a little. Take the general claims divisions. It depends very largely upon the past acts of Congress and future acts of Congresses. Also decisions of the Court of Claims affecting claims which are decided against the Government, necessitating going over a very large number of cases; but there are two clerks now who are detailed to other bureaus, and my judgment is that those clerks could be dispensed with. One of them is detailed to the Fifth Auditor's Office, and I wish to say in that connection that I had been here but two weeks in the office when I had a request from the warrant division, Congress being in extra session, that they would like to have the estimates come in and I sent it up as before, but from an investigation made since then I am satisfied that two of our clerks detailed might be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the class?

Mr. MORTON. One is a \$1,600 clerk detailed, I think, in the chief clerk's office, or one of the divisions in the Secretary's office, and the other is a \$1,200 clerk. I should say leave the \$1,200 and take a \$1,400.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the \$1,200-clerk detailed for duty?

Mr. MORTON. To the Fifth Auditor's office.

Mr. BINGHAM. Temporarily?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir; but sometime—well, I can not answer that question intelligently because I have been here about three months, a little short of that time.

Mr. DINGLEY. I will say although Mr. Morton has been in this position but about two months he was Commissioner of Navigation under the other administration of Mr. Cleveland, and therefore has had a good deal of experience in matters connected with the Treasury office.

Mr. MORTON. Somewhat.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be well to give the name of the \$1,600 clerk?

Mr. MORTON. H. P. C. Holt.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the other?

Mr. MORTON. It is Miss Triplett.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think these clerks can be dispensed with?

Mr. MORTON. I think we can buckle down a little harder to the work and accomplish it. Now, one thing in connection with the work of our bureau. Under the passage of the act of 1890 we are in our bureau on a small scale like Col. Ainsworth's bureau. There is not a day that passes but, it is singular enough, the Navy Department calls on us; that is in regard to the service record of any man in the Navy. We have, of course, the rolls of the paymasters and they must necessarily be absolutely correct. We have the rolls from the commencement of the Government to the present time, and we have a great many calls, and while it is not provided by statute at all we have a great many calls from States to furnish the record of the Navy. Massachusetts has gone very extensively into that work, and, always getting the consent of our superior officers to do it, we have very generally complied with their request.

Mr. COOMBS. You have no other recommendations to make?

Mr. MORTON. No, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. The other men you regard as efficient?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir; the work of our bureau is very well up to date, as much as it can be. You will readily see that it requires a high grade of clerks. We have got quite a number of \$1,600 and \$1,400 clerks. We ought not to have many ladies on that sort of work.

Mr. COOMBS. Do not you think that they are generally efficient?

Mr. MORTON. No, sir; not on this class of work.

Mr. DINGLEY. That is on this particular kind of work?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But I understood you to say we could drop the \$1,600 and \$1,400 clerks.

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir. I thought we could do that. I would rather reserve a \$1,200 than a \$1,400. We have two vacancies; one by death, and one dismissed by my recommendation to the Secretary, and it would be necessary to fill one, and I should recommend taking the \$1,400, if it meets with the approval of the committee, rather than the \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no other suggestions?

Mr. MORTON. I do not think I could dispense with more with proper regard to the interests of the Government.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE FOURTH AUDITOR,  
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1894.

Mr. JAS. C. COURTS,  
*Clerk, Committee on Appropriations.*

SIR: The reports requested in your letter of the 14th instant are furnished herewith.

It is not possible to report the divisions in the order of their importance; each has its distinct duties of equal importance to the Government or the citizen.

No assignment has ever been made by law of chiefs to any division; in the organic law of 1875 there were appropriated for three chiefs, and they were assigned to three of the six divisions then existing, being given to the most experienced and capable clerks; since that time frequent changes have been made by various auditors as they deemed advisable for the better conduct of public business.

Three clerks are on the pay roll of the office who do not appear on the lists, one at \$1,600, detailed in the Secretary's office, one at \$1,400, confidential clerk to Auditor, and one at \$1,200 in the Fifth Auditor's Office.

Very respectfully,

C. B. MORTON,  
*Auditor.*

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 3.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation, for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 2.

Total number of divisions, 5, as follows:

#### PAYMASTER'S DIVISION.

Examines and adjusts accounts of all paymasters of ships of the U. S. Navy, accounts of the Marine Corps, and all railroad accounts.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
4 clerks of class 3.....	6,400
3 clerks of class 2.....	4,200
2 clerks of class 1.....	2,400
1 copyist.....	900
1 messenger for use of whole office.....	840
1 assistant messenger for use of whole office.....	720
2 laborers, at \$660 each, for use of whole office.....	1,320
15 Total.....	18,780

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## NAVY PAY DIVISION.

Examines accounts of Navy pay offices and stations, allotments, Navy pensions, fiscal agents, and attachés at legations, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
3 clerks of class 3.....	4,800
2 clerks of class 1.....	2,400
7 Total.....	11,000

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## GENERAL CLAIMS DIVISION.

Adjusts all claims of a miscellaneous character, as pay, bounty, mileage, travel, arising in Navy and Marine Corps.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

3 clerks of class 3.....	\$4,800
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
2 clerks of class 1.....	2,400
1 clerk.....	1,000
2 copyists, at \$900 each.....	1,800
9 Total.....	11,400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## BOOKKEEPER'S DIVISION.

Keeps ledger accounts of all appropriations for Navy and Marine Corps and accounts of all disbursing officers and reported accounts of claimants.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
2 clerks of class 3.....	3,200
2 clerks of class 2.....	2,800
5 Total.....	8,000

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

## RECORD AND PRIZE DIVISION.

In charge of all matters arising in prize, registers all correspondence of office, answers all inquiries from Pension Office, etc., makes all reports to Congress, committees, and Departments.



*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
4 clerks of class 1.....	4, 800
3 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	3, 000
2 copyists at \$900 each.....	1, 800
1 copyist .....	800
11 Total.....	12, 200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

## FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

## STATEMENT OF J. J. WILLIE, DEPUTY FIFTH AUDITOR.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will you briefly give to the committee the character of the work of your several divisions?

Mr. WILLIE. Our bureau is a very small one. I think we have only about 28 clerks, and it is divided into three divisions, the consular, miscellaneous, and the internal revenue divisions; and the class of work performed for the past year, accounts examined and paid, 15,645.

Mr. BINGHAM. I do not care about the number. I just wish the character of the work done.

Mr. WILLIE. The consular service: We examine all the accounts of the consuls, ministers, commercial agents, etc. Then in the miscellaneous division we have the sugar bounty and direct taxes and the payments of the internal-revenue collectors; and in the internal-revenue division we audit the accounts of the internal-revenue collectors of the Government. Those are about the main divisions of the office.

Mr. COOMBS. You audit the internal revenue accounts?

Mr. WILLIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. How is your work; about up to the average standard?

Mr. WILLIE. I think it is about up. We are required and have had for sometime past some detail—I mean clerks detailed from other bureaus. I suppose there are now probably 4 or 5 detailed there.

Mr. COOMBS. Have you a clerk by the name of Holt detailed from the Fourth Auditor's office?

Mr. WILLIE. No sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Or Miss Triplett?

Mr. WILLIE. We have Miss Triplett.

Mr. COOMBS. Is she absolutely necessary?

Mr. WILLIE. We have found her so up to the present time.

Mr. COOMBS. The recommendation of the Fourth Auditor is that he can get along without her. Can you get along without her?

Mr. WILLIE. No; we have found her necessary, and we have found a use for 4 or 5 clerks we have detailed necessary. Our force is very small and we audit there over \$700,000,000 a year with 28 clerks.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do you ask for any additional clerks?

Mr. WILLIE. No, sir; we have not.

Mr. BINGHAM. Can you get along and administer your office without the continuance of this temporary force from some other bureaus?

Mr. WILLIE. No, sir; I do not think we could. We do not require that perhaps permanently, it is only now and then that we have to call in this extra force.

Mr. BINGHAM. And these 4 or 5 additional clerks have been but a short time with you?

Mr. WILLIE. No, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. I thought I asked you in regard to that. For instance, this Miss Triplett; if she is to be dismissed from the service entirely and you could not call upon any one else, could you get along?

Mr. WILLIE. Then I could not get along without her, because at certain times we require her assistance.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do you consider your force an efficient force?

Mr. WILLIE. I think so. They are most of them experienced clerks who have been there for some time.

Mr. COOMBS. Does your department audit the accounts of consuls where property is left in their hands?

Mr. WILLIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. And you have the settlement of those accounts?

Mr. WILLIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Is that a large department in the business?

Mr. WILLIE. Not a great deal.

Mr. COOMBS. It is mostly sailors' accounts?

Mr. WILLIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. And it is not a large thing?

Mr. WILLIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you to say that your entire force is efficient?

Mr. WILLIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have a clerk 90 years of age; is he efficient?

Mr. WILLIE. Yes, sir; I think he is about as efficient as almost any man we have.

The CHAIRMAN. He is?

Mr. WILLIE. Yes, sir; he is a splendid accountant. I think he is over 90 years of age; my impression was that he was 93.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps he is 93 as these ages were given in classes. How long has he been in the service?

Mr. WILLIE. Well, I could not say.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary is he getting?

Mr. WILLIE. He has only \$1,200; we reduced him from \$1,600 to \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you really mean to say that he is as efficient as any other clerk in your office?

Mr. WILLIE. I think so. There is the evidence of the chief of the division.

Mr. COOMBS. And why did you reduce him? Because he was an old man?

Mr. WILLIE. No, not particularly that, but because there were men in the service who had been held back whom we thought should be pushed forward.

Mr. BINGHAM. Had he been head of the division?

Mr. WILLIE. No.

Mr. BINGHAM. Have you changed his work since the reduction of his compensation?

Mr. WILLIE. No, sir; I think not.

Mr. COOMBS. I think that that is unjust.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in office?

Mr. WILLIE. I was appointed in May.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think the entire force is efficient; how do you determine the standard of efficiency in your office?

Mr. WILLIE. We keep a record of the work done, etc., and from that record we determine it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any of your clerks who do merely mechanical work, such as the arrangement of papers?

Mr. WILLIE. No, sir; most of our work is bookkeeping, statements of accounts—high-class work.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has there been any dismissal of clerks since you came in?

Mr. WILLIE. One.

The CHAIRMAN. For inefficiency?

Mr. WILLIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many detailed clerks in your office?

Mr. WILLIE. Well, Miss Triplett is one, and then there is Mrs. Messenger.

The CHAIRMAN. From what office?

Mr. WILLIE. I think from the steamboat inspector's, but I am not positive, however, about that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is her compensation?

Mr. WILLIE. \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. What others?

Mr. WILLIE. I think that is about all, Mr. Chairman, that we have at present.

The CHAIRMAN. You are up with the current work, as I understand your answer to Gen. Bingham?

Mr. WILLIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not you think you can get along without these detailed clerks if you are up with your current work?

Mr. WILLIE. I do not think so, if we were to do without them entirely.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are there any clerks detailed from your office to other offices?

Mr. WILLIE. No, sir.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION, FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 3.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 3, as follows:

# 50 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR.

Adjustment of accounts for salaries and expenses at all diplomatic and consular offices of the United States abroad; relief and passage of American seamen; the return of persons charged with crime; rescuing shipwrecked American seamen; estates of Americans dying abroad; accounts of bankers of United States at London; expenses of international exhibitions and commissions, and disbursements of State Department.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5, 400
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4, 800
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2, 800
1 clerk .....	900
2 copyists, at \$1,000 each .....	2, 000
<hr/>	
*12 Total .....	17, 900

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

Adjustment of accounts of collectors of internal revenue, including expenses and compensation of storekeepers.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2, 400
3 counters, at \$1,200 .....	3, 600
1 counter .....	900
1 laborer .....	660
<hr/>	
9 Total .....	11, 160

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Adjustment of miscellaneous internal-revenue accounts, including salaries and expenses of agents, surveyors, and gaugers, direct tax accounts, accounts for salaries of office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, accounts of Census Office, Smithsonian Institution, and National Museum, and expenses of Post-Office Department.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1, 400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
1 copyist .....	900
1 messenger .....	840
<hr/>	
7 Total .....	9, 740

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

\* Position of one laborer, assigned to this division for messenger duty, at present vacant (November 29, 1893).

## SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 27, 1893.

## STATEMENT OF JOHN B. BRAWLEY, SIXTH AUDITOR.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state briefly the character of the work done in the examining division of your office?

Mr. BRAWLEY. It is the examination and statement of Presidential postmasters' accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not deal in that division with the fourth-class postmasters?

Mr. BRAWLEY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work, done in the bookkeeping division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. That is settling the fourth class postmasters' accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work done in the collection division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. That is the revision of the bookkeeping division, attending to correspondence, collecting and paying any balances due postmasters.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this division review the work done in the examining division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work done in the pay division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. The pay division has to examine and pass all contracts for carrying the mails by railroads, steamboats, and star routes.

The CHAIRMAN. The review division; what are the duties there?

Mr. BRAWLEY. That reviews the examining division, the Presidential postmasters' accounts, and the pay division.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the review division reviews the examining division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. And the pay division.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is done by the inspecting division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. The inspecting division examines and passes upon the statements of the money-order accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. The recording division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. The recording division records, and is the bookkeeping division for money-order statements.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the checking division; what are the duties of that division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. That is to check money orders and postal notes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the assorting division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. It is for assorting money orders and postal notes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is the work of the foreign division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. That attends to foreign postmasters and also the transportation of foreign mails.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a division in your office doing work which is merely mechanical such as sorting and arranging papers?

Mr. BRAWLEY. The assorting division does.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the checking division do the same kind of work?

Mr. BRAWLEY. They check money orders from the statements after they pass through the recording division?

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell me the compensation of the clerks in the assorting division where the work is merely mechanical?

Mr. BRAWLEY. They are paid \$900, \$840, and \$720.

The CHAIRMAN. And some \$1,400; are there not others at \$1,600?

Mr. BRAWLEY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. \$1,200?

Mr. BRAWLEY. There may be one or two at \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. One at \$1,400?

Mr. BRAWLEY. There is one at \$1,400; he is assistant chief.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is this division located? In what building?

Mr. BRAWLEY. In the Busch Building.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does this chief stay?

Mr. BRAWLEY. In the Busch Building.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the checking division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. In the Busch Building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the chief there?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Are not you all in one building?

Mr. BRAWLEY. No sir; we are in three different buildings.

Mr. COOMBS. Does not that inconvenience the work?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; it is very inconvenient.

Mr. COOMBS. Does it not impede the work?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Is there not necessity for constant communication between the different divisions?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. How far are they apart?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Across the street.

Mr. BINGHAM. A bridge is over the street.

Mr. BRAWLEY. The bridge is over one street but over the other it is not.

Mr. COOMBS. What division has charge of the fourth-class postmasters?

Mr. BRAWLEY. The bookkeeping division and the collecting division.

The CHAIRMAN. What division has to do with stamps; which one of these?

Mr. BRAWLEY. That is in the Post-Office Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean checking up the stamp accounts?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Why, the bookkeeping division.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the chief in his office with his men?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; the chiefs are with their divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this entire force efficient?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. You have some old men there?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; there are some old people, but we have dismissed quite a number of old men.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you consider the entire force efficient?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir. Of course the efficiency of different people will vary, but we try to assign to people what they are competent to do. Some clerks in the office would not be competent to perform certain classes of work.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean is the entire force efficient in the work to which they are assigned?

Mr. BRAWLEY. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you consider this clerk, who is 83 years old, efficient?

Mr. BRAWLEY. I forget who he is.

The CHAIRMAN. He is in the bookkeeping division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; he is a very efficient man.

Mr. COOMBS. In regard to these men you assign; for instance if you find a man inefficient in one position and you assign him to another, does his salary follow the position?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Not necessarily.

Mr. COOMBS. If he is transferred from a higher position to a lower position does his salary remain at the same?

Mr. BRAWLEY. That is in the judgment of the head of the bureau who may recommend his reduction to a lower class, which I have done in a number of instances.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do you ask for any increase of force?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; a small increase.

Mr. BINGHAM. How great an increase?

Mr. BRAWLEY. I think it is 20.

Mr. BINGHAM. You ask for 20 additional clerks for the several divisions?

Mr. BRAWLEY. No sir; just for the assorting and checking divisions.

Mr. COOMBS. What division has to do with transportation?

Mr. BRAWLEY. The pay division.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have a temporary force to dispose of accumulated money orders, viz, 3 clerks of class 1, 3 clerks at \$1,000 each, and 4 clerks at \$900 each; in all, \$10,200. What are these clerks doing?

Mr. BRAWLEY. They are doing general work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not true these clerks are not doing the work the law designates?

Mr. BRAWLEY. It is.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition has been made of the work which was inaugurated some years ago for which this force was provided?

Mr. BRAWLEY. That provision was never complied with. It was started, or rather the work was started, and was pursued for sometime and then dropped.

The CHAIRMAN. What are those clerks doing now?

Mr. BRAWLEY. They are doing general work.

Mr. COOMBS. Then they are not engaged in that?

Mr. BRAWLEY. No, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. How do they get the statement that there are so many orders unpaid?

Mr. BRAWLEY. It has not been obtained.

Mr. COOMBS. Then it is simply an estimate?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; it was brought to my knowledge a short time after I was in office, and I went to work to look up what work they had done. They had completed nothing and had made no footings, and I made an estimate and recommended that a certain amount of money be transferred from the subtreasury to the

Treasury Department for the use of the postal fund, as was contemplated by the act.

Mr. COOMBS. It was contemplated to appropriate a part of this fund to the Government use?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Oh yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. How much?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Well, whatever balance was found due.

Mr. COOMBS. You have not any means of knowing how that stands on the accounts of the Government?

Mr. BRAWLEY. I do not quite understand your question?

Mr. COOMBS. That money does not really belong to the Government; it is applied to the various expenses of the Department?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Is that carried as an indebtedness of the Government?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; there was an act passed to find out the amount of unpaid money orders accumulated in the subtreasury at New York. But the work was never completed, and it was never drawn.

Mr. COOMBS. It was not completed because it was found impracticable to complete it?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; I believe that was the reason, and because the force was not adequate to do it, and the work of the other division was increasing so much that they were needed in that work.

Mr. COOMBS. So it went off from that into another division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Do not you think it would be better to have them assigned to this other division legally, instead of being left in this shape?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; but at the same time there are two sides to that—still the Government has lost money, there is no doubt about it.

Mr. COOMBS. It has been suggested to me that it would be economy on the part of the Government to have more expedition in that department of the postal service; that we would really make more money by having prompt settlements?

Mr. BRAWLEY. There is no question about that.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you provide for anything of that kind in your estimate?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Well, these additional clerks are for that purpose, but I do not ask for as many as I think would be necessary, but these will help us out some.

Mr. COOMBS. You think it will remedy and bring the accounts more up to date?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; I have reorganized these 2 divisions and I have brought the work up so that we will settle these matters by quarters hereafter. They have been settled irregularly and they are about two years in arrears.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you have communication with these post-office inspectors who are in the districts? Do they have communication with you in auditing accounts?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Not directly. In cases in which we consider an inspector necessary to examine an office, we recommend to the Post-Office Department—the fourth assistant—to detail a special agent, but he is not detailed by us.

Mr. COOMBS. I understand that the Postmaster-General recommends an inspector for each State?

Mr. BRAWLEY. I do not think that there are enough inspectors to do the business.

The CHAIRMAN. There are some 76 now in the service.

Mr. COOMBS. I did not see how that could be well done as the States vary so much in size.

Mr. BRAWLEY. We are beginning upon that work of assorting and checking money orders, and I am satisfied we have got a force now about enough to keep up with the current business.

The CHAIRMAN. You think your entire force is efficient?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; it is.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you reach that conclusion; by what standard do you determine the efficiency of your clerks?

Mr. BRAWLEY. By practical observation and reports from the different chiefs.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they have any system by which they can determine what is a good honest day's work?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that system?

Mr. BRAWLEY. They have a system of records; they keep a record of the work of each clerk.

Mr. BRAWLEY. I have not asked for them this year in this appropriation.

Mr. COOMBS. You have not asked for them?

Mr. BRAWLEY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not asked for these temporary clerks?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Not on that work.

Mr. BINGHAM. You have asked for the same number of clerks, but not for a temporary force to dispose of accumulated money orders?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. I suppose the postal service is constantly increasing and you can not expect any decline in it?

Mr. BRAWLEY. I simply want to say this about the assorting and checking divisions, that the work has been back, and is back. I have settled since I have been in office postmasters' accounts back four or five years. I do not know that I care to have this taken down unless you wish it to go down—

Mr. COOMBS. I want to ask you right there, does not the Government lose money by the failure to have those accounts settled promptly? Is there not within your knowledge the fact that the Government has lost money by men disappearing before their accounts are settled?

Mr. COOMBS. In what consists the difficulty of settling these postmasters' accounts? What is the main difficulty? Is it simply the lack of time—I mean of the fourth-class postmasters especially?

Mr. BRAWLEY. We have no difficulty in settling the postal accounts, as we settle the postal accounts every quarter. It is in the money-order division where the delay is, and that is on account of the work being so far back in the assorting and checking division.

Mr. COOMBS. That affects the accounts of the postmasters?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir; if it is a money-order office, and there are about 20,000 money-order offices in the country.

Mr. COOMBS. That is where the assistance should be—in the assorting and checking division.

Mr. BRAWLEY. Altogether.

Mr. COOMBS. And you have provided in that connection for an increase for that division?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY  
FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1893.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,  
*Secretary of the Treasury:*

SIR: In compliance with the verbal request, of recent date, of the chairman of the subcommittee, Hon. A. M. Dockery, of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, having charge of the subject of appropriations for the support of this office, I have the honor to transmit herewith statements showing the number of divisions, duties of each division, and number of employes of each grade assigned to each division.

The blanks furnished by the subcommittee require the divisions to be set forth in the numerical order of their importance. This it is not practical to do. Several different classes of accounts, each as important to the public interest, and requiring as good service as the others, are audited in this office. Divisions engaged upon one class of accounts can not properly be compared, as to importance, with divisions engaged upon work of another kind. A comparison can be, and has, in the statements transmitted, been made between divisions engaged upon the same class of work.

The statements show the organization of the bureau and assignment of employes as of the date of December 1, 1893. The vacancies reported in footnotes are in process of being filled through requisitions upon the United States Civil Service Commission.

As it is understood to be the object of the sub-committee to obtain information concerning the force employed under appropriation for this office, such employes as are borne on the rolls of other bureaus of the Department and detailed to duty in this office are not included in the statements. The number, classification, and assignment of such detailed employes are as follows:

One at \$626, detailed from Secretary's office, assorting division.

One at \$720, assistant messenger, detailed from Customs Bureau, inspecting division.

One at \$720, assistant messenger, detailed from Internal-Revenue Bureau, recording division.

One at \$900, detailed from Secretary's office, inspecting division.

One at \$1,000, detailed from Register's office, checking division.

Referring to the question in the statements as to the number of employes who are below a fair standard of efficiency, I deem it proper to state that, since assuming charge of this office, I have, in certain cases, recommended the removal of clerks whose standard of efficiency has not, in my opinion, justified their continuance in the service, and, in a considerable number of instances, have recommended the

reduction of the salaries of clerks, and the promotion of others, with a view of improving the service. These recommendations have been carried out. It is my intention, whenever cases of inefficiency, inattention, or inaptitude are hereafter developed, to pursue the same course of recommendation, with a view of regulating compensation on a basis of merit.

Respectfully,

JNO. B. BRAWLEY,  
*Auditor.*

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 10.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 10, as follows:

#### AUDITOR'S OFFICE PROPER.

General charge of the affairs of the bureau and transaction of business not assignable to divisions.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 auditor.....	\$3,600
1 deputy auditor.....	2,250
1 chief clerk.....	2,000
2 clerks of class 4 (1 private secretary to auditor); 1 disbursing clerk, \$200 additional).....	3,800
1 clerk of class 3, 1 assistant to chief clerk,.....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2, 1 mail clerk, 1 assistant to disbursing clerk.....	2,800
2 messengers, at \$840 each.....	1,680
1 assistant messenger, at \$720.....	720
*7 laborers, at \$660 each.....	4,620
10 charwomen, at \$240 each.....	2,400
28 Total.....	25,470

#### BOOKKEEPING DIVISION.

Charge of appropriation ledgers, and ledgers of postmasters' postal accounts, and of mail contractors.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
3 clerks of class 4.....	5,400
13 clerks of class 3.....	20,800
18 clerks of class 2†.....	25,200
20 clerks of class 1.....	24,000
9 clerks at \$1,000 each.....	9,000
4 clerks at \$900 each.....	3,600
4 M. O. assorters at \$900 each.....	3,600
3 M. O. assorters at \$840 each.....	2,520
1 assistant messenger.....	720
1 laborer.....	660
77 Total.....	97,500

\*1 at \$660, detailed at Treasury.

†One at \$1,400 detailed to office of Secretary of Treasury.



## EXAMINING DIVISION.

## Examination of Presidential postmasters' postal accounts.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5,400
5 clerks of class 3 .....	8,000
6 clerks of class 2 .....	8,400
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
2 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	2,000
1 laborer .....	660
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20      Total .....	28,860

## COLLECTING DIVISION.

Reexamining postal accounts of postmasters, making statements thereof and collecting balances due. Custody of postal account files.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3,600
11 clerks of class 3* .....	17,600
10 clerks of class 2 .....	14,000
14 clerks of class 1 .....	16,800
7 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	7,000
2 clerks at \$900 each .....	1,800
1 M. O. assessor at \$900 .....	900
5 M. O. assessors at \$840 each .....	4,200
3 assistant messengers at \$720 each .....	2,160
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56      Total .....	70,060

## REVIEW DIVISION.

Reviews auditing of Presidential postmasters' postal accounts and all accounts for transportation of mails except foreign.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5,400
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6,400
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
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11      Total .....	17,600

## PAY DIVISION.

Audits accounts for all classes of mail transportation and for miscellaneous expenses of postal service. Custody of transportation archives.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5,400
14 clerks of class 3 .....	22,400
5 clerks of class 2 .....	7,000
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
12 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	2,000
1 laborer .....	660
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27      Total .....	40,660

\* One \$1,600 clerk detailed to supervising inspector-general steamboats.

† One, \$1,000, detailed to Secretary's office.

## FOREIGN DIVISION.

Auditing Universal Postal Union accounts and foreign money-order accounts and reviewing foreign mail transportation accounts.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
4 clerks of class 2.....	5,600
1 clerk of class 1.....	1,200
2 clerks at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
2 clerks at \$900 each.....	1,800
1 assistant messenger.....	720
1 laborer.....	660
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14 Total.....	17,380

## RECORDING DIVISION.

Recording money-order transactions, balancing postmasters' money-order and postal-note accounts, and paying and collecting balances. Custody of money-order records and files.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
11 clerks of class 3*.....	17,600
19 clerks of class 2.....	26,600
19 clerks of class 1.....	22,800
13 clerks at \$1,000 each.....	13,000
1 money-order assorter.....	9,000
3 money-order assorters at \$840 each.....	2,520
2 money-order assorters at \$720 each.....	1,440
3 assistant messengers at \$720 each.....	2,160
4 laborers at \$660 each.....	2,640
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77 Total.....	93,460

## INSPECTING DIVISION.

Examining money-order statements, comparing paid orders and notes, and necessary correspondence.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
5 clerks of class 3.....	8,000
†9 clerks of class 2.....	12,600
18 clerks of class 1.....	21,600
8 clerks at 1,000 each.....	8,000
1 skilled laborer.....	1,000
6 clerks at \$900 each.....	5,400
4 money-order assorters at \$900 each.....	3,600
6 money-order assorters at \$840 each.....	5,040
3 assistant messengers at \$720 each.....	2,160
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61 Total.....	69,400

\*One, \$1,600, detailed to Civil Service Commission.

†One, \$1,400, detailed to Secretary's office.

# 58 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## CHECKING DIVISION.

Comparing paid money orders and postal notes with the statements of issuing postmasters.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 000
2 clerks of class 2.....	2, 800
7 clerks of class 1.....	8, 400
16 clerks, at \$1,000 each*.....	16, 000
1 clerk, at \$900.....	900
2 money-order assorters, at \$900 each.....	1, 800
5 money-order assorters, at \$840 each†.....	4, 200
4 money-order assorters, at \$720 each.....	2, 880
1 assistant messenger, at \$720.....	720
3 laborers, at \$660 each.....	1, 980
42 Total.....	41, 680

## ASSORTING DIVISION.

Assorting paid money orders and postal notes into States and into offices of issue, and numbering same by consecutive running numbers.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
4 clerks of class 1.....	4, 800
14 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	14, 000
4 clerks, at \$900 each.....	3, 600
8 money-order assorters, at \$900 each‡.....	7, 200
8 money-order assorters, at \$840 each.....	6, 720
14 money-order assorters, at \$720 each§.....	10, 080
2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	1, 440
3 laborers, at \$660 (females).....	1, 980
5 laborers, at \$660 each (males).....	3, 300
64 Total.....	56, 520

NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

## TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

### STATEMENT OF DANIEL N MORGAN, TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. How many divisions have you in your office?

Mr. MORGAN. Six.

The CHAIRMAN. State briefly, in their order, the character of the work done in the six divisions of your office.

Mr. MORGAN. There are six divisions besides the chief clerk. The chief clerk has supervision of the work of distribution of mail and correspondence. He has custody of the files and requisitions, and charge of the personnel of the office and the records, besides being a disbursing clerk.

The division of issues has general supervision of the work of receipts of moneys as well as charge of the work pertaining to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and keeps the time of the employes as well as having custody of all the supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that fully indicate the character of the work?

Mr. MORGAN. He has charge of all the currency received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. For instance, there may be 48 packages to-day, containing \$192,000 of some denomination or other.

In the accounts division the chief has charge of the division, supervision of the work and the supervision of the balances of the national banks, and keeps the record of redemption, and various things of that sort. That applies to the principal book-keeper. All of the accounts are kept there.

Next is the national bank division. The chief has the general supervision of the work, including charge of the national banks, Pacific railroads, sinking fund, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the character of the work done by the division itself.

Mr. MORGAN. The division of national banks is in charge of a chief, and that

\*1 \$1,000 vacant.

†1 \$840 detailed to Secretary's office.

‡2 \$840 vacant.

§4 \$720 vacant.

division gets the bonds held for circulation by the national banks, as well as the bonds of the Pacific Railroad and sinking fund, and anything of that character, which amounts to about \$250,000,000.

The chief of the loan division has charge of all the payments of the interest on Government loans, either registered or coupon bonds, and, of course, has charge of the preparation of all of those checks.

The redemption division is where all the national-bank currency is received, counted, and the returns made.

The CHAIRMAN. Wherein do the duties of the redemption division differ from the duties of the division of national banks and redemption agencies?

Mr. MORGAN. The chief receives from the national banks currency, and that has to be paid for and either destroyed or returned according to the condition that it is in. And then he keeps this 5 per cent fund and calls from the national banks after the money is assorted and returned. They have to pay before they get the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Can any of these divisions be consolidated without detriment to the public service?

Mr. MORGAN. I am not ready to say or believe at this time that they could be, from the experience I have had with this force. I have had charge of that under peculiar circumstances, and I know that without exception the different divisions have been kept busy and the clerks have been hard-worked.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you had charge of the office?

Mr. MORGAN. About six months. As the work has been done there for the past six months I would not be willing to say that they could be consolidated.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that you have not reached a conclusion, or that you have reached a conclusion adverse to a consolidation?

Mr. MORGAN. If the business continues in the same volume as it has during my term I should think it could not be wisely done.

The CHAIRMAN. One of the objects of this inquiry is to harmonize salaries with the character of the work done. The work which is of merely a mechanical nature, such as assorting papers, requires no mental effort particularly and should not receive as high salary as work which requires some mental effort. We want to pay salaries commensurate with the character of the work done, and we desire to know, for instance, whether any of the \$1,800 clerks are doing the work of \$900 clerks, and the reverse.

Mr. MORGAN. It is possible that there might be some instances where it would seem to be different in that regard, where they are under the laws of the civil service and where the examinations control the salaries which they receive; and then again, perhaps a person who did very faithful work in certain directions would not be able to pass an examination and get a higher salary, and, therefore, can not receive it. The way we utilize our force, to a certain extent, is that we have quite a good many who do work beyond the salary which they receive, and the fact of the civil-service law being in existence does not allow me to discriminate in that way, and, therefore, I have accepted it. If the whole force were placed in my direct charge, with my experience as an officer of a bank before I came here, there might be some changes made.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing in the civil-service law which would prevent you from appointing a \$900 clerk to a higher place, if the appointment had come through the Commission.

Mr. MORGAN. I think there is. For instance, we have a counter in our redemption division who ought to receive \$1,000, or \$1,200, but who would be unable to answer the questions as would a student who was just from school, but the student would not be worth half the money to-day to do that work that the counter is. The counter could not answer those questions. Although he has had experience for years, would fail in an examination. That has actually happened within the two months, and I can not see any help for it.

The CHAIRMAN. These employees are all under the civil service?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; they are, but there is an embarrassment with us in reference to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose there were 200 people in your office who came in under the civil service, is there anything in the law which would prevent you from fixing salaries\* for those people absolutely, and classifying them according to your judgment and for the best interests of the service?

Mr. MORGAN. I think there is, as I have tried to illustrate. From my experience in the office it seems that these people who have been there for years and have become experts in their lines, when I have thought that they were worthy of a promotion, when a vacancy has arisen, I have presented their names for promotion and for the reason that they were unable to write a letter satisfactorily or, perhaps to solve an example in mathematics, they would fall below the standard.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that there is an examination for promotion under the civil-service law?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure that the examination comes within the civil-service law or is required by departmental regulation?

Mr. MORGAN. I supposed it was owing to the civil-service law.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you say that under the regulations, whether it be the civil service proper, or departmental, that you can not fix the salaries of your employees according to your judgment to secure the full value of their services?

Mr. MORGAN. That is my understanding of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the Secretary of the Treasury fix those salaries on your recommendation?

Mr. MORGAN. I do not think he can increase them. It is that mooted question whether it is civil service or departmental.

The CHAIRMAN. We see in the newspapers almost every day a list of promotions and reductions in the various Departments and I had supposed that the reduction or increase was merely at the discretion of the head of the Department.

Mr. MORGAN. It may be that for utter inefficiency there could be a demand made of that kind, but when it comes to a promotion it has to be governed by these rules.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your entire clerical force efficient?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; answering it as a whole.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there one or more of your clerks who are inefficient?

Mr. MORGAN. I do not mean to convey a wrong inference in what I said. If you were to ask if my force as a whole could be made more efficient—

The CHAIRMAN. That was not my question; my question was whether one or more of your clerks are inefficient?

Mr. MORGAN. No, sir; I do not mean to put it in that way. It was all covered in the statement I made before, that if I had full charge of the office and could run it on business principles I could make results which I would consider more efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. The law requires you to report to the head of the Department (the Secretary of the Treasury in your case) each year the number of inefficient clerks in your bureau. That report has not been made by the Treasury Department this year, although the law requires it. Is there one or more of your clerical force of 276 inefficient?

Mr. MORGAN. I am not ready to say there is, because if I find one whom I consider wholly so I would not have held him there if I could have helped myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you mean to say that everyone of your force is entirely efficient?

Mr. MORGAN. It is pretty hard to answer, as I said before, whether it might not be possible to designate some particular ones without singling out anyone. It might be possible as a business proposition that there could be improvements made, but I might be erring in my judgment on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any system by which you can determine the standard of efficiency in your bureau?

Mr. MORGAN. They must have had originally a certain standard in order to enter, and then our intention is to adapt them to the work which we have, changing here and there. If one was a better accountant than he was a copyist we would change him, and *vice versa*.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice, as reported to the joint commission, that you have some old people in your bureau—2 clerks, one in the redemption division, and one in the division of accounts, each 70 years old.

Mr. MORGAN. The one in the redemption division is dead, having died a short time ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The other is in the division of accounts and there is one also in your immediate office.

Mr. MORGAN. I was trying to recollect as to that. There are none against whom any complaints might be made. One of those is an old gentleman who was in the White House at the time of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He was there in Mr. Polk's time. He is in the cash room and works steadily right along. He does faithful work, so far as I can ascertain. The other one I have not in mind at this moment.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined this force yourself with a view of determining whether any reduction can be made without injury to the public service?

Mr. MORGAN. I have not considered that.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an estimate here of \$61,800 for the force to be employed in the redemption of the national currency. Is it not true that the work is decreasing and could you not decrease the force?

Mr. MORGAN. No, sir; not at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not true that national-bank notes are decreasing in volume?

Mr. MORGAN. No, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. The national-bank notes are increasing?

Mr. MORGAN. We are equipped there for redeeming \$100,000,000 a year, and we are redeeming it at this time at the rate of \$200,000,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that the force could not be reduced?

Mr. MORGAN. No, sir. We shall have to ask Congress to give us additional help. That is the reimbursable roll. The national banks take care of that.

The CHAIRMAN. How many hours daily do your clerks work?

Mr. MORGAN. They are working 8 hours right along—from 9 to 5.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have they been working from 9 to 5?

Mr. MORGAN. For three months.

The CHAIRMAN. That is temporary work, I presume?

Mr. DINGLEY. Have they been working those hours since the increase began in the national-bank currency?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; the inflow of currency has added to it. The currency was being withheld all over the country, and that has had some effect.

The CHAIRMAN. This is emergency work. Have you been working the force of other divisions overtime?

Mr. MORGAN. The division of issues has been working overtime.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not a right, under the law, to detail clerks from other divisions to assist you in cases of emergency?

Mr. MORGAN. We have no place from which to take them; because our whole force has been crowded with work for several months.

Mr. DINGLEY. Aside from matters connected with the national-bank currency, has there been an increase of work of the office above what it has been in previous years?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; while we are equipped to handle but \$350,000 a day, we have had more than a million dollars a day coming in all the time. In the national-bank redemption agency we are behind. I was in New York, last Saturday, at the subtreasury, and they said they had worlds of it to send us, if we could use it, and I told them we were unable to keep up now.

Speaking of the number of hours I would say that there are only certain hours out of the twenty-four in which we can work. This work of detecting counterfeit money is a very trying class of work, and five of the women who are there have been taken sick from the way we have crowded them. You must understand that when it gets nearly 5 o'clock now it gets dark. It is not good policy for us to be looking out for counterfeit money under those circumstances, although we have tried to do that. We have have been compelled to borrow help.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION—OFFICE OF TREASURER.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 8.\*

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 8, as follows:

#### CASH DIVISION.

Receipt for moneys for credit of United States and various accounts, receipt of new money from Bureau of Engraving and Printing, collection of checks, drafts, etc.; accounts of disbursing officers, custody of vaults, shipment of currency, etc.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 cashier.....	\$3,600
1 assistant cashier.....	3,200
8 clerks of class 4.....	14,400
4 clerks of class 3.....	6,400
1 vault clerk.....	2,500
2 clerks of class 1.....	2,400
1 clerk.....	1,000
2 tellers at \$2,500 each.....	5,000
2 assistant tellers at \$2,250 each.....	4,500
1 messenger.....	840
2 assistant messengers at \$720 each.....	1,440
1 laborer.....	660
2 clerks of class D (\$900 each).....	1,800
1 coin clerk.....	1,400
29 Total.....	49,140

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

\* The appropriation for the Treasurer's office provides for a chief clerk, cashier, and five chiefs of division. The national-bank redemption agency (reimbursable) is treated as a division of the office, as it is under the direction of the Treasurer. The offices of cashier and chief clerk are always considered as divisions of the office; making a total of eight divisions.

## CHIEF CLERK.

Has charge of all mail and correspondence, record of employes', pay roll, requisitions, files room, answers letters of miscellaneous nature, prepares reports, circulars, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk .....	\$2,500.00
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800.00
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600.00
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2,800.00
3 clerks of class 1 .....	3,600.00
5 clerks, at \$900 each .....	4,500.00
1 clerk .....	700.00
1 feeder .....	660.00
4 messengers, at \$840 each .....	3,360.00
2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	1,440.00
7 laborers, at \$660 each .....	4,620.00
7 charwomen, at \$240 each .....	1,680.00
1 mail messenger .....	840.00
1 compositor and pressman, at \$3.20 per diem .....	1,001.60
<b>37      Total .....</b>	<b>31,101.60</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## REDEMPTION DIVISION.

Redemption of all mutilated currency of the United States (except national bank notes.) Monthly and quarterly accounts of 2,500 postmasters for deposits made on account of Post-Office Department.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,500
1 pressman .....	1,200
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5,400
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6,400
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
9 clerks of class 1 .....	10,800
13 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	3,000
6 clerks, at \$900 each .....	14,400
2 clerks at \$700 each .....	1,400
1 messenger .....	840
1 assistant messenger .....	720
6 laborers, at \$660 each .....	3,960
3 separators, at \$660 each .....	1,980
1 feeder .....	660
<b>52*      Total .....</b>	<b>54,660</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## ISSUE DIVISION.

Receipt of new currency in sheets, and separating and sealing them, and preparing same for delivery to reserve vault; redemption of coin; preparing coin for shipment.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,500
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4,200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	2,000
12 clerks, at \$900 each .....	10,800
6 clerks, at \$700 each .....	4,200

\* And 27 employes on Secretary's roll—detailed. Paid under act of July 14, 1890. Also 1 detailed from Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

1 assistant messenger .....	\$720
4 laborers, at \$660 each .....	2,640
2 pressmen, at \$1,200 each .....	2,400
5 separators, at \$660 each .....	3,300
5 feeders, at \$660 each .....	3,300
43* Total .....	39,060

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## LOAN DIVISION.

Redemption of bonds, coupons, interest notes, prepares interest checks, and examines all accounts of subtreasuries for payment of interest checks, coupons, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,500
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3,600
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 clerk .....	1,000
4 clerks, at \$900 each .....	3,600
2 laborers, at \$660 each .....	1,320
15 Total .....	19,620

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DIVISION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Has charge of bonds held to secure circulation and to secure deposits, etc; collects semiannual duty, and has charge of bonds account various trust funds.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,500
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3,600
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4,200
1 laborer .....	660
7 Total .....	10,960

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

Keeps accounts with subtreasuries, mints, assay offices, and United States depositories; issues all drafts based upon warrants; record of post-office warrants, accounts of receipts and expenditures, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,500
9 clerks of class 4 .....	16,200
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6,400
6 clerks of class 2 .....	8,400
4 clerks of class 1 .....	4,800
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	3,000
11 clerks, at \$900 each .....	9,900
2 laborers, at \$660 each .....	1,320
1 principal bookkeeper .....	2,500
1 assistant bookkeeper .....	2,400
42 Total .....	57,420

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency none.

\* 1 detail from Public Printer and 3 from Bureau Engraving and Printing.



## NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY.

[Expenses reimbursed by national banks.]

Redemption of mutilated national-bank notes, accounts of 5 per cent fund, and of failed and liquidating national banks.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent .....	\$3,500
2 clerks of class 4.....	3,600
3 clerks of class 3.....	4,800
4 clerks of class 2.....	5,600
15 clerks of class 1.....	18,000
10 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	10,000
5 clerks, at \$900 each .....	4,500
3 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	2,160
1 charwoman .....	240
1 principal bookkeeper .....	2,500
1 assistant bookkeeper .....	2,400
1 teller.....	2,500
1 assistant teller.....	2,000
48 Total .....	61,800

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, None.

NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

## REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

**STATEMENT OF MR. J. FOUNT. TILLMAN, REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.**

Mr. DINGLEY. I understand that your office may be called, generally, the official bookkeeper of the United States. Please state the duties of the several divisions of your office.

Mr. TILLMAN. The duties of the Office of Register of the Treasury are to keep all the accounts of receipts and expenditures of public money due to and from the United States.

Mr. DINGLEY. Into how many divisions is your office divided?

Mr. TILLMAN. Four.

Mr. DINGLEY. What are they?

Mr. TILLMAN. The receipts and expenditures division, the loan division, the note, coupon, and currency division, and the interest expenditure and warrant division.

Mr. DINGLEY. In brief, what are the duties of the loan division?

Mr. TILLMAN. It keeps the accounts of the original issues upon the order of the Secretary, all coupons and registered United States bonds, the transfer of all registered bonds which may be presented, and the conversion of coupons into registered bonds when surrendered for that purpose.

In the receipts and expenditures division there are 2 clerks and 1 assistant chief. This division has charge of the journals and ledgers of the United States, civil and diplomatic revenues, public debts; and it furnishes the auditors and the general land offices their accounts, showing balances due to or from the United States by the disbursing officers.

Mr. DINGLEY. I notice in the division of loans, including the chief, there are only 12 persons. Could they be consolidated with the note, coupon, and currency division, or with any of the other divisions, without injury?

Mr. TILLMAN. I think they could.

Mr. DINGLEY. With which one would you propose to consolidate?

Mr. TILLMAN. I would consolidate the loan with the interest and warrant division.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is not the work of the division of loans down to a comparatively small figure at this time?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes, sir; it strikes me that 1 chief ought to manage the entire force of both divisions.

Mr. DINGLEY. That would be only about 20 clerks after the consolidation was made?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes, sir. I have twice as many people in some divisions as in others.

Mr. DINGLEY. Could there be any reduction of the force in your office without injury to the public service?

Mr. TILLMAN. I have studied that question somewhat. I have only been in office since the first of July, and my opinion is that the force should remain as it is, with the exception of consolidating the two divisions you have just mentioned. It is very important that this work should be kept up; and in order that it may be kept up, I think we ought to have a good force. I have prepared a list showing each clerk, his time of service, his name, whether he was good or superior, his age, etc.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have there been any changes in your force since you came into office?

Mr. TILLMAN. Very few.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you made any removals for inefficiency?

Mr. TILLMAN. I have made one removal for the good of the service.

Mr. DINGLEY. You mean for inefficiency?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes, sir; in order to increase the efficiency.

Mr. DINGLEY. That term, "for the promotion of the good of the service," is sometimes used to cover other things?

Mr. TILLMAN. I removed a gentleman because he was creating a disturbance in the office, and his character was not as good as it should be. He had been promoted over some older clerks who were more efficient, and there was some feeling among the old Union soldiers and others in regard to this party; so he was removed.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has there been any reduction in your force since you came in?

Mr. TILLMAN. There have been some corrections. I found that they were violating the law, and that warrants had been signed by chiefs of divisions, and the assistant register, when there was no authorization for it. I called the attention of my superiors to it, and since that time I have been signing the warrants.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is your force now all efficient?

Mr. TILLMAN. The force is doing very well.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have there been any appointments under the civil service, to your office since you came in?

Mr. TILLMAN. There have been some promotions. I do not believe there have been any new appointments under the civil-service rules. I have made but one appointment, that of my confidential clerk.

Mr. DINGLEY. I see that there are three clerks in your office reported as being 70 years of age or over. Are those men still efficient clerks?

Mr. TILLMAN. I have the names here of each of those clerks.

Mr. DINGLEY. There is one in the division of loans; one in the division of receipts and expenditures, and one in the Register's office.

Mr. TILLMAN. This one in the Register's office is a laborer.

Mr. DINGLEY. But so far as you know, these gentlemen of advanced years are still efficient clerks?

Mr. TILLMAN. One man has charge of the bonds, which come locked up. He has had that duty to perform for years and years, and is a very careful, reliable old gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his salary?

Mr. TILLMAN. \$660.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE REGISTER,

*Washington, D. C., January 10, 1894.*

#### SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

*House of Representatives:*

GENTLEMEN: As requested in your communication of the 8th, which was only received at this office on the 9th at a quarter after 1 p. m., I inclose herewith the blanks sent me, properly filled.

In addition to the clerks and other employes as reported in these blanks, there is in this Bureau—

1 Register .....	\$4, 000
1 assistant register .....	2, 250
1 clerk to Register .....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
1 assistant messenger .....	720
1 laborer .....	660
On detail in the Department:	
1 clerk, at .....	1, 000
1 laborer, at .....	660
Total .....	12, 290

There are at present two vacancies in the list of copyists, which will be filled so soon as the work of the bureau shall require it.

# 66 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

There are also temporarily detailed for duty in this office seven employes at \$620 and one at \$900, whose names are carried on the rolls of other bureaus of this Department.

These blanks, as filled, show that the work of this bureau is distributed among four divisions, with a chief for each division.

It is impossible to give more than a faint idea of the character of work done in each division within the space limited on these blanks. This can only be fully understood by reference to the annual reports of this bureau.

Very respectfully,

J. F. TILLMAN,  
*Register.*

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION, OFFICE OF REGISTER.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 4.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 4, as follows:

### DIVISION OF LOANS.

Has custody of, issues, exchanges, and transfers, all United States registered and coupon bonds; keeps an interest and general account with each holder of registered bonds, etc

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3, 600
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
4 clerks of class 2 .....	5, 600
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
3 copyists, at \$900 each .....	2, 700
1 laborer .....	660
<b>13 Total .....</b>	<b>17, 360</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, 1 at \$900.

### NOTE, COUPON, CURRENCY, AND FILES.

Records and files all redeemed bonds, coupons, interest checks, redeemed currency examined and canceled for destruction, and keeps the files of the bureau, etc.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5, 400
8 clerks of class 3 .....	12, 000
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4, 200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
1 clerk, at \$1,000 .....	1, 000
19 copyists, at \$900 each .....	17, 000
1 messenger .....	840
2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	1, 440
3 laborers, at \$660 each .....	1, 980
<b>42 Total .....</b>	<b>47, 860</b>

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DIVISION.

Keeps the accounts of the U. S. Treasury Department.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
9 clerks of class 4 .....	16, 200
7 clerks of class 3 .....	11, 200
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2, 800
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2, 400
1 copyist .....	900
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<b>22 Total .....</b>	<b>36, 220</b>

## INTEREST, EXPENSE, AND WARRANT DIVISION.

Ascertaining the interest and expense of the public debt by loans from 1835 to 1885, registering and copying accounts and warrants, recording drafts, index record card system of all the expenditures of the Government.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3,600
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2,800
9 clerks of class 1 .....	10,800
4 copyists, at \$900 each .....	3,600
1 laborer .....	660
<hr/> 19 Total .....	<hr/> 23,460

NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

## COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

**STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES A. ECKELS, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

Mr. COOMBS. While there are nominally 7 divisions in your office, I see that there are only 3 chiefs of division.

Mr. ECKELS. Yes, sir; those are the chief of the reports division, the chief in charge of the examination and the passing upon the reports made by the examiners of national banks in the field, and upon the condition of national banks. There is a chief of the issue division, and a chief in charge of the work of issuing currency to the national banks; and then there is the chief of the bookkeeping division, who is chief bookkeeper in charge of the matters pertaining to circulation, etc.

Mr. COOMBS. What is the division of bookkeeping?

Mr. ECKELS. It is not called a division, but we speak of it as such. There is the redemption division, which is in charge of the redemption of the national-bank notes.

Mr. COOMBS. I suppose that you have had an unusual amount of work?

Mr. ECKELS. There has been an extraordinary amount of work placed upon the office since the 1st of May. That increased work has fallen particularly upon three divisions, the issue division, which shows the net increase in the issue of national bank currency to the amount of something over \$36,000,000; the reports division, the condition of banks necessitating an annual amount of work in examining reports, and also extra examination. The principal work has fallen upon the insolvency department, which is not a division.

Mr. COOMBS. What is the designation of that department?

Mr. ECKELS. In the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, while nominally there are divisions, yet we try to apportion the work so as to get it done in the best manner without regard particularly to whether that particular department is the proper one to which it should go. I neglected to say that there was a chief of the organization division. I found myself compelled to give to the chief of the organization division a large portion of the work of the insolvency department, and I also found myself necessitated by the lack of help to employ two additional clerks in the insolvency department, for the pay of whom I assessed the insolvent banks.

Mr. COOMBS. Is that the only extra help you have had?

Mr. ECKELS. I had two or three people who came into the issue division to count for a week at a time, and also some extra help in the redemption division. I think I ought to state that a number of years ago there were 145 employes in the Comptroller's office, at a time when there were only 2,200 national banks. At present the force is 89, and there are 3,706 active national banks, and the insolvent list of banks has increased from about 45 up to 251, so that we are certainly not overstocked with help.

Mr. COOMBS. Are we to understand that you have no reductions to suggest?

Mr. ECKELS. No, sir. I did ask for an increase of help on the reimbursement rolls. That is, money which the Government appropriates but for which it is reimbursed out of a fund assessed on the banks.

Mr. COOMBS. Who has charge of that fund?

Mr. ECKELS. This committee appropriates for it, but the Secretary has not seen fit to make a recommendation for that; so I suppose that is the end of it.

Mr. COOMBS. Your bureau, not being divided up so strictly, you find the arrangement just as well in holding men to their responsibilities?

Mr. ECKELS. I think it must be said that mine is a very efficient force. It is an office in which there are very few changes.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice that you have four men of 70 years of age or over in your different divisions; are they efficient?

Mr. ECKELS. One of these, I think, is a messenger, who has charge of the delivery of registered mails and the carrying of bonds, etc. He gets \$840. I think there is one man at a salary of \$1,600 or \$1,800, and I am letting a young man do his work, assigning him to a little easier work. I thought that as long as the work of the clerks was done, a man who had served the Department so many years ought not to be reduced. I did not think the service was being injured.

Mr. DINGLEY. Or any hardship was being done to the other party?

Mr. ECKELS. I thought that, possibly, afterward I might make a change; but I did not feel like doing it just at present, because the old gentleman had worked hard during the summer, as did every other man in the bureau.

Mr. COOMBS. Is your work pretty well up now?

Mr. ECKELS. Yes, sir. As an evidence of that I will say that there are no complaints coming in, and that shows that we are doing reasonably well. I want to make a statement of the reason I asked additional force. Heretofore there has been one examination of a bank each year, and I have inaugurated a system of examinations every six months. All the force I ask for would make my force only 93, which would be 50 less than it was several years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire an increase of clerks on account of the work of examiners?

Mr. ECKELS. There are double examinations. I do not know whether the attention of the Secretary has been called to it. They have a way of striking these things out in the Department. I appreciate the fact that appropriations can not be very large this year on account of the condition of the Treasury, and I therefore asked that these new clerks be given out of the reimbursable fund, which is paid by the banks. There is more in that fund now than we have any use for.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an estimate for repair of macerater, etc., of \$1,600. There was an unexpended balance of \$944.44.

Mr. ECKELS. I think \$2,000 have been appropriated for miscellaneous work.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get that out of the \$1,600?

Mr. ECKELS. I do not know exactly whether the \$1,600 includes maceraters or incidental expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The incidental expenses connected with it was for operating the maceraters. We appropriated for keeping the maceraters in repair and the expense connected with it.

Mr. ECKELS. It is for a number of purposes. I do not think we can get along with less, because every once in awhile we are compelled to have some special work done, and we can not have it done unless this fund is appropriated.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are appropriated for, 3.

Total number of divisions 4, as follows:

#### DIVISION OF REPORTS.

The examination of reports of condition, of earnings, and of examiners' reports, abstracting the same, and preparing correspondence thereon.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 200
5 clerks of class 4.....	9, 000
5 clerks of class 3.....	8, 000
3 clerks of class 2.....	4, 200
2 clerks of class 1.....	2, 400
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	3, 000
2 clerks, at \$900 each.....	1, 800
1 laborer, at \$660.....	660
22      Total.....	31, 260

#### DIVISION OF ORGANIZATION.

The examination of all questions relative to extension, liquidation of banks and their capital stock, shareholders, etc., and all correspondence in relation thereto.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,200
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
1 clerk, at \$1,000 .....	1,000
1 clerk .....	900
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<hr/>	
7 Total .....	8,620

## DIVISION OF ISSUE

Has charge of all national-bank notes printed, issues the same as required upon deposit of bonds, or in exchange for worn-out notes destroyed.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,200
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2,800
3 clerks of class 3 .....	3,600
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	3,000
6 clerks, at \$900 each .....	5,400
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<hr/>	
17 Total .....	19,320

## DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Has charge of mutilated national-bank notes delivered by the U. S. Treasurer for destruction, destroys the same, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent of division .....	\$2,200
1 teller .....	2,000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4,200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	2,000
5 clerks, at \$900 each .....	4,500
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<hr/>	
15 Total .....	18,620

## ADDITIONAL FORCE.

This force is used in various parts of the Bureau in carrying on all necessary duties that arise from time to time, as the Comptroller or Deputy may direct.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk .....	\$2,500
1 bookkeeper .....	2,000
1 assistant bookkeeper .....	2,000
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3,600
1 stenographer .....	1,600
1 clerk of class 3 and bond clerk .....	1,800
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6,400
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	2,000
1 engineer .....	1,000
4 copiests, at \$900 each .....	3,600
1 fireman .....	720
1 messenger .....	840
2 watchmen, at \$700 each .....	1,440
2 laborers, at \$660 each .....	1,320
<hr/>	
27 Total .....	34,620

NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

## COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

## STATEMENT OF J. S. MILLER, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What we desire to ascertain is information in regard to the organization of the different divisions and the nature and character of the work under you, and such matters of general detail as you have heard propounded to these other gentlemen.

Mr. MILLER. There are in my office eight divisions, for which there is a direct appropriation made in addition to the revenue agents and the chief of the revenue agents division. He gets a per diem and is not a chief of division properly. The chief clerk is the head of a division which has charge of the appointments and distribution of blanks and the general discipline of the force, not only of the force of the office here, but in the field. The stamp division has charge of the revenue stamps as they come from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the distribution of them to the various collectors, and also has charge of accounts with collectors on account of stamps. The distilled-spirits division has charge of the operations at the distilleries and bonded warehouses, and has charge also of the operations at the breweries.

The tobacco division has charge of all matters in relation to the collection of the tobacco, snuff, and cigar tax.

The assessment division has charge of the assessments of all taxes, and what is known as the bonded-spirits account; that is to say, the division in charge of withdrawing of spirits from warehouses to see that they are withdrawn at the expiration of the three years.

The law division has charge of all prosecutions and compromises, the latter of which there are a good many.

The sugar-bounty division has charge of all matters in connection with the operation of the sugar warehouses, reports, and so on, as well as the adjustment of all claims on which bounty is paid.

Mr. ROBERTSON. There is also a division of chemistry. Is that one of the regular divisions?

Mr. MILLER. We call that a division; but we simply have an appropriation for a chemist who makes tests. That was first appropriated for at the time the oleo-margarine tax was imposed. They have a laboratory at the bureau in which they perform the work.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Could that not be consolidated with the sugar bounty?

Mr. MILLER. I think not. It does not impose any additional expense as it is now.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I see that the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenditures in the Treasury Department this year suggest a certain reduction of your force on account of the probability of the repeal of the sugar bounty. You have 24 clerks of class 4; 24 of class 3; 34 of class 2; 24 of class 1, and 13 clerks of other classes. If these clerks which we appropriate for now are the same number of clerks your office had before the sugar-bounty law was enacted, does it represent any increase?

Mr. MILLER. Not at all.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I want to ask you whether in case the bounty is not repealed it will be necessary to have the same number of clerks you had in the last bill?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is impossible for you, therefore, to get along, with the bounty law in existence, with the same force?

Mr. MILLER. It is; and we will require more help, in that case.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It makes no difference how small the bounty may be?

Mr. MILLER. We would require as many if the bounty were one-fourth of a cent as if it were 2 cents a pound.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Suppose we place a tax upon incomes, would it necessitate an increase of your force?

Mr. MILLER. It would require a very considerable increase all along the line. The agents and special forces would have to be increased.

Mr. DINGLEY. Would an increase of the tax upon beer necessitate any special increase of expenses in the collection of that tax—say making it \$2 per barrel, instead of \$1?

Mr. MILLER. I do not think the increase would be very large for that. We would have to increase the force in order to detect and punish persons guilty of violations of the law, as there would be more violation?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I see in your division of accounts there is a person 80 years of age.

Mr. MILLER. That gentleman has been in the service for a long time. He is the most active old gentleman I ever saw. He is charged with the work of gauging.

He is a gauger, and does it acceptably and accurately. He is in the division of distilled spirits.

Mr. ROBERTSON. There is one in the stamp division 75 years of age, and there is one in the law division 80 years of age. In the other divisions there are three who are 75 years of age.

Mr. MILLER. What is the grade of the one in the stamp division?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The division of accounts seems to be made up of ancients. There are men in that division 55, 60, 70, etc.

Mr. MILLER. The division of accounts is well conducted and there seems to be no trouble.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Can any of these divisions be consolidated?

Mr. MILLER. I think not for I would have to assign them to the chief of revenue agents, whose business it is to look solely to the violations of law. I do not think we can consolidate any of these divisions.

Mr. COOMBS. Have you more work than ever before?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; I tried to distribute it, so as to make the burdens bear as equally as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you to say that your entire force is efficient?

Mr. MILLER. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not some clerk you could dispense with?

Mr. MILLER. They average about as well as I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. If you were conducting it as a private business would you employ all these people?

Mr. MILLER. I do not claim to know all about every one of them, but the divisions are in good shape.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You have one stamp agent and one counter, at \$1,600 and \$900, respectively?

Mr. MILLER. The stamp agent is at New York, and receives \$1,600; the counter receives \$900, but that is reimbursed by the contractor.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What does the counter do?

Mr. MILLER. John J. Cooke & Co., of New York, have the contract for printing the tin-foil wrappers for fine-cut tobacco, and we keep at their factory one superintendent and one counter in charge of that work. They are paid by the Government, and the Government is reimbursed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What do you mean by "reimbursed?" How is the Government reimbursed?

Mr. MILLER. The Government pays the salary and John J. Cooke & Co. pay the Government in return.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How does the money come back?

Mr. MILLER. It comes back by the deposit of the check of John J. Cooke & Co.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTION OF.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 61 you estimate for expenses of collectors and deputy collectors and clerks, including transportation of public funds, expenses of inspectors' force, and to carry out the act of Congress taxing oleomargarine, \$1,735,000. I see you ask for some new language, "including transportation of public funds." What is the object of that?

Mr. MILLER. That was put in to pay express charges, from deputy collectors to the collectors, of funds collected by the deputies.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that paid now?

Mr. MILLER. Out of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Without the use of this language?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for the new language?

Mr. MILLER. We want it more definite.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any trouble with the Comptroller?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you pay the salaries of collectors and deputies out of this general appropriation?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On what basis do you fix the salaries?

Mr. MILLER. The appropriation bills have always required that we shall not employ a greater number of the same grade than we had during the preceding year. Those grades have been fixed during a great many years.

The CHAIRMAN. How many collectors are there in the United States?

Mr. MILLER. Sixty-three.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you fix the salaries?

Mr. MILLER. They are graded by collection districts. If they collect \$25,000 or less they get \$2,000 and are graded on up. If they collect over \$1,000,000 the maximum pay is \$4,500 a year.



The CHAIRMAN. How long has that schedule of salaries been in existence?

Mr. MILLER. I do not remember. It has been in operation a long time.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, is that a proper method of compensation for these collectors?

Mr. MILLER. I do not think it is; it is not fair in every case. But there is a provision in the law which allows the secretaries to make additional allowances in cases of that kind. There have been cases where by reason of large districts the collectors have not received sufficient salaries. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont is one collection district. Sometimes if it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary that a large expense is incurred by a collector he will make an additional allowance, the amount depending upon what he does and the extent of his territory.

The CHAIRMAN. What number of collectors receive \$4,500?

Mr. MILLER. I could not tell; but I should suppose 40 out of 63. The last consolidation was made in order to make the collections in each district very much larger.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it possible to make further consolidations and reduce this expenditure?

Mr. MILLER. You can make consolidations without very much trouble, but I do not think you would reduce expenditure. Wherever you reduce the collector you will have to put on additional deputies whose salaries will amount to quite as much as you will save.

The CHAIRMAN. You are acquainted with the last reduction?

Mr. MILLER. That action was taken upon my recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. On what basis do you fix the number of deputies to be employed?

Mr. MILLER. It is done upon the number and extent of the territory to be canvassed. The outside work is done by what we call division deputies. We estimate that from accurate returns showing the number of breweries sugar and tobacco factories, oleomargarine factories, distilleries, wholesale and retail whisky men, etc. Each collection district is apportioned into subdistricts. We make allowances to the deputies in charge of the subdistricts, as near as possible, in accordance with what they have to do, taking into consideration the amount of travel.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you reduced the force in your collection districts during the current year?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir. In Minnesota we reduced one. In Virginia we reduced one in one district and two in another district. In North Carolina we removed one. In one of the Kentucky districts we removed one, and also one in Louisiana; but in Louisiana we had to put on additional force to handle the sugar bounty.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gone over this question since the 1st of July?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; preceding the 1st of July, knowing the condition of the country, we cut it as closely as we could.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you reduced the storekeepers and gaugers?

Mr. MILLER. We watch that every day. We get our reports daily, and we calculate that according to the business done in the various districts. If we find that a collector has more gaugers in commission than we think he ought to have, we arbitrarily notify him to take them off, and it is generally done by telegraph.

The CHAIRMAN. How are the salaries of gaugers fixed?

Mr. MILLER. The salaries vary according to the work done. It runs from \$2 a day to \$5.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those salaries fixed in the discretion of the Secretary?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir; they are fixed by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make looking to a reduction in any part of your force?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir; if anything, I would ask an increase. The storekeepers and gaugers who are employed in the moonshine districts are paid \$2 a day. Those places are combined, and perform the duties of both storekeepers and gaugers. We have not been permitted to pay anything in the way of an increase for the services of those people, and the result is that in nineteen cases out of twenty we get either incompetent or bad men, and the distillers in many cases undertake to, and do, make false returns, simply because the gaugers and storekeepers stand in with them. If we could pay better salaries we could get better men.

Mr. DINGLEY. The men in the moonshine districts take their lives in their hands?

Mr. MILLER. The storekeepers do not.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would kindly look over the estimates for the salaries of collectors and deputies and see if, in your judgment, there can be any reduction made, and, if so, please suggest it.

Mr. MILLER. I will do so. We make our record by holding our percentage of cost down. We want to make our estimates as close as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for salaries of agents and surveyors. What do you mean by agents and surveyors?

Mr. MILLER. There are 20 revenue agents and surveyors who are sent out by the

Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make surveys of new distilleries to ascertain the capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of a revenue agent?

Mr. MILLER. Seven dollars a day and expenses, when employed. He ought to get more.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be to the interest of the service to make it an annual salary?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Mr. MILLER. Because it very often happens that an agent wants to go home, and if we can spare him we let him go, and he does not get any per diem.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he not entitled to thirty days' leave under the law?

Mr. MILLER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of a surveyor?

Mr. MILLER. It is small. We sometimes designate deputy collectors to perform that duty.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the "miscellaneous" expenditures?

Mr. MILLER. That is provision for locks, hydrometers, stationery, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any printed statement showing the expenditure for collectors, deputy collectors, and gangers for the last fiscal year?

Mr. MILLER. Not in detail.

The CHAIRMAN. To illustrate, have you a printed statement which shows the compensation paid the deputies in the western district of Missouri?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir. We make no record of it; but we have our organization book, which shows the compensation paid to persons in the collectors' offices; but we have no printed statement at all. I could make out such a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be a great deal of work?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it require?

Mr. MILLER. If you included storekeepers and gangers, it would take two or three weeks, because they are in to-day and out to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you, without trouble, give us the expenditure in the district of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the western district of Missouri, the Brooklyn district, and the Louisiana and Mississippi district for the last fiscal year?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION INTERNAL-REVENUE BUREAU.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 8.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 2.

Total number of divisions, 10, as follows:

#### DIVISION OF APPOINTMENTS.

Assignment and discipline of office force; editing of all letters sent; registry, records and files of correspondence of Bureau, matters relating to appointments in Internal-Revenue Service, etc.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,500
2 clerks of class 4.....	3,600
2 clerks of class 3.....	3,200
6 clerks of class 2.....	8,400
3 clerks of class 1.....	3,600
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	3,000
1 clerk.....	900
6 assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	4,320
2 laborers, at \$660 each.....	1,320
26 Total.....	30,840

#### DIVISION OF LAW.

Suits and prosecutions for violations of internal revenue laws; offers in compromise; abatement and refunding claims; liability to special taxes, etc.

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## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 250
7 clerks of class 4 .....	12, 600
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6, 400
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1, 400
1 messenger .....	840
<hr/> 14 Total .....	<hr/> 23, 490

## DIVISION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Work connected with supervision of the production of distilled and rectified spirits, beer, wines, and vinegar; issue of locks, gauging instruments, etc.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 250
4 clerks of class 4 .....	7, 200
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4, 800
5 clerks of class 2 .....	7, 000
4 clerks of class 1 .....	4, 800
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	3, 000
10 clerks, at \$900 each .....	9, 000
1 assistant messenger .....	720
*3 laborers, at \$660 each .....	1, 980
<hr/> 34 Total .....	<hr/> 40, 750

## DIVISION OF TOBACCO.

Auditing of accounts of manufacturers of tobacco, cigars, and smoking opium; records of business of cigar and tobacco factories, etc.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 250
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
2 clerks, at \$900 each .....	1, 800
1 laborer .....	660
<hr/> 6 Total .....	<hr/> 7, 710

## DIVISION OF STAMPS.

Preparation, custody, issue and redemption of stamps; accounts pertaining to same; preparation and issue of certificates of residence for Chinese, etc.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 500
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3, 600
+5 clerks of class 3 .....	8, 000
6 clerks of class 2 .....	8, 400
6 clerks of class 1 .....	7, 200
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	4, 000
19 clerks, at \$900 each .....	17, 100
1 messenger .....	840
3 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	2, 160
5 laborers, at \$660 each .....	3, 300
1 superintendent of stamp vault .....	2, 000
<hr/> 53 Total .....	<hr/> 59, 100

\* This includes a laborer at \$660 detailed here from Treasurer's Office in place of a messenger at \$840 detailed from this Bureau to that office. Exchange made by order of Secretary.

† This includes a clerk at \$1,600 detailed here from Secretary's office in place of a clerk at \$1,200 detailed from this Bureau to that office. Exchange made by order of Secretary.

## DIVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

Preparation of assessment lists, work relating to bonded accounts, drawback claims, fortification of wines, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 250
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3, 600
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4, 800
7 clerks of class 2 .....	9, 800
6 clerks of class 1 .....	7, 200
4 clerks at \$1,000 each* .....	4, 000
3 clerks at \$900 each .....	2, 700
2 laborers .....	1, 320
<hr/> 28 Total .....	<hr/> 35, 670

## DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

Verification of collectors' accounts of taxes collected and disbursements made, salary and expense accounts of subordinate officers, estimates for appropriations, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 250
4 clerks of class 4 .....	7, 200
5 clerks of class 3 .....	8, 000
4 clerks of class 2 .....	5, 600
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<hr/> 16 Total .....	<hr/> 24, 970

## DIVISION OF SUGAR BOUNTY.

Examination of applications for license, bonds, returns, and bounty claims of sugar producers; issue of licenses and of Treasury drafts in payment of claims.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 250
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1, 400
3 clerks at \$900 each .....	2, 700
<hr/> 6 Total .....	<hr/> 8, 150

## DIVISION OF REVENUE AGENTS.†

Organization and supervision of force of revenue agents, work pertaining to collection of tax on oleomargarine, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 4 .....	\$3, 600
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
4 clerks of class 2 .....	5, 600
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
3 clerks at \$900 each ‡ .....	2, 700
2 assistant messengers at \$720 each .....	1, 440
<hr/> 13 Total .....	<hr/> 16, 140

\* This includes a clerk at \$1,000 detailed to this office from the Secretary's office.

† Chief of revenue agents at \$10 per diem, designated by Commissioner as head of this division.

‡ This includes a clerk at \$900 detailed here from Treasurer's office in place of a clerk at \$1,000 detailed from this bureau to secret-service division. Exchange by order of Secretary.

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## DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

Scientific work connected with collection of tax on oleomargarine; fortification of wines; supervision of polariscopic work under sugar bounty act.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 analytical chemist, assigned by Commissioner as head of division.....	\$2,500
1 microscopist .....	2,500
1 assistant messenger .....	720
3 Total .....	5,720

NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

## LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

### STATEMENT OF COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, U. S. NAVY, NAVAL SECRETARY, LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you estimate for the same force during the coming year which you have had for a number of years, \$26,240. How many divisions have you in your office?

Commander EVANS. Two.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they?

Commander EVANS. The chief clerk's office and the financial division.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men are employed in each division?

Commander EVANS. There are 26 clerks, 2 messengers, and a laborer in the whole office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any of your force employed in merely mechanical work, such as assorting of papers, etc.?

Commander EVANS. The messenger only.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of those divisions?

Commander EVANS. The chief clerk has charge of the office. They are all under two secretaries, the naval secretary and the engineer secretary. The naval secretary has charge of all the force. The chief clerk has immediate charge of the entire office force. The chief clerk is practically in charge of all the correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the other division do?

Commander EVANS. We had to divide the work into correspondence and financial matters.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are employed in looking after the correspondence?

Commander EVANS. About five in the finance division and twenty-one in the correspondence division.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose this correspondence is with the various light-houses of the United States?

Commander EVANS. It is correspondence of every kind and description, taking in almost every subject.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work done by the finance divisions?

Commander EVANS. It consists largely of the accounts covering about \$3,000,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you audit these accounts?

Commander EVANS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your audit final?

Commander EVANS. No, sir; they go from our office to the First Auditor and then to the Commissioner of Customs.

The CHAIRMAN. Your clerks audit those in full?

Commander EVANS. The Light-House Establishment is divided into sixteen districts. Each has an inspector and a clerk and each keeps accounts and sends them to us and they go to the finance division where they are examined.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that examination?

Commander EVANS. It is very complete.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you audit them fully?

Commander EVANS. Absolutely. Then we send them to the First Auditor and he sends them to the Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. COOMBS. Why do they go to the Commissioner of Customs?

Commander EVANS. Because he must have something to do.

Mr. COOMBS. Then there are three distinct auditings—one by the Light-House Board, one by the First Auditor, and one by the Commissioner of Customs?

Commander EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Is your force efficient?

Commander EVANS. Yes, sir; I think it is the best in the Treasury Department. We have the reputation of handing in the best accounts in the Treasury Department. They are in very simple form.

Mr. COOMBS. The finance division is the auditing division?

Commander EVANS. Yes, sir.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION, LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 2.

Total number of divisions, 2, as follows:

CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION.

In this division all the work of the office is done except the accounts.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, who is chief clerk.....	\$2,400
1 assistant civil engineer.....	2,400
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2.....	2,800
2 clerks of class 1*.....	2,400
4 draftsmen, one at \$1,800, one at \$1,560, one at \$1,440, one at \$1,200.....	6,000
5 copyists at \$900 each.....	4,500
2 assistant messengers at \$720 each.....	1,440
1 laborer at \$600.....	600
<b>20 Total.....</b>	<b>25,940</b>

Number of salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$1,800
1 assistant chief.....	1,600
1 clerk of class 1.....	1,200
5 copyists, at \$900 each.....	4,500
<b>8 Total.....</b>	<b>9,100</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

**STATEMENT OF S. I. KIMBALL, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

Mr. DINGLEY. Will you state in brief the work of the Life-Saving Service?

Mr. KIMBALL. The force consists of 23 clerks, an assistant messenger, and a laborer. I have no divisions in the office authorized by law as such, but, of course, my work is divided, and I have what is called the wreckage division, and the authorization division, the bookkeeper's division, and the finance division.

The general work of the office is set apart as seems to me to be necessary to manage the Life-Saving Service at the headquarters here. I have an assistant who acts as general superintendent in my absence. He also assists in the preparation of the annual report, prepares the correspondence with foreign institutions the same as our own and all other foreign correspondence. He takes charge of the application for all awards of life-saving medals and prepares the letters of the Secretary accom-

\* Another clerk of class 1 is detailed to the Second Comptroller's Office and three copyists are just now detailed from other offices for duty in this office.

panying the awards; he also examines evidence and does quite a varied amount of miscellaneous work.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are the clerks in your office generally efficient?

Mr. KIMBALL. Like Commander Evans, I should say that it is the best force in the Treasury Department, but I can say sincerely that it is an excellent force.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not reduce the force?

Mr. KIMBALL. I asked for an extra clerk but the Secretary struck out every request of that kind. I can get along without it, but I can not keep the work up promptly.

The CHAIRMAN. You are pretty well up with your work?

Mr. KIMBALL. We have been gaining rapidly.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1893.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,

*Chairman Subcommittee on the Legislative*

*and Executive Appropriation Bill, House of Representatives:*

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the forms received from your committee requiring information concerning the divisions in this office, whether authorized by law or departmental or bureau orders.

There is no division in this office authorized by law, and there is but one authorized by departmental or bureau order. This one, denominated the division of construction and repairs, is authorized by order of this office, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

I would say, however, that for convenience and to secure the orderly transaction of the business of the office the work is, so far as practicable, grouped or classified, but by no written order or regulation. For instance, there are six clerks employed exclusively upon matters relating to wrecks and the collection and tabulation of wreck statistics. This group might be designated as the wreck division. There are four clerks who are engaged, two exclusively, the two other, a portion of their time (the balance being occupied in other duties) upon the accounts and financial work. This group might be designated the division of accounts, or the financial division. Upon another class of work, viz, the authorization of supplies for life-saving stations, embracing the making of the annual contracts and the work connected therewith, the examination of the annual requisitions, the property returns of the stations, outfits for new stations, etc., one clerk is employed exclusively, but is assisted much of the time by three others and occasionally by one or two more. This might be designated the authorization division.

The various other duties which the nature of the work of the office requires, exclusive of those performed by the general superintendent and the assistant general superintendent, are of a miscellaneous character and are performed by various clerks under the immediate charge of the principal clerk and accountant, who also exercises the general functions prescribed by sections 173 and 174 of the Revised Statutes.

The miscellaneous work referred to above includes the consideration and preparation for settlement of claims under sections 7 and 8 of the act of May 4, 1882; matters relating to the award of life-saving medals, keeping of the record of officers and employes of the service, including station crews, keeping of the boat record, consideration of and action upon reports of boards of survey, preparation of miscellaneous contracts, the keeping of the records of letters received and sent, care and arrangement of the files, etc.

The assistant messenger and laborer attend to the general requirements of the whole office within the scope of their duties.

I have furnished upon one of the forms the information required in relation to the division of construction and repairs, and upon the other similar information in relation to the force employed upon matters relating to wrecks and wreck statistics, being the only other group of clerks in this office engaged exclusively upon one kind of work.

Respectfully, yours,

S. I. KIMBALL,  
General Superintendent.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION, OFFICE OF LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 1.

Total number of divisions, 1, as follows:

## DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Preparation of plans and specifications for construction, rebuilding, and repairs of station; surveying and platting of sites for stations; making maps and charts; miscellaneous drafting relating to the foregoing, and to boats, apparatus, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, civil engineer.....	\$1, 800
1 topographer and hydrographer.....	1, 800
1 draftsman.....	1, 500
1 clerk, engaged also in tracing.....	1, 000
<hr/> 4 Total.....	<hr/> 6, 100

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## WRECK DIVISION.

Work relating to wrecks and the collection and tabulation of wreck statistics.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4, in charge.....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1, 600
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
2 clerks of class 1.....	2, 400
1 clerk, at \$900.....	900
<hr/> 6 Total.....	<hr/> 8, 100

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

**STATEMENT OF THOMAS B. SANDERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.**

Mr. COOMBS. I see you have a force of 21, all in one division. Have you any recommendation to make in reference to that force?

Mr. SANDERS. The force remains the same as when the Bureau was created. There has not been any particular change. It is an inexpensive force. I have been requested by the commissioner, who has been appointed but has not yet qualified, to state that the salary of the commissioner, as stated in the law at \$4,000, has been reduced.

Mr. DINGLEY. No person ever received more than \$3,600.

Mr. COOMBS. You have no suggestion to make about your force?

Mr. SANDERS. No, sir; the force is about what we need. It is a fairly good force, but of low grade.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the clerk of class 4, designated as assistant?

Mr. SANDERS. That is myself. There has always been 2 clerks at \$1,800, and 1 got \$200 extra.

The CHAIRMAN. In the estimates a deputy commissioner at \$2,000 is asked for, in place of 1 clerk of class 4?

Mr. SANDERS. There ought to be 2 clerks of class 4.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made this estimate?

Mr. SANDERS. It must have been done in the warrant division.

Mr. COOMBS. Give us the duties of your office?

Mr. SANDERS. If you look in statutes you will see that there is a large amount of maritime matters and matters connected with seamen and the inspection of steam vessels; it also involves the registry of foreign and domestic vessels and the tonnage tax; it prepares statistics of tonnage and prints them each year in the Bureau of Statistics; it furnishes annually a list of all the vessels of the United States, some 20,000, and gives their length, depth, and displacement, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you audit any accounts?



Mr. SANDERS. The Bureau has charge of the shipping commissioner and regulates the discharge of seamen and the question of their wages. Those accounts come to our office to see whether they are in proper form and the office performs the duties of an accounting officer.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you send those accounts?

Mr. SANDERS. To the First Auditor.

The CHAIRMAN. What occasion is there for that?

Mr. SANDERS. We are the executive branch and those things are governed by the shipping commissioner.

The CHAIRMAN. How many females have you employed in connection with that work?

Mr. SANDERS. We have but one lady on that work, at \$1,200 a year. She does a good deal of other miscellaneous work.

The CHAIRMAN. What are her immediate duties?

Mr. SANDERS. She looks at all the items and puts a pencil mark against them. She looks at them to see that they are in proper form, if the salary is the proper one, and if the oath has been taken.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it possible to reduce this force?

Mr. SANDERS. No, sir; I do not think it is. The force is principally of ladies at \$900 and \$1,000, and very often they get sick and must have leaves of absence.

The CHAIRMAN. They are entitled to 30 days' sick leave and 30 leave, with pay, each year?

Mr. SANDERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not reduce this force without detriment to the public service?

Mr. SANDERS. I don't think I could.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had charge of this service as a private enterprise would you not reduce this force?

Mr. SANDERS. That is hardly a fair question. If it were a private enterprise I would have the right to select my own employés.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to reduce this force, if it can be done. It is an unpleasant task to recommend the reduction of a force, but I thought that from your long experience in the office you could suggest the dropping of 1 or 2 clerks. The condition of the Treasury is such that it ought to be done, if practicable.

Mr. SANDERS. It would embarrass us to get along with any less force and do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you behind with your work?

Mr. SANDERS. We have some books and records to be kept up, but it does not make much difference if they are a little behind. We have some work from the State Department. The routine work is not behind.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the chief of your division?

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chamberlain has just been appointed. He will qualify on Monday.

NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

#### BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

#### STATEMENT OF THOMAS J. SULLIVAN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 51 of the bill you estimate for the same force which has been employed heretofore?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in the service?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Twenty-four years.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire you to state the duties of the several divisions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing named on page 68 of the census of the Departments; state the number of divisions.

Mr. SULLIVAN. There are 15 divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. And you employ 1,324 people. Are those persons all paid out of the gross sum appropriated for the support of the Bureau?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Except the small item in the legislative bill.

The CHAIRMAN. State in a few words, without the repetition of the question, the duties of each one of these divisions.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has charge of the engraving and printing and finishing of all the securities and obligations of the United States, including the internal-revenue stamps, disbursing clerks' checks, and a variety of miscellaneous work. The main division is that of engraving, and that term

describes the character of the work. It does all the steel-plate engraving necessary for the work. The office of the superintendent includes all the items which are in the legislative bill, but we do not consider it a division. It is confined to the 11 people provided by the legislative bill. Of course the superintendent has general supervision of the entire Bureau and those people are in his personal office.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the administrative office of the Bureau?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. The two miscellaneous offices are practically combined to perform the administrative work, that of the superintendent making up the pay roll and disbursing supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. How many persons are employed in keeping time?

Mr. SULLIVAN. We have no one individual that keeps the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the timekeeper?

Mr. SULLIVAN. A clerk will be detailed to do that work with a great variety of other work.

The engraving division has to execute all that work of engraving and all of the work in the Bureau, both artistic and mechanical. It employs all the people and it has charge of the portrait and vignette engraving. It prepares all the plates necessary for printing and has charge of the stamps, etc.

The next is the vault division. It receives all that work as it is completed and sees that it is securely kept.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has charge of that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is in charge of a superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his salary?

Mr. SULLIVAN. \$1,900. He himself does the work that is necessary. He handles the packages, keeps them, and puts them away and takes them out.

Mr. COOMBS. What are his responsibilities, and is that the place held by a gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That position is held by a gentleman from Nebraska. We have people in the other branches. One man receives \$1,400, one \$939, and another receives about \$780.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the duties of the watch division?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The watch division has charge of and the custody of the building and the property in it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a chief in charge of it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. There is a captain of the watch who receives a salary of \$1,460.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of those people?

Mr. SULLIVAN. There are two lieutenants at \$1,100 each, and about 21 watchmen at \$820 each.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that all of those watchmen are necessary?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is absolutely necessary to properly guard the premises.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the machinist's division. What are the duties of that division?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The duties of that division are to repair all of the machinery in the Bureau. They are constantly breaking and the machinery is constantly being worn out.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the employés?

Mr. SULLIVAN. There is a superintendent at \$1,900 a year, and the machinists under him get \$1,000, and the other part of the force receive \$939 and \$780. There are a variety of foremen, skilled laborers, and laborers of all kinds.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the wetting division.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The wetting division prepares the paper for printing and makes it soft and pliable and puts it in condition to be printed on.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the employés?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The compensation of the superintendent is \$1,800; he is a plate printer by trade and thoroughly understands that business. The force of other people is counters, \$626, \$548, and \$470 each, and a number of skilled laborers and handlers.

The CHAIRMAN. The surface division.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That includes all the typographical work which is needed by the Bureau. We distinguish surface printing from plate printing by so designating them. The superintendent receives \$1,400 and there is a foreman and pressman at \$1,000, a pressman at \$1,250, and a number of feeders and counters, skilled laborers, and laborers who clean up the presses and keep them in condition.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the examining division.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That takes the printed sheets after they are dried, handles and examines them with reference to the condition of the printing to see whether they are perfect or imperfect. If perfect they are assorted into packages of 1,000 sheets each and put away for further use. If they are imperfect they are made up into packages and canceled ready for delivery at the secretary's office.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average compensation of that force?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The chief receives \$1,600 a year. The counters receive \$626, \$548, and \$470, depending upon their skill and expertness. There are a few skilled laborers and other laborers, not skilled, who receive \$626 and \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the numbering division.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That division does the numbering on the notes. You will notice that they are numbered to identify each particular note. If you will look at a note you will find a number on the lower left-hand corner and one on the right-hand corner.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation in that department?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The superintendent receives \$1,600 and the compensation is \$626, \$548, and \$470, the same as in the other divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the binding division.

Mr. SULLIVAN. In this division is bound all of the stamps, as well as the stamps for the tobacco, whisky warehouses, etc., and all of the checks used by disbursing officers, and all pension checks. It also does a large amount of miscellaneous work, such as gumming.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation paid in that division?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The superintendent receives \$1,900. The other parties receive the same as in the other divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the cleaning division?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The people who work in that division clean the building every day, keep all the dressing rooms occupied by the women in proper shape. They have a scrubbing force. The forewoman receives \$470 a year. The others get \$240 and \$320.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the printing division.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The printing division is organized to execute all the plate printing required, and when we speak of printing in the Bureau we mean plate printers, unless we specify surface printing. Plate printers constitute the largest body of workmen we have.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the superintendent?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Two thousand seven hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average compensation of the 450 employes under him?

Mr. SULLIVAN. There are only a small force which receive a regular compensation; the great bulk of the force in that division receive payment only for what they actually do, being paid by the piece. They average about \$1,400 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the salary fixed?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. On whose recommendation; that of the chief of the Bureau?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any labor union or organization of any kind which attempts to control or suggest the prices that they shall receive?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, sir. The wages must be satisfactory to the men who do the work. No labor organization has any voice in determining what the wages should be.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that compensation compare with private work?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think that it is slightly in excess of what they would receive in private business, but that work is so much different from outside work that it can not be compared to outside work.

Mr. DINGLEY. The price is fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the superintendent and not by act of Congress?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do plate printers get?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That work is all combined in that division; the plate printers work in the printing division.

The CHAIRMAN. It consists of 361 people, with only one superintendent, at \$2,700?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; there are 5 assistant superintendents. One man could not manage that large force. The assistants receive \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. What do those people do in the division designated as plate printers' assistants?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is a little inaccurate. The printers' assistants and the plate printers all work in the printing division and should be under one head. The assistants are women.

The CHAIRMAN. Who prepared this report which is printed in the census of the department?

Mr. SULLIVAN. This was prepared by the accountant, and it is inaccurate to that extent. I did not observe it before. They are all in the printing division. There are 313 plate printers and 345 printers' assistants, all under one superintendent and 5 assistant superintendents.

The CHAIRMAN. You are familiar with the work of that bureau, and you think that the entire force is efficient?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; as it goes.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by that phrase, "as it goes"?

Mr. SULLIVAN. There may be plate printers who are not up to the value of the highest standard of efficiency, and when we at any time reduce the force we get rid of those men, but so long as we are to execute a certain amount of work we have to keep those particular men unless we can get better ones.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The work is technical?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You are not bound by the civil-service rules?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The plate printers are not. All of the employes except the plate printers are.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you find that those plate printers' assistants who come in under those rules do their work well?

Mr. SULLIVAN. We have not found it to work well for the last ten months of the past year. When we were first placed under civil-service rules we got some of the best help we ever had in that way, but latterly a large body of colored women have been taking the examination, and while they pass up to a very high standard in the examination, when they come there we find that they are very disagreeable and inefficient.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do I understand that in extending the civil-service rules to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing it was extended beyond the mere clerks in the office?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. How far was that extension?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It extends to every employe of the Bureau except the messengers, watchmen, laborers, cleaners, and plate printers.

Mr. DINGLEY. It does not take in the plate printers?

Mr. SULLIVAN. At first it took in the plate printers, but subsequently inconvenience was felt in this particular, and the plate printers were exempted, and then the machinists, engravers, plate cleaners, and all the technical portion of the force was exempted, although they are still held inside of the classified service nominally. The printers' assistants are still inside of the civil service; they have never been exempted.

Mr. DINGLEY. That ought not to be.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The chief made a recommendation to that effect some months ago, but he has never been able to get any action upon it, and the matter has gone on.

The CHAIRMAN. This entire force, with the exception of the clerks enumerated on page 51 of the legislative bill, is paid out of the gross sum carried in the sundry civil bill?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the interests of the service would be promoted by making a specific appropriation for this force?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think it would not. The interest of the service would not be promoted by making a specific appropriation, because we can do the work for a much less amount of money than if regular salaries were appropriated for the purpose.

#### BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law: None.

Number of divisions therein authorized by Departmental or Bureau order or regulations for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 13.

Total number of divisions, 13, as follows:

#### OFFICE.

General management and control of the entire work, and attending to the correspondence and keeping the records and general accounts of the Bureau.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of Bureau .....	\$4,500
1 assistant chief .....	2,250
1 accountant .....	2,000
1 stenographer .....	1,600
1 clerk class 3 .....	1,600
2 clerks, class 1 .....	2,400
1 clerk .....	1,000
2 assistant messengers, \$720 .....	1,440
1 laborer .....	660
11 Total .....	17,450

## 84 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE.

Keeping the records and general accounts of the Bureau.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk and disbursing agent.....	\$2,000
2 clerks of class 4.....	3,600
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2.....	2,800
4 clerks class \$1,252.....	5,008
1 clerk.....	700
2 operatives at \$548.....	1,096
1 operative.....	470
1 skilled helper.....	939
1 skilled helper.....	626
1 messenger.....	840
2 assistant messengers at \$720.....	1,440
1 messenger.....	500
<hr/>	<hr/>
20 Total.....	21,619

## ENGRAVING DIVISION.

Engraving and transferring, etc., in the preparation of the plates used for printing the Government securities, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief.....	\$4,500
1 clerk.....	1,252
1 vignette engraver.....	5,000
1 engraver.....	3,500
1 engraver.....	3,000
3 engravers at \$2,500.....	7,500
1 engraver.....	2,100
3 engravers or transferrers at \$2,200.....	6,600
2 engravers or transferrers at \$2,035.....	4,070
2 engravers or transferrers at \$1,800.....	3,600
3 engravers or transferrers at \$1,565.....	4,695
1 apprentice.....	1,000
1 apprentice.....	626
1 apprentice.....	470
1 apprentice.....	320
2 provers at \$1,565.....	3,130
1 distributor of stock.....	1,252
3 plate cleaners at \$1,252.....	3,756
1 plate cleaner.....	780
1 plate cleaner.....	470
1 hardener.....	1,000
1 operative.....	626
1 skilled helper.....	780
1 laborer.....	470
<hr/>	<hr/>
35 Total.....	60,497

## VAULT DIVISION.

Safe-keeping the finished securities, checks, stamps, etc., and delivering them to the several bureaus of the Treasury and other Departments.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent .....	\$1,900
1 assistant superintendent .....	1,400
2 skilled helpers, \$929 .....	1,858
1 skilled helper .....	780
<hr/> 5 Total .....	<hr/> 5,938

## WATCH DIVISION.

Protecting the building and property and aiding in the enforcement of the rules of the Bureau.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 captain .....	\$1,460
2 lieutenants, \$1,100 .....	2,200
20 watchmen, \$820 .....	16,400
<hr/> 23 Total .....	<hr/> 20,060

## MACHINE DIVISION.

Constructing, repairing, and operating the machinery of the Bureau.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent .....	\$1,900
1 foreman carpenter .....	1,400
1 chief engineer .....	1,252
1 engineer .....	1,000
5 firemen, \$820 .....	4,100
2 machinists, \$1,000 .....	2,000
5 machinists, \$939 .....	4,695
1 machinist .....	780
1 apprentice .....	700
1 plumber .....	1,200
1 carpenter .....	1,000
2 carpenters, \$780 .....	1,560
1 foreman .....	820
1 foreman .....	626
4 skilled helpers, \$780 .....	3,120
3 skilled helpers, \$720 .....	2,160
7 skilled helpers, \$626 .....	4,382
8 skilled helpers, \$548 .....	4,384
39 laborers, \$470 .....	18,330
<hr/> 85 Total .....	<hr/> 55,409

## WETTING DIVISION.

Preparing the paper for plate-printing the securities, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent .....	\$1,800
1 clerk .....	1,252
15 operatives, \$626 .....	9,390
5 operatives, \$548 .....	2,740
1 operative .....	470
2 skilled helpers, \$939 .....	1,878
4 skilled helpers, \$700 .....	2,800
7 skilled helpers, \$626 .....	4,382
9 skilled helpers, \$548 .....	4,932
2 laborers, \$470 .....	940
<hr/> 47 Total .....	<hr/> 30,584

## PLATE-PRINTING DIVISION.

Plate-printing the Government securities, stamps, checks, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed:*

1 superintendent.....	\$2, 700
5 assistant superintendents, \$1,800.....	9, 000
1 clerk.....	1, 252
7 clerks, \$1,000.....	7, 000
2 clerks, \$939.....	1, 878
2 oil-burners, \$1,565.....	3, 130
1 foreman ink mill.....	1, 500
1 operative.....	626
1 operative.....	548
5 operatives, \$470.....	2, 350
3 operatives, \$390.....	1, 170
1 skilled helper.....	939
2 skilled helpers, \$780.....	1, 560
3 skilled helpers, \$700.....	2, 100
2 skilled helpers, \$626.....	1, 252
1 skilled helper.....	548
3 laborers, \$470.....	1, 410
5 charwomen, \$320.....	1, 600
349 assistants, \$1.25 a day.....	136, 546
395 Total.....	177, 109

Also 349 plate-printers at piece rates; 36 apprentices at plate-printing.

## SURFACE PRINTING DIVISION.

Typographic printing on the Government securities, stamps, checks, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent.....	\$1, 500
1 foreman of pressmen.....	1, 500
1 assistant foreman.....	1, 352
1 clerk.....	1, 000
8 pressmen, \$1,252.....	10, 016
2 apprentices, \$500.....	1, 000
5 operatives, \$626.....	3, 130
8 operatives, \$548.....	4, 384
11 operatives, \$470.....	5, 170
2 skilled helpers, \$700.....	1, 400
1 skilled helper.....	626
2 laborers, \$470.....	940
43 Total.....	32, 018

## EXAMINING DIVISION.

Examining and pressing all the plate-printed securities, stamps, checks, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent.....	\$1, 600
1 assistant superintendent.....	1, 100
4 clerks, \$780.....	3, 120
3 clerks, \$700.....	2, 100
27 operatives, \$626.....	16, 902
45 operatives, \$548.....	24, 660
21 operatives, \$470.....	9, 870
1 operative.....	390
1 skilled helper.....	939
3 skilled helpers, \$780.....	2, 340
1 skilled helper.....	700
7 skilled helpers, \$626.....	4, 382
4 skilled helpers, \$548.....	2, 192
1 messenger.....	500
1 messenger.....	470
2 laborers, \$470.....	940
123 Total.....	72, 205

## NUMBERING DIVISION.

Numbering and trimming the Government securities, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent.....	\$1,600
1 assistant superintendent.....	1,200
1 forewoman.....	700
1 clerk.....	1,000
2 clerks, \$939.....	1,878
1 clerk.....	700
1 expert machinist.....	1,878
1 machinist.....	1,000
1 machinist.....	939
65 operatives, \$626.....	40,690
12 operatives, \$548.....	6,576
25 operatives, \$470.....	11,750
2 skilled helpers, \$939.....	1,878
2 skilled helpers, \$626.....	1,252
1 laborer.....	470
<b>117 Total.....</b>	<b>73,511</b>

## BINDING DIVISION.

Binding, perforating, and gumming the Government checks and stamps.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent.....	\$1,900
1 clerk.....	1,252
2 clerks, \$780.....	1,560
5 binders, \$1,252.....	6,260
25 operatives, \$626.....	15,650
27 operatives, \$548.....	14,796
26 operatives, \$470.....	12,220
6 skilled helpers, \$626.....	3,756
1 skilled helper.....	548
<b>94 Total.....</b>	<b>57,942</b>

## SUPPLY DIVISION.

Supervising matters relative to receiving, weighing, measuring, inspecting, and issuing supplies, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief.....	\$1,600
1 clerk.....	1,000
1 skilled helper.....	626
<b>3 Total.....</b>	<b>3,226</b>

## CLEANING DIVISION.

Cleaning the bureau.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 forewoman.....	\$470
15 day charwomen, \$320.....	4,800
1 forewoman.....	470
25 evening charwomen, \$240.....	6,000
<b>42 Total.....</b>	<b>11,740</b>



NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

## STATEMENT OF W. C. FORD, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Mr. COOMBS. You have not been very long in the Department?

Mr. FORD. Since June.

Mr. COOMBS. Have you made any changes in the clerical force?

Mr. FORD. None. There has been one messenger appointed, and that was to fill a vacancy.

Mr. COOMBS. Have you a chief of bureau?

Mr. FORD. I am the chief. There is a little story connected with the organization of the bureau. At the time of the general organization of the Treasury, and the chiefs of divisions were created, Mr. Nimmo, who was then a clerk in the bureau, came to Congress and asked that they should postpone the creation of any chief of the bureau until he should be appointed. He did get in, and Congress for some reason did not make any change, so I have two chiefs of division really at \$1,800, but the salary of the chief of division should be \$2,100. My bureau was the only one which was distinguished in that way; no change was made, so I stand upon a plane of inequality as compared with every other bureau in the Treasury, and all I ask is I should be put upon a plane of equality with the other bureaus in that respect.

Mr. COOMBS. The chief clerk gets \$2,250?

Mr. FORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. He is not really a chief, then?

Mr. FORD. He is not a chief. He would answer in any other bureau as assistant chief of bureau, an assistant treasurer, or assistant director of mint, etc.

Mr. COOMBS. Did you embody that in your recommendation?

Mr. FORD. I did not. I felt at the time the estimates were made up that the increase of the clerical force should take precedence. It would involve an increase of \$600.

Mr. COOMBS. Your bureau asks for 1895 for \$1,000 for the payment of the services of experts and for other necessary expenditures connected with the collection of facts relative to the internal and foreign commerce of the United States?

Mr. FORD. In 1877 \$20,000 was appropriated for the payment of experts to collect information on the subject of internal commerce and other facts connected with trade, and it has gradually dwindled until last year they gave the bureau a thousand dollars. A thousand dollars is too small a sum for any such purpose, and you can not engage any such experts for such a sum. You can hardly take up the commerce of a city and obtain results even commensurate with such an expenditure; so I would rather have that sum devoted to the payment of experts abolished and added to the salary of two chiefs of division. There is another anomaly in my bureau. We have three clerks at \$720, created, as I understand, by one of my predecessors by dividing two salaries. I find myself very much hampered, because every man who comes into the bureau now must come in through that gate, and when I apply to the Civil Service Commission they bring them in through the lowest grade of my bureau. Seven hundred and twenty dollars is the grade of a messenger, and I can not get any ability for that sum, and there is decided ability needed in that bureau.

Mr. COOMBS. Then you find that you are hampered by lack of the proper men there?

Mr. FORD. I am decidedly hampered. Whenever any one asks a question of the bureau I have to take somebody off his regular duty to make up a special table in reply. I try to embody the information which goes out in printed tables, but I can not cover the whole ground. I would like to have these \$720 clerks, copyists, abolished and in their place give me three clerks of \$1,000; that is, let the lowest grade in the bureau be the regular \$900 copyists.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you ask in lieu of the three copyists at \$720?

Mr. FORD. In lieu I ask for three clerks at \$1,000 each.

The CHAIRMAN. Had not you rather have two clerks at \$1,000 each.

Mr. FORD. I do not see how I can decrease any of my desks.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not a very good time to increase salaries.

Mr. FORD. I am aware of that. In my case it is a question that we have been steadily cut down.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the clerks perform efficient service on their present salaries?

Mr. FORD. I must have clerks who are competent to do miscellaneous work, and now all the miscellaneous work falls upon myself or upon a nominal chief of division at \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you prefer three copyists at \$720 each unless you

can get three clerks at \$1,000 each? That is, you would not be willing to strike out the three copyists at \$720 each and take in lieu two clerks of \$1,000 each?

MR. FORD. If you will give me two clerks of \$1,000 each and one of \$720, or a copyist at \$900.

THE CHAIRMAN. What did you expend last year of this appropriation for the payment of experts?

MR. FORD. Nothing. A thousand dollars was turned into the Treasury, all except about \$100 paid for sundries. The three clerkships at \$720, of course, would be so much against the reduction. It would not be a net increase of \$3,000 or \$3,600.

MR. DINGLEY. Can anything be done to expedite the publication of the Statistical Abstract. It is now delayed to such an extent it loses half of its value.

MR. FORD. It is issued in January, the year following the fiscal year.

MR. DINGLEY. Can it be expedited and gotten out a little earlier?

MR. FORD. I have no miscellaneous division for taking that up.

MR. DINGLEY. If it is to be issued at all it ought to be issued at such a time so the statistics will be of some considerable value.

MR. FORD. It ought to be issued in December.

MR. DINGLEY. We ought to have it at the commencement of the regular session, without delay, and it is very rarely we get it now in January.

MR. FORD. I will state, Mr. Dingley, that I am six weeks ahead of the usual time on the volume of commerce and navigation, and—

MR. DINGLEY. You see that very volume becomes almost indispensable in the consideration of the tariff question and here it is we do not get it until the necessity for it has passed?

MR. FORD. We have prepared for the Ways and Means Committee, which was eight weeks' work, what is known as Table XXIV, that is a tariff table, and it is already in type.

MR. DINGLEY. Is it in type so members can have copies?

MR. FORD. You ought to have copies in four or five days—before the Congress comes together.

MR. DINGLEY. I have never found myself able to obtain these statistics in season for any practical use in Congress; they come too far along, and yet it is an indispensable document, especially in framing a tariff and other measures coming before Congress. If we are to do it at all it ought to be published in season to give the members information which is absolutely necessary in many directions, not only the tariff, but other directions. There is a good deal in it which is almost indispensable. Now, if that can be expedited in any way so we can have it hereafter at the opening of the regular session of Congress, it ought to be done.

MR. FORD. I think it is a good idea.

MR. DINGLEY. Do I understand the difficulty is entirely in not having clerks, in not having a sufficient number of clerks to work upon it?

MR. FORD. Well, any question called for by Congress interferes with the regular work, any question either by Congress or Congressmen. If I could have two good live clerks devoted to the miscellaneous work, it would expedite matters very much.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

#### SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.

#### STATEMENT OF A. L. DRUMMOND, CHIEF OF SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.

THE CHAIRMAN. I notice you submit the usual estimate of \$11,620 for your force. Is that force efficient?

MR. DRUMMOND. Well, I asked for an extra clerk and I supposed it had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury?

THE CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of the Treasury disapproved of it if you asked it?

MR. DRUMMOND. I asked for an extra clerk, and I asked for him because it has been necessary for me to call into my office the temporary services of different members of my force to help keep the work up for the last two and a half years. I asked last year for 3 clerks, and the year before, but I got none of them, and I am still obliged to call in outside help on detail. This year I asked for only 1 clerk and I supposed it had been recommended.

THE CHAIRMAN. No, sir; it was disapproved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CHAIRMAN. Is this force all efficient?

MR. DRUMMOND. Yes, sir; the force I have now. They are, as far as they go, but I have not enough of them. They are very good people and some of them have been there for twenty years and over. Some came in there as messengers—three of them, I think it is—and they have worked their way up.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## CONSTRUCTION OF STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

**STATEMENT OF T. C. MENDENHALL, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.**

Mr. DINGLEY. Please explain the appropriation for your office for the construction of standard weights and measures. Can this force be reduced any?

Mr. MENDENHALL. No, sir; not without seriously interfering with the work of the Bureau.

Mr. DINGLEY. Please state the nature of the work done in this branch of your office.

Mr. MENDENHALL. In this branch of the office we have to do with the preparation, construction, and standardizing of all standards, weights, and measures for the Government of the United States, and we also standardize weights and measures for all the States of the Union. The States send standards there for verification and adjustment. We do a good deal of standardizing of weights and measures for private parties, such as Fairbanks & Co. They send their standards to us for verification and adjustment. Engineers who use standards of length, etc., send them to us for verification.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are those adjusted for private parties without compensation?

Mr. MENDENHALL. No, sir; we charge them for the time consumed by the persons employed; the adjusters, for instance.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is that money turned into the Treasury?

Mr. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is a report given in detail for that purpose?

Mr. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; this report is made on the 1st of January to Congress by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury. He made a statement of the expenditures for the last year. The expenditures have been practically just the amount of the appropriation. The appropriation has been the same for a number of years. Under miscellaneous expenses last year the appropriation in this bill was \$500, and we expended \$497.11, leaving a balance of \$2.89.

Mr. DINGLEY. This is a branch of the Coast Survey?

Mr. MENDENHALL. No, sir; it is not, strictly speaking. It grew up in this way: Every superintendent of the Coast Survey has been appointed superintendent of weights and measures. There are three of these adjusters, one mechanician, an assistant messenger, and watchman. Really, the professional work is done by the superintendent and one assistant. That makes it unnecessary to employ such skilled professional men as would be required if it were separated from the Coast Survey.

Mr. DINGLEY. What duties do the messenger and watchman perform?

Mr. MENDENHALL. Their duties are confined to weights and measures, and we have in the building three watchmen; two under the Coast Survey and one under weights and measures.

Mr. DINGLEY. You divide the time between them.

Mr. MENDENHALL. They perform the same duties practically, but one comes under weights and measures, and, as nearly as we can, we distribute the force of watchmen.

The last item of expense is that of the attendance of the American delegate to the Conference of International Weights and Measures, and the expense during the last year was \$465.04. The delegate goes over in August or September, and his accounts are sent in to us.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is it an annual meeting?

Mr. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir. The amount which was expended for 1893 is, I think, the largest amount which has ever been expended by a delegate. The appropriation last year was \$475. I think the expenses are not likely to run over that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the work of that conference, especially as the United States has not decided to adopt the metric system?

Mr. MENDENHALL. About twenty years ago the United States by treaty joined with all the principal nations of the world in the formation of an international conference.

The CHAIRMAN. That was under the supposition that we should adopt the metric system?

Mr. MENDENHALL. It was under the supposition that the units of the metric system in time would become the units of this country. Almost all other nations, with the exception of the United States, have adopted the metric system.

Mr. COOMBS. It was in relation to the adoption of the metric system for iron that this was first considered?

Mr. MENDENHALL. I put that in. As a matter of fact our units are now metrical units. The units of length in this country are under the metric system and the unit of mass is the kilogram. We derive our yard and pound from that. The Secretary has taken action on it.

The CHAIRMAN. What practical benefit do we get from sending this delegate abroad?

Mr. MENDENHALL. The beneficial result is, for instance, that we have obtained within the last two or three years very expensive copies of international standards. They furnish our units, and are constantly being used.

The CHAIRMAN. Could we not secure them without sending a delegate?

Mr. MENDENHALL. All the nations have sent these delegates, and the United States has played an important part in this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the delegate from this country?

Mr. MENDENHALL. Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is important to continue this work?

Mr. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir. He goes without compensation, and I may say that I have looked over his bills for expenses, and I think every cent is very reasonable. The expenses have been less than \$500. The doctor himself pays a large amount of personal expenses.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Does he make a report to the Secretary of State?

Mr. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir. He was originally appointed by the President, or by the Secretary of State. His appointment is a matter with which I have nothing to do.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Why should not his appointment be made now by the Secretary of State?

Mr. MENDENHALL. I presume that could be done.

Mr. DINGLEY. This work is connected with the metric system, and as it relates to the standards of weights and measures it would naturally come in here.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it obligatory upon us to send a delegate?

Mr. MENDENHALL. I think it is morally so. It would be a serious mistake for the United States to fail to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the United States ever adopted anything recommended by this conference?

Mr. MENDENHALL. Oh, yes. The only system of weights and measures that has ever been adopted by Congress is the metric system.

*Coast and Geodetic Survey—Contingent expenses, standard weights and measures, 1893—  
Materials and apparatus and incidental expenses.*

To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
J. Baumgarten & Son.....	Steel dies.....	\$5.00
John Chatillon & Sons.....	Balances.....	9.65
E. L. Cork.....	Covering lifters.....	1.50
Darling, Brown & Sharpe.....	Rules, etc.....	16.00
Elmer & Amend.....	Platinum, etc.....	76.62
Z. D. Gilman.....	Chamois skin, etc.....	15.20
J. B. Hammond.....	Show case.....	250.00
Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	27.75
W. B. Mehler.....	Repairing.....	.25
J. B. Nalle.....	Millinet.....	3.14
John C. Parker.....	Typewriter.....	85.00
Chas. S. Platt.....	Silver wire.....	1.50
Henry Troemner.....	Glass disks.....	5.50
Expenditures.....		497.11
Appropriations.....		500.00
Expenditures.....		497.11
Unexpended balance.....		2.89

*Expenses American member international committee.*

B. A. Gould, traveling expenses.....	\$465.04
Appropriation.....	600.00
Expenditures.....	465.04
Unexpended balance.....	134.96

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

## STATEMENT OF R. E. PRESTON, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you estimate the usual force for your office?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the force all efficient?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all of your bureau up to the average standard of efficiency?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many divisions have you in your office?

Mr. PRESTON. Really four.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they?

Mr. PRESTON. The assayer; the examiner, who controls in the absence of the Director; the computer of bullion, who has charge of all accounts relating to the bullion, and then the adjuster of accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state in as few words as possible the nature of the work performed by each of these divisions?

Mr. PRESTON. The duty of the assayer is the assaying of the different coins from the various mints. There are so many coins from each delivery sent to the office to be tested to see if their fineness and weight corresponds to the standard. The examiner has general charge of accounts and special examinations to be made fall upon him usually.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he adjust the accounts of the mints?

Mr. PRESTON. He does not adjust the accounts; the examiner examines the accounts and he is assigned to any special service of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. What accounts does he adjust?

Mr. PRESTON. The adjuster of accounts adjusts everything, accounts and expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. Of this bureau?

Mr. PRESTON. Of all the mints; he examines them and contracts for supplies, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he audit the accounts?

Mr. PRESTON. We make preliminary audits of accounts in our office before they are sent to the accounting officer's department.

The CHAIRMAN. What officer audits the accounts after you pass them?

Mr. PRESTON. The First Auditor and the First Comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the other divisions?

Mr. PRESTON. The computer of bullion makes all computations of the values of foreign coins and of the value of bullion and examines bullion accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. Can any of these divisions be consolidated in the interest of the public service?

Mr. PRESTON. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice an appropriation of last year of \$9,000 for freight on bullion and coin by registered mail or otherwise. You expended for 1893 \$9,315.52, and the appropriation for the current year is \$9,000. I see you ask for 1895 \$12,000?

Mr. PRESTON. We had a deficiency last year. We did not have money enough last year to get through, on account of the transportation of gold bullion at the Western assay offices.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there was a deficiency for 1892?

Mr. PRESTON. Of about \$140.

The CHAIRMAN. What, if any, effect will recent silver legislation have upon this expenditure?

Mr. PRESTON. It will have no effect upon it, as this is simply for the transportation of gold bullion. At these minor assay offices we only receive and pay for gold bullion.

The CHAIRMAN. Then that is not for freight on silver bullion?

Mr. PRESTON. We never pay for that. That is always required to be delivered by the seller at the mint free.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for transportation of gold bullion alone?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. From where to where?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, it is from Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Denver; Boise City, Idaho; Helena, Mont., that all comes to the Philadelphia mint to be coined and refined.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand if a party in Denver, Colo., sends to the assay office a bar of bullion for coinage it is the duty of the Government to pay the express charges to the mint?

Mr. PRESTON. They do it; they provide for it. You have a law extending the

provisions of the bullion fund just the same as at Philadelphia, New York, San Francisco, or New Orleans. The depositor has the right to take his bullion there and get paid for it and you make an appropriation to pay the freight.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the Government pays the freight on gold bullion from any quarter of the United States to a mint of the United States?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; from an assay office, not from any point.

Mr. DINGLEY. And then the Government has the ownership from that time on?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I notice last year we appropriated for contingent expenses of the Bureau \$750 and for examination of mints, expense in visiting mints and assay offices, etc., \$2,500; for books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., \$400, and for collection of statistics relative to the production of the precious metals, \$3,500; in other words, of the total appropriation of \$7,250 you expended \$6,457.75 in 1893.

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit the same estimate for the coming year for those four items?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, I do not think this can be reduced. Why, sir; the expenditure this year from that appropriation has already been about \$1,500 on account of trouble at New Orleans and in our Western offices, and recently the robbery at the Philadelphia mint was paid for from the funds for the examination of mints.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it will be necessary to have that entire amount?

Mr. PRESTON. I do, absolutely. I do not think we can get off for a dollar less.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not spend the whole amount last year?

Mr. PRESTON. But we will this year, and I am debating whether I would not have to come in with a deficiency this year.

The CHAIRMAN. From which one did you pay that expense in relation to the Philadelphia mint?

Mr. PRESTON. From the examination of mints. Then at New Orleans I had another trouble, \$25,000 in currency destroyed in the cashier's vault and I had to send and have that thoroughly investigated. It had to be thoroughly investigated. And then again I had a case at Helena, Mont. The Government lost nothing at Helena but the depositors were losing and we had to make an examination in order to protect them and the expenses were paid from this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, turn to page 71.

#### MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

##### CARSON, NEV., MINT.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the mint at Carson, Nev. I see you have reduced your estimate for the mint at Carson, Nev., from \$29,550 to \$20,250.

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state why you made a reduction of that estimate?

Mr. PRESTON. Because there were certain officers we did not require after the suspension of coinage operations.

The CHAIRMAN. In your estimate you have dispensed with what officers?

Mr. PRESTON. With the coiner and assistant coiner, with an abstract clerk and a register of deposits, and with assayers' and computation clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. The services of those employes were dispensed with because you suspended the coinage of both gold and silver?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. And the suspension was on the ground that the expenses of coinage were so much larger than at other mints and that the deposits were limited also?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I will ask you why it is not practicable to dispense with the superintendent at that mint?

Mr. PRESTON. You can put it on the same footing as the Denver mint and make it an assay office.

The CHAIRMAN. Ought not that officer to be dispensed with?

Mr. PRESTON. I think it would be to the interest of the Government to conduct it simply as the Denver mint is conducted.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that the Denver mint is in charge of an assayer at \$2,500?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment the Carson mint should be put on the same footing as the mint at Denver?

Mr. PRESTON. I think it would be in the interest of economy to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore you can dispense with the services of the superintendent?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, can you dispense with the services of any other employe without detriment to the public service?

Mr. PRESTON. Not at a mint that continues parting and refining, and that is done at the Carson mint. They collect the charges there, and those charges pay the expense, and as long as the charges pay the expense I do not see any reason why it can not be continued.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not the same force provided for the mint at Denver, Col., operate the mint at Carson? Is there any business reason why it can not be done?

Mr. PRESTON. It can not be done so long as you continue the parting and refining of bullion, and you must have more force for that reason.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I understand that at the Carson mint you continue to receive the bullion, and part and refine it just as at New York?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What additional force is made necessary at Carson by reason of that additional duty which is not required at Denver?

Mr. PRESTON. A melter and refiner and his assistant, that is 2. Then they have a foreman; it requires about 4 laborers in addition to the melter and refiner and his assistant.

The CHAIRMAN. What would their aggregate compensation be?

Mr. PRESTON. The melter and refiner would get \$2,500 and the assistant would get \$2,000, and the laborers are paid from the charges collected. There is 1 at \$4.50, 3 at \$3.50; they are not paid by the appropriations by Congress, but from charges collected.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state what, in your judgment, should be the salaries paid the employes at Carson? What should the assayer and melter and refiner receive at Carson?

Mr. PRESTON. \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. What should the assistant assayer and assistant melter and refiner receive?

Mr. PRESTON. They are two officers. Well, the work there is light and I should say \$1,500 each.

Mr. COOMBS. Could not they do without an assistant there?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the compensation of the chief clerk is appropriated for at \$2,250; what ought that compensation to be?

Mr. PRESTON. \$1,800.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is \$1,600 at Denver.

Mr. PRESTON. It is more expensive to live at Carson.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the cashier, bookkeeper, and weigh clerk, at \$2,000 each.

Mr. PRESTON. I would give the cashier \$2,000; the bookkeeper, I should say, \$1,800, and the weigh clerk \$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The abstract clerk is left out?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; his duties have devolved upon the bookkeeper.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke of the business of refining and parting at Carson; what reason is there for continuing that work at Carson?

Mr. PRESTON. If it is not continued there the bullion would be transported to San Francisco in a crude state, and, so long as the expenses outside of salaries are paid from charges collected, I do not see any objection to continuing it.

The CHAIRMAN. What other assay office does that particular work?

Mr. PRESTON. The New York office is the only one.

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to understand why you should do that particular work at Carson and not at Denver?

Mr. PRESTON. So long as you buy silver there it is absolutely necessary to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are not in that business now.

Mr. PRESTON. And I am glad of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not your judgment that this work ought to be discontinued at Carson?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, I think it is going to discontinue itself pretty much if you leave it alone. We will be able to discontinue it because the charges collected will not be sufficient to pay the expenses, and whenever it comes to that point, we will discontinue it.

The CHAIRMAN. We are making the appropriations—

Mr. PRESTON. But you do not appropriate for those charges.

The CHAIRMAN. But we appropriate for the salaries.

Mr. PRESTON. Coming right down to it, I would simply say, as a business proposition, it ought to be abolished—that is, that part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you think it would be a just provision for the Carson mint if we put it on the footing of the Denver mint?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. And in some cases you say the salaries should be higher?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; it is for living, as there is nothing raised there and they have to bring it all in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Subject only to the suggestion you have made in regard to salaries which are needed, you think the mint should be put on the same footing as the mint at Denver?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for wages of workmen and adjusters \$20,000?

Mr. PRESTON. Where is that?

The CHAIRMAN. For the Carson mint?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; I did not put that in; I do not require any adjusters.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is \$20,000 for wages of workmen and adjusters for the coming year?

Mr. PRESTON. I did not intend to include any adjusters.

The CHAIRMAN. Here it is in the bill.

Mr. PRESTON. Well, I put that estimate in in case they decided to continue the coinage of gold they would have to have some force there.

The CHAIRMAN. If the mint is put on the footing of an assay office, what should be the estimate?

Mr. PRESTON. I should give \$15,000 for wages of workmen and strike out the word "adjusters."

The CHAIRMAN. What should be the estimate for incidental and contingent expenses? You estimate \$15,000—should it be more than at Denver where you have only \$2,750?

Mr. PRESTON. There must be some misprint about the Denver expenses, I should think.

The CHAIRMAN. It was \$6,000 and we cut it down to \$3,250 and then \$2,750, and the expenditures in 1893 for the Denver mint was \$2,603.01. They did not expend the entire sum.

Mr. PRESTON. Well, it is in regard to the cost of getting supplies in there. Everything has to be brought in and the cost is much heavier than on this side, and I should say \$10,000 there.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be that much difference? Denver has only \$2,750 and that would be a difference of \$7,250.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And you only expended \$2,600 last year?

The CHAIRMAN. We expended \$18,000 last year at Carson, but then you were running the mint fully equipped.

Mr. PRESTON. We spent a good deal more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. It is \$18,566.58.

Mr. PRESTON. But we had the permanent appropriation to use. Well, say \$7,500 instead of \$15,000.

#### DENVER, COLO., MINT.

The CHAIRMAN. How does the mint at Denver stand?

Mr. PRESTON. The deposits are increasing there.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the estimate of \$13,750 for wages of workmen?

Mr. PRESTON. That should remain as it is.

The CHAIRMAN. The contingent expenses are the same?

Mr. PRESTON. The same.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not quite expend all last year?

Mr. PRESTON. We will want a little margin:

#### NEW ORLEANS, LA., MINT.

The CHAIRMAN. The mint at New Orleans is in full operation?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What is it coining now?

Mr. PRESTON. Subsidiary coin and gold.

The CHAIRMAN. That force, you think, ought to be maintained as it is now at New Orleans?

Mr. PRESTON. So long as it continues the coinage as they are now.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you propose to continue the coinage?

Mr. PRESTON. That is for the Secretary to decide.

Mr. DINGLEY. What are you coining?

Mr. PRESTON. They are coining fractional silver, old and uncurrent coin.

Mr. DINGLEY. You will not continue the coinage of fractional silver?

Mr. PRESTON. Not long; but as soon as we stop I will reduce the force.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically we have discontinued the coinage of silver. Of course there will be no further coinage except of fractional silver and gold; now ought there to be a reduction of that force?



Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; there will have to be.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but you submit the same estimate, notwithstanding the decreased work?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, I submit the same estimate because—I did that in view of the fact we would probably be called upon to coin the silver bullion we have.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that purchased under the Sherman act?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you mean to say you would proceed to coin it except under authority of some new law?

Mr. PRESTON. If the Secretary should say coin it, I should go ahead, that is all.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have any instructions been issued to prepare the mints to coin that?

Mr. PRESTON. We are ready to resume coining just as soon as we get the word. We have some ingots made, just enough to start upon.

Mr. DINGLEY. And you desire this full appropriation because of the possibility that should go on?

Mr. PRESTON. That is the only reason I should desire the full appropriation.

Mr. COOMBS. But suppose they should not go on, how much could you reduce this?

Mr. PRESTON. I would reduce it down to the basis of an assay office, for the deposits are very small there.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you coining gold there?

Mr. PRESTON. There is some we have transferred on this pressure for gold coinage from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose there is no further coinage of silver, what force do you estimate as absolutely necessary for the mint at New Orleans?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, I would want to figure on that a little bit.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you figure on that and send us a communication in writing on the assumption that there is to be no further coinage of silver, and taking into account—

Mr. PRESTON. My idea is if there be no further coinage of silver to close it up, because there is not enough work to keep it open even as an assay office.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send us that statement in writing?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. That would do away with the contingent expenses and all that?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Would it not be necessary to keep some men there?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You have a mint at Philadelphia and one at San Francisco, and these are the only two mints you would have?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; in active operation.

The CHAIRMAN. The mint at New Orleans was closed as a coinage mint prior to the passage of the Bland-Allison law?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir. It was not opened until after the passage of the Bland-Allison Act; it was closed from 1861 to 1879.

The CHAIRMAN. Closed until after the passage of the Bland-Allison Act?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we will ask you to send us an amended estimate on the assumption there will be no further coinage of silver dollars; and also an amended estimate for the wages of workmen and adjusters and incidental and contingent expenses at that mint upon the same basis.

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you might state, in that connection, whether, if there be no further coinage, it is your purpose to reduce that mint to the duties of an assay office?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What is the difference in capacity, in minting dollars, between New Orleans and Philadelphia per month?

Mr. PRESTON. About a million dollars.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The mint at New Orleans can coin about a million and a half?

Mr. PRESTON. About a million.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Did it not coin more than that at one time?

Mr. PRESTON. No, I think not; my recollection is it did not without extra time. It may have coined a few more with extra time, by running overtime.

Mr. ROBERTSON. By working more than eight hours a day?

Mr. PRESTON. Working more than eight hours a day.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What is the capacity of the mint at Philadelphia?

Mr. PRESTON. Between \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 per month, silver dollars—running exclusively on silver dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems I misunderstood your statement, according to the hearing of one or two gentlemen around me. They understood you to state in the event there should be no further coinage of silver this mint ought to be closed?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, we will have to leave somebody in charge of the bullion and coin we have on hand. It would simply be reduced to the condition of a minor assay office, just like Charlotte, N. C. All the gold they get there is old gold, jewelry, etc.

The CHAIRMAN Then you would desire a force equivalent to that for a minor assay office?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Would the office pay to make it an assay office?

Mr. PRESTON. In regard to the paying business none of the assay offices pay, they are all outgo.

Mr. COOMBS. Is there a real necessity for public convenience it should be there; is there enough gold coming there? When you come down to the absolute English of it, you would shut its doors would you not?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; to come right down to the English of it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What I want to know is this, if we should coin the \$50,000,000 which we are talking about coining, and of which there has been some comment in the press regarding it, how long would it take the mint at Philadelphia and the mint at San Francisco to coin them?

Mr. DINGLEY. You mean the \$50,000,000 which is misnamed seigniorage?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes; that is real seigniorage. The total capacity of the mints is about \$48,000,000 a year, will not we reach that much?

Mr. PRESTON. It is not that much when you have to do with gold. You must take that into consideration and other things. I should say we can coin \$36,000,000 of silver dollars.

Mr. ROBERTSON. If you close this mint at New Orleans with a capacity of \$12,000,000 a year you reduce the coinage capacity of the country of course that much and it will take that much longer time for these other mints to coin it?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Suppose it becomes necessary to coin this \$50,000,000 of silver on account of a deficit in the Treasury, would it not be necessary to keep this New Orleans mint open?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; and coin the bullion we have on hand there, at least.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How much bullion have we on hand in New Orleans?

Mr. PRESTON. About a year's work, about 8,000,000 ounces.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is already in the New Orleans mint?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; it is there.

Mr. COOMBS. And in that case you would require the same figures you have estimated here?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,  
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1894..

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,  
House of Representatives:

SIR: With the discontinuance of the coinage of silver there will not be sufficient business to keep the New Orleans mint open as a coinage mint, as the deposits of gold at that institution are small, not exceeding an average of \$200,000 a year.

To conduct it as an assay office would require an assayer in charge, at, say, \$2,500 per year; a melter and refiner, at \$2,000; chief clerk and bookkeeper, at \$1,500; one clerk, \$1,200; four watchmen and three laborers, and about \$8,000 for contingent expenses. These would be liberal appropriations for the amount of business that would be done at that institution if it were conducted as an assay office. In this connection I would state that there are now on hand at the New Orleans mint 8,984,898.95 fine ounces of silver, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, the coining value of which in silver dollars is \$11,616,839.04. Should it be decided in the future to coin this bullion it would be necessary to have appropriations for salaries of officers and clerks. The wages of workmen and contingent expenses could be paid from the appropriation contained in the act of July 14, 1890.

Respectfully, yours,

R. E. PRESTON,  
Director of the Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MINT.

The CHAIRMAN. We will take up the Philadelphia mint. I see you ask \$41,550 for the clerical force.

Mr. PRESTON. In regard to Philadelphia I will say I do not believe we can get along on less than we estimate for. In fact, we are running overtime in coining gold and will have to ask for a deficiency for this year. We can not use the permanent appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You need this force for the coinage of gold?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, you ask for wages of workmen and adjusters \$293,000?

Mr. PRESTON. That is right.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What is the difference in salaries or pay of adjusters in Philadelphia and those same adjusters at New Orleans?

Mr. PRESTON. They get the same exactly, \$2 a day.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I mean for the same class of work; I thought it was adjusters?

Mr. PRESTON. They get about the same now.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then the pay of those at the New Orleans mint was increased?

Mr. PRESTON. They were increased some years ago.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How long ago?

Mr. PRESTON. I think about two years ago. The rate of wages was increased to about the same for the same class of work.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I knew there was some difference, but I did not know it had been corrected and I wanted to find out.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need the amount for incidental and contingent expenses you have estimated, \$75,000?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; there is a large amount of gold bullion in the New York assay office which will be brought to the Philadelphia mint for coinage, and the freight from New York to Philadelphia is paid out of that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no general appropriation you can draw upon in connection with these mints?

Mr. PRESTON. Not unless we coin silver dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you use a permanent fund?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

#### SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., MINT.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say as to the estimates for the San Francisco mint?

Mr. PRESTON. They are as little as we can get along with.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, whether silver is coined or not, you will require this force to operate the mint?

Mr. PRESTON. We coined very little silver there last year.

The CHAIRMAN. It is, to coin gold?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; to coin gold.

The CHAIRMAN. And you can not get along with a decrease of that force?

Mr. PRESTON. I do not think we can.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the wages of workmen and adjusters?

Mr. PRESTON. That is about right.

The CHAIRMAN. The incidental and contingent expenses?

Mr. PRESTON. That is just the same.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not expend all of that fund last year?

Mr. PRESTON. We had this permanent appropriation to draw on; that is the only reason we did not expend it, and charged everything against that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How many silver dollars were coined there?

Mr. PRESTON. I do not know what we coined last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you only expended of the contingent fund \$30,681.10, whereas the appropriation was \$35,000. Now, do you mean to say you employed any part of the silver fund to pay expenses?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not you reduce this estimate?

Mr. PRESTON. Because we had that permanent appropriation under the act of July 14, 1890, and last year we paid some little expenses from that.

The CHAIRMAN. At San Francisco?

Mr. PRESTON. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you coined silver?

Mr. PRESTON. We coined some few silver dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

Mr. PRESTON. I think it was—I do not remember the amount we coined, but I know we drew on that fund a little.

The CHAIRMAN. To pay incidental and contingent expenses?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; incident to the coinage of these silver dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state in the letter requested of you the extent to which you drew upon that fund for the payment of incidental and contingent expenses at San Francisco?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir. We ought to have a little margin on that contingent business, because if any machinery breaks down we have to fix it, so give us a

little margin and do not keep us right down. We will do what is right, and we will expend no more than is absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. But we do not want to appropriate a dollar that is not necessary.

Mr. PRESTON. We can not tell what will be necessary or what is going to happen. Suppose a boiler should burst, we have got to go and have a new one put in.

The CHAIRMAN. The only way we can determine these matters is by the experience of the past, and it seems you expended but \$30,000.

Mr. PRESTON. We used a great deal of economy last year at this mint.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not propose under this Democratic administration to continue that benign policy?

Mr. PRESTON. We propose to make the service efficient, and hope to have it as economical as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, a question suggested by our clerk. In the event we should resume the coinage of silver under the Sherman act at New Orleans, would it be necessary to have any appropriation other than the appropriation for your clerical force there; in other words, could you not draw on the permanent appropriation under the act of July 14, 1890, to pay the expenses of wages of workmen and meet the requirements of the contingent fund?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, if we had no other appropriation I would draw on that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have that authority. Then in the event we should coin silver at New Orleans, as I understand, you would have authority to draw upon the permanent appropriation authorized by that act to pay the wages of workmen, and incidental and contingent expenses?

Mr. PRESTON. But I would rather have a definite appropriation. In these permanent appropriations, as you call them, the expenses are always greater than a definite appropriation, and I would rather have a definite appropriation.

#### BOISE CITY, IDAHO, ASSAY OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the assay office at Boise, Idaho?

Mr. PRESTON. We want all of that.

The CHAIRMAN. What ought that to be, Boise or Boise City?

Mr. PRESTON. Boise City.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the correct amount?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; the deposits of gold have increased there this year.

Mr. DINGLEY. It will increase next year?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is that an assay office?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How many of these gold assay offices are there?

Mr. PRESTON. There are five, I think.

Mr. DINGLEY. Where does the gold from South Dakota go?

Mr. PRESTON. It goes to Denver or New York direct; some of it goes in there, but principally to New York.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the estimate of \$8,000 for incidental and contingent expenses?

Mr. PRESTON. That is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you obliged to have it?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

#### CHARLOTTE, N. C., ASSAY OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the assay office at Charlotte, N. C.; the force is the same as of old?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the contingent fund?

Mr. PRESTON. It is as low as we can get along with.

Mr. DINGLEY. Why do you continue this office?

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to discontinue any of the assay offices?

Mr. ROBERTSON. What is the use of that office at Charlotte, N. C.?

Mr. PRESTON. About \$300,000 was deposited there last year. I will take that back; there was about \$200,000 deposited there. It is the depository for North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Mr. COOMBS. Why can not we recommend its discontinuance?

The CHAIRMAN. What is your judgment as to the necessity for continuing this office?

Mr. PRESTON. You should not ask such questions.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the executive officer?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is there any necessity for it?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, it is an advantage to those poor miners down there, that is

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all. If they go to a bank and sell their gold they will have to depend upon the bankers, and if they go to the Government they get the full value of their bullion; that is all there is about it, and it encourages the men a little.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the entire expense of this office?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is \$4,750.

Mr. DINGLEY. That is including contingent and incidental expenses?

The CHAIRMAN. Is not there some way by which this office can be discontinued or reduced?

Mr. PRESTON. I think it is reduced as low as it can be if you continue it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your judgment that this office ought to be continued or not?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, I do not want to say it should not be continued. I stated it was an advantage to these people.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it an advantage to the Government?

Mr. PRESTON. I do not know that it is of any advantage to the Government, but it is an advantage to those poor people who mine a little gold, and it encourages them in a measure.

## HELENA, MONT., ASSAY OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Come now to the assay office at Helena, Mont.

Mr. PRESTON. We will want every dollar we have asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. For that clerical force?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the melter?

Mr. PRESTON. We have got to have a melter, but whether he should be at that compensation is a question; one of the laborers could be designated as a melter. I think that office can be done away with.

The CHAIRMAN. You suggest that the melter be dispensed with?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; what is his salary now.

The CHAIRMAN. Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. PRESTON. And give \$1,500 more on wages, because we will have to have a competent foreman of melters in his place.

Mr. COOMBS. If you take off the \$2,250 you will want \$1,500 added to wages of workmen?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; for a foreman of melters; perhaps we would get the same man.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Why not reduce his salary and let him alone?

The CHAIRMAN. Why not provide a melter at \$1,500?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, put down a melter at \$1,500, and do the same thing at Denver. There is a melter provided for at Denver, and do not make flesh of one and fish of another?

The CHAIRMAN. What is the relative importance of the Denver office as compared with the Helena office?

Mr. PRESTON. They are about the same.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerical force at Denver is a little larger?

Mr. PRESTON. I know it is a little larger but the depositors at Denver deposit in smaller amounts; there are more small amounts than at Helena, and it requires a greater force to look after them.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that estimate ought to stand?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the incidental and contingent expenses and wages of workmen at Helena, do you think they ought to be maintained as they are now?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; they ought to be maintained.

## NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the assay office at New York, what about that?

Mr. PRESTON. We can not get along on less than that.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not get along with a dollar or more less?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is wages of workmen, what about that estimate?

Mr. PRESTON. That is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. And incidental expenses?

Mr. PRESTON. That is one of the most economically managed offices in the country.

## ST. LOUIS, MO., ASSAY OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say of the assay office of St. Louis?

Mr. PRESTON. That we could not get along without.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Could not you reduce the salary of the assayer in charge to the same salary as the assayer at Helena? At St. Louis he is getting \$2,500 and at Helena he is getting \$2,250.

The CHAIRMAN. At St. Louis we allow \$2,500, and at Helena he is receiving \$2,250, and at Boise City only getting \$2,000. What suggestion have you to offer as to these salaries?

Mr. PRESTON. At St. Louis I do not think he ought to have any more pay than the man at Helena, \$2,250.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I notice a great difference in the salary of some of the officers?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF SURGEON H. W. AUSTIN, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice your salaries are provided for out of the permanent appropriation for the Marine-Hospital Service?

Surgeon AUSTIN. You are referring to the bureau expenses? Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Is the force of your office the same as last year?

Surgeon AUSTIN. It is the same, I believe.

Mr. COOMBS. It was not increased by the cholera business?

Surgeon AUSTIN. Well, it has been increased by temporary detail during the summer season.

Mr. COOMBS. From what department?

Surgeon AUSTIN. To some extent, usually, the Secretary's office. He has sent there occasionally one or two clerks, and we have had a detail from various stations in the service—a clerk to act temporarily as a typewriter, but we have been very much crippled on account of lack of force there during the summer season.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice you have five clerks at \$1,600 each. What is the nature of their duties?

Surgeon AUSTIN. One is a bookkeeper—a general bookkeeper; one is a bookkeeper who has charge of the accounts relating to the pay rolls and that character of work.

Mr. COOMBS. And the other three?

Surgeon AUSTIN. There is one bill clerk.

Mr. COOMBS. What is that?

Surgeon AUSTIN. He has charge of correcting accounts and bills—examining bills coming in from various stations.

Mr. COOMBS. That makes three; what are the other two?

Surgeon AUSTIN. There are two bill clerks, and one stenographer, and two bookkeepers.

Mr. COOMBS. Are those rates higher than in general for that class of work; do not you think those duties may be performed by a lower grade of clerks?

Surgeon AUSTIN. Not very well.

Mr. COOMBS. For instance, the bill clerks; is not that a high grade?

Surgeon AUSTIN. It requires very careful work.

Mr. COOMBS. But you have two of them?

Surgeon AUSTIN. They have a great deal to do. The actual work of that bureau has more than doubled in the last ten years and we have the same force we had fourteen years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not the question.

Surgeon AUSTIN. I answered his question. The question he asked was whether the work could not be done at a smaller pay.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice, for instance, in the Treasury Department where the clerks have large responsibilities they are put down at only \$1,200, holding, it seems to me, more responsible positions than here, and my idea in asking is whether in the different branches of the service there is not an inequality in the compensation? We have no idea of cutting down anything where it is absolutely necessary, but we want to see if we can not introduce economy as far as can be introduced without detriment to the service. Do you not think, for instance, that three clerks at \$1,200, good men, could be found for that service?

Surgeon AUSTIN. Well, the work that they are required to perform—for instance, one of the bill clerks has charge of the getting up of medical schedules for obtaining proposals for medical supplies for the various quarantine stations and marine hospitals in the country, and it requires a person of a great deal of knowledge and experience, and a new man could not do it. It is impossible for any man to go in there and take up that work who has not had experience and do it properly.

Mr. COOMBS. What do these clerks at \$1,200 do?

Surg. AUSTIN. One of the clerks at that price has charge of statistical work with reference to the publication of the abstracts of sanitary reports. We publish weekly an abstract of the reports sent in by the United States consuls, sanitary reports, in a little volume of 30 or 40 pages. That work is statistical work, and is compiled by this \$1,200 clerk, and it is rather difficult work to do, and it requires a person of considerable ability to perform it.

Mr. COOMBS. Now, I see you have one hospital steward employed as a chemist?

Surg. AUSTIN. He is a chemist.

Mr. COOMBS. It seems to me that his salary is not in accordance with the others?

Surg. AUSTIN. He is detailed really from the service, although he is placed on this regular pay roll. I think, myself, his salary is not sufficient, but he has been there a long time.

Mr. COOMBS. Will not you look over that matter again in your office and send us a communication and see if the work of those 5 clerks at \$1,600 can not be made less expensive?

Surg. AUSTIN. Well, I will bring the matter to the attention of Surg. Gen. Wyman.

Mr. COOMBS. The truth is, the compensation in your Department for men who are not skilled scientific men seems to me to be rather larger than it is in the other Departments, and the fact of it being paid out of a permanent appropriation would lead to the suspicion in the mind of the public that that very reason probably was at the bottom of it. Will you be kind enough to look that over?

Surg. AUSTIN. The number of clerks is very deficient. We are really short; there is no question but what we are short in that bureau.

Mr. DINGLEY. What were the receipts for the last fiscal year under the tonnage tax; would not that apply to this fund?

Surg. AUSTIN. I have not the amount of the receipts.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will you send to the committee a statement of the receipts and expenditures?

Surg. AUSTIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you a printed report showing the expenditures in detail?

Surg. AUSTIN. I think that report has been made out; I think it is about ready.

Mr. DINGLEY. If so, we would like to have the expenditures in detail for the last fiscal year.

Surg. AUSTIN. Yes, sir.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL  
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1893.

CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: In compliance with the verbal request of your committee, I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information a statement of the receipts and expenditures from the Marine-Hospital fund during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893; also a marked copy of the annual report of the Service for the fiscal year 1893, showing the organization of the Bureau and the duties performed by the various clerks in the same.

Replying to a question from your committee, I have to state that in my opinion it would be impracticable to obtain clerks at \$1,200 capable of performing the duties of the clerks now employed in this Bureau at \$1,600 per annum.

The work performed by Mr. Worcester, a clerk of the third class, is not the ordinary work of a bill clerk. This clerk must have a certain technical knowledge of medical supplies, etc., to enable him to prepare schedules for the purchase of the same under contract, and to examine bills of this character. All correspondence relating to purchases and expenditures in the purveying division is prepared by this clerk.

Mr. Gustin, one of the clerks of the third class, who is a stenographer and telegrapher, has been transferred to the quarantine division of the Bureau, where he acts in various capacities, stenographer and letter-writer, sends and receives telegraph messages, and assists in the examination and passing of bills on account of the national-quarantine service.

Mr. Rowland, another clerk of the third class, is stenographer to the Supervising Surgeon-General.

Mr. Moon, another clerk of the third class, prepares all correspondence relative to appointments, changes of station, change of employes, leaves of absence, pay rolls, bills for personal services, traveling-expense accounts, etc.

Mr. Jeffreys, another third class clerk, is the bookkeeper of the Bureau.

I beg leave to express the opinion that the clerks employed in the Bureau per-

form as difficult and responsible duties, according to their classification, as are performed in any Bureau of the Department.

I have further to state that during the past summer the Bureau has been greatly embarrassed and crippled for lack of sufficient clerical force, necessitating temporary transfers from other offices in the Department and work after office hours and on Sundays. The necessity for additional clerical force in this Bureau is urgent. The execution of the national quarantine act of 1893 has increased the duties of this office in a great degree.

Very respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service.*

*Statement Marine Hospital Service July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.*

RECEIPTS.

July 1, 1892, by balance .....	\$ 139, 199. 34
Repayment—care foreign seamen, etc.....	14, 967. 72
Tonnage tax.....	539, 233. 14
Total.....	693, 400. 20

EXPENDITURES.

July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893:	
Maintenance at Marine-Hospital stations.....	\$ 559, 669. 61
Salaries Supervising Surgeon-General's office.....	24, 720. 00
Transportation charges, freight, etc.....	1, 035. 07
Stationery supplies .....	813. 34
	586, 238. 02
Balance July 1, 1893 .....	107, 162. 18

PRESENT ORGANIZATION MARINE-HOSPITAL BUREAU.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 3.

Total number of divisions, 3, as follows:

QUARANTINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION.

Action taken on all matters pertaining to the nine United States quarantine stations, including the authorization and adjustment of expenses incurred on account of the same.

Action taken on all matters pertaining to the enforcement of the quarantine regulations, pursuant to the national quarantine act, at domestic and foreign ports, including the authorization of all expenditures and the examination of bills rendered on account thereof.

The preparation for publication of the weekly abstract of sanitary reports, required under the national quarantine act.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division (a surgeon of the Marine-Hospital Service)*.....	\$3, 250
1 assistant chief (an assistant surgeon of the Marine-Hospital Service)*....	1, 600
1 clerk of class 3.....	1, 600
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
1 hospital attendant detailed from New York *.....	600
5 Total .....	8, 250

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

\* Detailed from general service by acts of Congress.



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## PURVEYING DIVISION.

The purchase and issue of medical and hospital supplies, and the examination of bills for the same, and keeping property returns, etc.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division (surgeon Marine-Hospital Service) * .....	\$3, 250
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
1 hospital steward and chemist.....	1, 200
1 copyist .....	900
2 laborers, at \$480 each .....	960
<hr/> 6 Total .....	<hr/> 7, 910

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## GENERAL SERVICE AND RELIEF DIVISION.

Keeping records and accounts, preparation of bills and letters for signature, transmission of checks in payment of bills, and general work pertaining to the service.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 bureau executive chief of division (a passed assistant surgeon) * .....	\$1, 980
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1, 800
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4, 800
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
5 copyist at \$900 each .....	4, 500
1 messenger .....	600
1 laborer .....	360
1 hospital steward* .....	480
<hr/> 14 Total .....	<hr/> 13, 520

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL, STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

### STATEMENT OF GEN. JAMES A. DUMONT, INSPECTOR-GENERAL STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Will you state to the committee the general work of your particular department?

Gen. DUMONT. Here in Washington?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Gen. DUMONT. I have made up a very careful statement of it in this book to the Senate—

Mr. ROBERTSON. We just want you to state it briefly, in as few words as possible. We want to know about the general scope of the work, and how your office is being conducted here in Washington?

Gen. DUMONT. Well, under the law the Supervising Inspector-General has to supervise the administration of the steamboat inspection laws. I am an old hand in Washington, but pardon me if I did not catch what you wished as distinctly as I should. The Supervising Inspector-General, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, superintends the administration of the steamboat inspection laws, presides at the meetings of the board of supervising inspectors, receives all reports of inspectors, receives and examines all accounts of inspectors, reports fully at stated periods to the Secretary of the Treasury and upon all matters pertaining to his official duties, and produces a correct and uniform administration of the inspection laws, rules, and regulations.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is just about the general scope of the business?

Gen. DUMONT. Yes, sir. To do the work I have to do, the year when I came into the office, in 1876, in my predecessor's last report was a great call for additional

\* Detailed from general service by acts of Congress.

help, and the work was about a year behind. To-day we calculate to go home at night with desks cleared up.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then you are completely up with the work of your department?

Gen. DUMONT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You might state the receipts and expenditures for the service for the last fiscal year?

Gen. DUMONT. I will do so. I have a paper which I will leave with you, and to which I would like to call the attention of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Giving the receipts of this service?

Gen. DUMONT. The expenditures of the service since 1877, during my incumbency, and salaries and contingent expenses, and I would like to gain the good will of the committee by stating that the average contingent expense previous to my incumbency was \$46,588.92, and under my administration it was \$38,550.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not a statement of the receipts with you?

Gen. DUMONT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send them in a statement to the committee?

Gen. DUMONT. Yes, sir; the appropriations, you mean, for the whole service?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any receipts?

Gen. DUMONT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You only expend the money?

Gen. DUMONT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand you, there are no receipts from any source by your department?

Gen. DUMONT. No, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Are there not any fees?

Gen. DUMONT. The fees were abolished five or six years ago.

*Statement from annual reports, Supervising Inspector-General.*

Year.	Persons in service.	Steamers inspected (domestic).	Officers licensed.	Salaries, inspectors and clerks.	Traveling and miscellaneous expenses.
1877	197	4,061	14,293	\$176,692.00	\$31,077.14
1878	109	4,137	14,489	178,612.00	37,637.65
1879	108	4,289	15,212	179,000.00	31,434.34
1880	109	4,536	16,661	180,500.00	32,349.88
1881	112	4,779	17,798	180,931.18	37,651.08
1882	122	5,117	20,467	189,744.17	37,871.46
1883	145	5,333	23,292	202,424.74	41,613.03
1884	147	5,453	24,848	206,218.56	* 1,319.45
					41,585.45
1885	148	5,638	25,235	207,300.00	684.95
					42,153.22
1886	144	5,744	25,780	209,785.02	1,059.50
					37,877.54
1887	147	6,120	27,988	† 29,880.24	† 3,852.49
				184,200.60	32,890.64
1888	148	6,425	29,541	218,563.30	38,593.29
1889	146	6,725	31,622	220,149.01	36,845.35
1890	150	7,063	33,237	220,470.43	39,287.03
1891	152	7,404	35,116	231,754.76	41,540.53
1892	157	7,661	36,520	244,300.33	44,378.94
1893	161	7,837	37,795	248,785.24	43,652.56
Total	2,312	98,322	429,894	3,509,311.58	655,356.32
Average per annum	136	5,783	25,288	206,430.09	38,550.37
Average 5 years, 1872-'76		3,804			46,583.92
		§ 1,979			8,033.55

\* M. and W. fees.

† Clerks.

‡ Other.

§ Average annual increase present administration.

|| Average annual decrease contingent expenses present administration.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

## STATEMENT OF HON. HERMAN STUMP, SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. DINGLEY. On page 57 you will notice the estimates for your office.

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. That, of course, is fixed by law?

Mr. STUMP. That is fixed by law and paid out of the head money—a tax of 50 cents, by virtue of the act of 1892, which is paid by the steamship companies.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you a larger force than is provided for here?

Mr. STUMP. No, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. This is your whole force? You have not a force outside of this?

Mr. STUMP. I have a force of immigrant inspectors; two more.

Mr. COOMBS. At New York?

Mr. STUMP. No, sir; they are attached in Washington to my service.

Mr. DINGLEY. Authorized by the same act?

Mr. STUMP. No, sir; they are assigned to duty there by the assignment of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. DINGLEY. Under what authority of law?

Mr. STUMP. Under the general authority contained in the act of 1891. If you get that act you will find he has charge of that fund and direct management of it for purposes of immigration and the regulation of it.

Mr. DINGLEY. He is authorized to appoint any additional officers he may deem necessary?

Mr. STUMP. Under that he appoints a good many officers.

Mr. DINGLEY. All of which are paid from this fund?

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir; they are all paid out of the head tax by these steamship companies.

Mr. DINGLEY. Could you reduce this force in any way?

Mr. STUMP. None at all, sir. We think in all probability under the new act of 1893 we will have to increase it, as the inspections are much more rigorous.

Mr. DINGLEY. This fund is paid by the steamship companies to you?

Mr. STUMP. It is paid direct to the collectors of the ports and they cover it into the Treasury, and it is there held as a special fund called the "immigration fund;" it is a miscellaneous fund, and the purpose for which it can be used is designated by the act of 1882.

Mr. DINGLEY. What were the expenditures under this act for the last fiscal year, do you remember?

Mr. STUMP. I could not, unless perhaps Mr. Larned, one of my clerks, could give it to us.

Mr. LARNED. Not including improvement of Ellis Island, I should say \$225,000.

Mr. DINGLEY. What were the receipts of head money?

Mr. LARNED. A little over \$300,000.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then the expenditures leave a balance of about \$75,000 remaining in the Treasury?

Mr. LARNED. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will not the head money be as large this year?

Mr. LARNED. Probably it will be larger.

Mr. DINGLEY. You think it will be larger?

Mr. LARNED. We had cholera, which stopped immigration to a large extent last year.

Mr. STUMP. I rather imagine it will be smaller because there are a great many immigrants who were formerly admitted in the United States who now can not purchase tickets in Europe under the act of 1893. A rigorous enforcement of that law this year, I think, will deter a great many people next year from applying for passage. Now, we have been in receipt of letters from persons in Europe who are anxious to come to America, stating that the steamship companies refused to sell them tickets, and asking if we would not direct or satisfy the steamship companies that they would be permitted to land when they arrived in the United States. All of such cases we have declined to give any such permission. I know of one case where there were about 2,500 persons from Bohemia and Roumania who applied to a French company for transportation to the United States and they declined, and the party who was negotiating for the transportation came all the way over here and had an interview with myself and we declined to authorize the company to ship them. Those parties were never shipped to America.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have there been any reports printed stating, by items, the amount of expenditure for the last fiscal year?

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. That is a printed report?

Mr. STUMP. That is a printed report. We have it and will send you one.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will you send enough so as to furnish each member of the subcommittee with a copy of that?

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. That gives in detail the expenses?

Mr. STUMP. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is it all expended under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. STUMP. I think so; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I understand you to say that you had a force additional to the force carried in this bill?

Mr. STUMP. No, sir; we have not. In fact, there are two clerks mentioned there. I have got one of those at \$1,200, and the other one I have is an immigrant inspector, appointed as such, and he occupies the position of both, but I do not have both, but have only one man to fill the two positions.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

#### STATEMENT OF W. H. HILL, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice your estimate for stationery for the use of the Treasury Department for the ensuing year is \$26,000, and the appropriations for last year and the current year seem to be \$26,000 also.

Mr. HILL. I will state that that comes under the stationery division, and Mr. Simmons, who is assistant chief, represents that appropriation, and I represent all the others.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to have expended in 1893 \$22,238.86.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have got a statement here about this for the last eleven years.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not care about eleven years. What was the total expenditure for 1892?

Mr. SIMMONS. Twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and two cents, and for 1893 \$27,447.72. There was a deficiency last year of \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The statement gives the amount at \$22,238.82. It seems to be official and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Mr. SIMMONS. I just got it from our books. There seems to be some mistake about this.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Have you brought that up to date?

Mr. SIMMONS. Up to the 1st of July on the last fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ask for a deficiency last year?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir; we got \$2,000; that made \$28,000 altogether, but we did not expend all of it. The total expenditure was \$27,447.72.

The CHAIRMAN. Who distributes this stationery to the different bureaus?

Mr. SIMMONS. The stationery division of the Secretary's office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you estimate \$26,000 for the current year?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you estimate for postage on prepaid matter addressed to Postal Union countries \$1,500?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that expended for the fiscal year 1893?

Mr. SIMMONS. That is about what we will require. There may be a slight surplus, but very little.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was expended for the fiscal year of 1892?

Mr. SIMMONS. I have not got that, I did not bring it.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you use that money?

Mr. SIMMONS. We issue it to the mail division of our office. They use it on postal matter for postage to countries in sending and forwarding mail.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not use this money to buy a stock of stamps for postage?

Mr. SIMMONS. We buy postage stamps for the purpose of prepaying postal matter to those Postal Union countries.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you buy them in bulk or as they are required by the necessities of the service?

Mr. SIMMONS. We buy them about twice a year; we get them from the Post-Office Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what was expended last year?

Mr. SIMMONS. I can furnish those figures.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893; also for this postage item of \$200.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir; but that is for the ordinary expenses of the Department, used by the officials—by the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they use postage for?

Mr. SIMMONS. There is what is called semiofficial matter for which they use it. Now the Secret Service uses it a great deal in getting answers to inquiries.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$200 do they use?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not know how much. I could get the figures.

The CHAIRMAN. But the Secretary of the Treasury and the officials use penalty envelopes?

Mr. SIMMONS. They do use them on strictly official matter, but there is a great deal of correspondence of such a nature as to require the use of these stamps.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the exact amount expended last year?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not know, sir; but I can find it out.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send that up.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir; there is \$200 altogether.

Mr. COOMBS. Is this stationery furnished on requisition from the various heads of the bureaus?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. These stamps are furnished how?

Mr. SIMMONS. They are supplied on requisitions, also from the chiefs of bureaus.

Mr. COOMBS. And there is no chance of their being lost?

Mr. SIMMONS. No, sir; it is all accounted for.

Mr. COOMBS. Is this stationery purchased by competition?

Mr. SIMMONS. Oh, yes; we advertise for bids every year. A committee is appointed by the Secretary and makes the award.

Mr. COOMBS. Are the blanks used by this office included in that?

Mr. SIMMONS. That comes out of another appropriation, and that is the appropriation for printing and binding; a part of the appropriation to the Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for newspapers, law books, city directories, etc. The estimate is \$1,000. What did you expend in 1893?

Mr. HILL. We expended all the appropriation with the exception of \$5.55; we expended \$994.45.

The CHAIRMAN. What necessity is there for city directories?

Mr. HILL. We have to buy a good many city directories for the use of the Treasurer and Register in sending out checks in payment of the interest on the public debt. We have to have directories of all of the large cities and a great many of the smaller cities.

The CHAIRMAN. And the use of that fund is largely discretionary? You formerly got \$2,500?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir; in 1893 the department had \$2,000, and now an appropriation of \$1,000 is provided for this year. I do not think that more than ten or fifteen dollars will be left. You see that out of that appropriation we have to buy all material used in the bindery in the department.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is \$500 for investigation of accounts and records, including necessary traveling expenses?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for investigating what accounts and records?

Mr. HILL. Well, any accounts that come up and which require a special investigation—pension accounts sometimes.

The CHAIRMAN. There can not be a very wide field for investigation with this limited amount?

Mr. HILL. No, sir; the appropriation was formerly \$1,500, but it has been reduced from time to time until it is \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend last year?

Mr. HILL. We expended—we have a balance of \$147.92 remaining to the credit of the appropriation and it will go into the surplus fund.

Mr. COOMBS. You have asked for \$500 this year?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. And you had \$500 last year?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. And you spent \$350 out of it?

The CHAIRMAN. Under whose direction is that expenditure made?

Mr. HILL. The Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend this money for?

Mr. HILL. For traveling expenses and visits to the subtreasuries. It is principally used by the Assistant Secretaries, and in some cases the expenses of officials of the subtreasuries are paid from that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it used for that purpose?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir; when they come here in connection with the examination of the accounts. You see that the appropriation reads, "For investigation of accounts and other traveling expenses;" that is a very broad appropriation and the amount is very small—\$500.

The CHAIRMAN. Next comes the item of freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service, for which you estimate \$1,800; you expended in 1893 how much?

Mr. HILL. All of the appropriation except \$29.91. But we paid no telegraph bills at all for that fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is because of the disagreement with the telegraph company?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir. The appropriation for that service was formerly \$3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not expended anything on the telegraph account because of this disagreement?

Mr. HILL. Between the Department and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. COOMBS. But I see that the expenditure for 1893 was \$1,553, while the appropriation was \$1,800?

Mr. HILL. We paid no telegraph bills for that year too.

Mr. COOMBS. But you say that you expended all except \$29?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir; and that is up to date.

The CHAIRMAN. We must have them up to June 30.

Mr. HILL. This includes all outstanding liabilities; probably that does not.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is that it? Did you incur these prior to the 30th of June?

Mr. HILL. We must have done it necessarily.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for expressage, telegraph and telephone service; expressing what?

Mr. HILL. Expressage on all sorts of packages received at the Department and sent of a commercial nature, not money, as that is covered by a contract with the United States Express Company.

The CHAIRMAN. What freight charges do you pay?

Mr. HILL. We are receiving quantities of freight of different character throughout the Department—the Supervising Architect, the Light-House Board, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for rent of buildings. I see that you submit an estimate for the rent of buildings and also propose the following new language: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to expend the sum herein estimated for the rental of other premises than those described in the Book of Estimates should the rental of such premises in his judgment be more advantageous to the Department." That is a general statute?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why a necessity for this?

Mr. HILL. There is no particular necessity, and that was put in by somebody who was laboring under the impression that a previous statute had been superceded.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no necessity for that language?

Mr. HILL. No, sir; there is not.

Mr. COOMBS. But you want the appropriation?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What buildings are you renting?

Mr. HILL. We are renting two stories in the Adams Building on F street, opposite the Ebbitt House, for the Bureau of Statistics.

The CHAIRMAN. At what rent?

Mr. HILL. At \$3,320.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition do you make of the other?

Mr. HILL. We rent a stable for our horses on E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

The CHAIRMAN. For how much?

Mr. HILL. At \$650. That is my recollection, and I think that I am correct.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has the Department been paying \$3,320 for the Adams Building?

Mr. HILL. About four years. Previous to that time we rented a building on Fifteenth street just below Albaugh's Opera House.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you pay?

Mr. HILL. About the same as for the other.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you rented that stable?

Mr. HILL. A great many years.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard \$650 as a reasonable rent?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir; and I question very much whether the Department can hold it much longer at that rental.

The CHAIRMAN. How many stalls are there?

Mr. HILL. Well, we have not that number of horses, we have accommodations for 11 horses.

The CHAIRMAN. How many horses has the Department?

# 110 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HILL. We have 9 horses.

The CHAIRMAN. How many rooms have you in the Adams Building for the Bureau of Statistics?

Mr. HILL. There are two floors. I suppose that the building is from 100 to 125 feet in depth.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you ask for the purchase of horses and wagons for office and mail service, to be used only for official purposes, care of horses, to include shoeing, etc., \$2,500?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 9 horses, you say?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those horses in good condition?

Mr. HILL. Fairly good condition.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want to buy new horses for?

Mr. HILL. I say the horses are in fairly good condition, but there are two horses which have been hauling freight wagons for 8 or 9 years, and they are liable to give out at almost any time.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of the \$2,500 for horses do you want to buy new horses with?

Mr. HILL. Well, I presume about \$500.

Mr. COOMBS. Does this include subsistence for horses?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Under this estimate how much do you require for subsistence?

Mr. HILL. Well, I could not give a detailed answer to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you prepare the estimate?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir, I made the estimate, but the estimate has been reduced since it was made.

The CHAIRMAN. By the Secretary?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, the subsistence of those horses is worth \$1,700; without doubt, \$1,600 at least.

The CHAIRMAN. You made an accurate estimate, did you not?

Mr. HILL. I can give you the exact cost, but I have not that because it has been reduced, you see.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimated for more?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is \$1,600 for subsistence and \$500 for the horses. What is the other \$400 for?

Mr. HILL. Shoeing and repairs of carriages and wagons, harness, and other incidental things to keep that number of horses, blankets, weather blankets, whips, sick horses, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next item is for the purchase of ice. What did you expend in 1893?

Mr. HILL. Substantially, we expended \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. I have it reported here at \$1,380.

Mr. HILL. That does not include all the obligations incurred in that fiscal year. There is remaining to the credit of that appropriation 8 cents; no, I beg pardon, I was thinking of the rent. There is \$168.79.

The CHAIRMAN. All of it was expended except \$168.79?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir; and I desire to state to the committee in connection with that, that last year we paid but 18½ cents for 100 pounds for ice, while this year we are paying 28 cents. We tried to break the combination and did reduce it from 32 to 28 cents.

Mr. DINGLEY. I think we are selling it lower than last year. It never was so low as it is with us this year.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a new law which we think will reduce this expense. The next item is for the purchase of file holders and file cases.

Mr. HILL. The appropriation last year was for \$5,000. We expended all the appropriation with the exception of \$30.04.

The CHAIRMAN. What is a file case and where is it used?

Mr. HILL. They are file boxes and are used principally by the Sixth Auditor and the Second Auditor. The Sixth Auditor uses large quantities.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these purchases made by contract.

Mr. HILL. All of them; we advertise for bids and make an annual contract for the different sizes, both in wood and metal.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for the purchase of coal, wood, etc., you want \$10,000. Why do you propose to omit the language, "grate baskets and fixtures, blowers, coal hods, coal?" Why do you propose to omit those words?

Mr. HILL. There is some error about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not desire to omit that language?

Mr. HILL. There must be something between the superintendent's office and this Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend last year for fuel?

Mr. HILL. We expended all of the appropriation except \$1.24.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these things all purchased under contract?

Mr. HILL. By advertising.

Mr. COOMBS. How much do you pay for coal?

Mr. HILL. For bituminous we pay \$3.24; anthracite, some of it as high as \$5.64; that is the highest, and then it goes down according to size.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you propose to omit the words "electric light" in the next item?

Mr. HILL. If you will read it I will explain it.

The CHAIRMAN (reads). "For purchase of gas [electric light], *electric current for lighting and power purposes*, gas brackets, candles, candlesticks, drop lights and tubing, gas burners, gas torches and globes, lanterns, and wicks." I see that you leave out there "electric light" and substitute "electric current for lighting and power purposes."

Mr. HILL. We do that for the reason that we found we could do certain work in the Department with our electric motors much more economically and advantageously than by steam.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you prefer the new language?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir; and in addition to these electric motors for canceling money, which the Register uses, at the present time we need in some places for ventilating purposes, ventilating fans, and I merely want to legalize the practice, that is all. We use them for both purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend under that clause during the last fiscal year?

Mr. HILL. We will turn in \$262.37 to the surplus fund.

The CHAIRMAN. These supplies are purchased by contract?

Mr. HILL. No, sir; there is no competition here in gas. Everything but gas and electric light is purchased by contract. There is no competition for gas, and consequently there will be no use of advertising either for that or for the electric light. There is only one electric-light company and only one gas company.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the purchase of carpets, carpet borders, lineoleum, mats, etc., and you want \$3,000. What did you expend for that in 1893?

Mr. HILL. We have a balance of \$28.88.

The CHAIRMAN. These carpets are purchased for the various offices, I suppose?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The offices are pretty well equipped with carpets now?

Mr. HILL. No, sir; that is a large building and it is fairly well stocked for this year, but there are a good many officials who feel that they ought to have new carpets, but owing to the insufficient appropriation we could not furnish them, and we were compelled to relay the old carpets.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the purchase of boxes, book rests, chairs, etc., and you want \$8,000, the amount appropriated for the present year?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you leave out typewriters in your estimate for the next year?

Mr. HILL. Because we put in a separate item of \$2,000 for typewriters which has been stricken out. We would like to have that included.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the typewriters restored?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend in 1893?

Mr. HILL. We have 8 cents left over.

The CHAIRMAN. These items are purchased under contract?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. In this estimate of \$8,000 they struck out \$2,000 for typewriters?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Then will this estimate of \$8,000 be sufficient?

Mr. HILL. The Secretary says so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for washing and hemming towels, and you ask for \$8,000?

Mr. HILL. Now let me state, if you please—

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment. What did you expend under that clause last year?

Mr. HILL. Substantially we spent every dollar of it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you on hand?

Mr. HILL. About \$9.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you propose to omit the language, "Hand stamps and repairs of same, stamp ink," and the word "absolutely?"



Mr. HILL. We would like to have that restored.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it was a mistake to eliminate those words?

Mr. HILL. No, sir; we had made provisions for the purchase of those stamps out of the \$2,000 of which I have spoken.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1893.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,

*Chairman of Subcommittee on Executive, etc., Appropriation Bill,  
House of Representatives:*

SIR: An examination of the stock of postage stamps shows that the amount on hand is sufficient, it is believed, to meet the wants of this Department during the next fiscal year.

I would, therefore, request that the item of \$200 intended for this purpose be stricken from the estimates recently submitted.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. CURTIS,  
*Acting Secretary.*

#### *Contingent expenses, Treasury Department.*

Postage to prepay matter addressed to postal-union countries:

Amount of appropriation for fiscal year 1893.....	\$1,500.00
Amount used during fiscal year 1893.....	963.00
Average amount used during past three fiscal years.....	1,224.00

NOTE.—There are five different denominations of stamps that have to be kept on hand for foreign mail, and it is necessary to have an excess of appropriation in order to keep a sufficient supply of each denomination to fill requisitions, as the number of denominations ordered varies very considerably, according to requirements of the mail sent out.

#### *Postal stamps for the Treasury Department.*

Expended during the fiscal year 1893, \$283.50, as follows:

By Secretary and assistant secretaries.....	\$211.50
By chief clerk of the Department.....	10.00
By division of appointments.....	42.00
By secret-service division.....	20.00
Average amount used during the last three years .....	265.40

The excess used over the amount of appropriation is explained as follows: Originally the appropriation for this purpose amounted to \$500. When the rate of postage was changed from 3 to 2 cents the Department had on hand a lot of 3 and 6 cent stamps that had accumulated. These were exchanged for 2-cent stamps and have been used to fill demands in excess of the \$200 appropriation allowed in recent years.

These stamps are used on official matter which it is found inexpedient to transmit in the ordinary official envelopes.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

#### INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

#### STATEMENT OF E. B. DASKAM, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any information as to the estimates submitted for the various subtreasuries?

Mr. DASKAM. The estimates are just the same exactly as the current law.

The CHAIRMAN. But have you any information as the result of investigation as to the necessity for this force estimated for the subtreasuries?

Mr. DASKAM. I think all of them want all that they have estimated for and three of them ought to have a little increase.

The CHAIRMAN. I know they all want—

Mr. DASKAM. I think they ought to have it, because the work is very great.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the information you give the result of personal investigation?

Mr. DASKAM. We examine the offices from time to time and I get a good deal of information from the report of the examinations.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these estimates prepared—

Mr. DASKAM. They are prepared by the subtreasury officials.

The CHAIRMAN. And sent to you?

Mr. DASKAM. They are sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and go to the warrant division.

The CHAIRMAN. Who examines them in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. DASKAM. I think Mr. Maclellan.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he any information with respect to those estimates which you have not?

Mr. DASKAM. No; not that I know of. He tells me these three—

The CHAIRMAN. What three do you refer to?

Mr. DASKAM. Chicago, New Orleans, and St. Louis. Chicago is the worst case. I have a letter here from Chicago, if you would like to see it. They have been working there night and day at Chicago, often until 11 o'clock at night, and besides that the assistant treasurer has paid for two men out of his own pocket \$100 a month.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Will not that work be lightened now?

Mr. DASKAM. To some extent; but I think they ought to have at least three additional men—\$1,200 clerkships.

The CHAIRMAN. These increases were disapproved, however, by the Secretary?

Mr. DASKAM. He sent them all down just as they were last year, but Mr. Curtis, the Acting Secretary, told me to say that much—that these three offices, New Orleans ought to have one \$1,200 clerk, and Chicago three at \$1,200, and St. Louis two at \$1,200. The great increase in the work is on the redemption of circulation, both currency and coin, and shipment of it. That appropriation for transportation of silver coin makes a lot of work for subtreasury officers. The New Orleans office made fourteen hundred and odd shipments in one month.

The CHAIRMAN. There was a proposition last year to relieve that force by detailing some clerks from the mint?

Mr. DASKAM. I guess that was only laborers.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I notice the subtreasurer here at New Orleans received \$500 less than any other subtreasurer in the United States.

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; and he has asked to have it brought up to be the same as other officers.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I want to know if the work down there and the duties which he performs are not as onerous as at the other places?

Mr. DASKAM. It is not a very large office. I guess it is the smallest one of the subtreasury offices, probably Cincinnati comes next, but the work done is of the same character as at the other offices, and just now it is very heavy on account of these shipments.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The bond, I believe, is \$400,000.

Mr. DASKAM. Three hundred thousand dollars. I looked that up the other day—just happened to see it—and I remember the figures.

The CHAIRMAN. Come to the item on page 70, of compensation to special agents to examine the books and accounts and money on hand at the several subtreasuries and the depositories, including national banks acting as depositories, etc. I see there is an appropriation of \$3,000.

Mr. DASKAM. Is it not \$5,000?

The CHAIRMAN. No, sir; it is \$3,000, and has been for years, but you ask for \$5,000.

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was expended of that appropriation during the last fiscal year?

Mr. DASKAM. In 1893 we expended all except \$10 or \$15.

The CHAIRMAN. For the year ending June 30, 1893, what was expended?

Mr. DASKAM. All but a very few dollars. I do not remember the exact amount, but less than \$25, I think, and for 1894 we have not closed that out yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you employ anyone permanently out of this appropriation?

Mr. DASKAM. We do not employ anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. It says: "Compensation of special agents."

Mr. DASKAM. That is the way the appropriation reads; but as a matter of fact there is not a dollar spent for salary—it is actual expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. You detail some employé from the Treasury?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This entire appropriation is expended for traveling expenses?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; actual necessary expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for paper for interest, transfer, redemption, pension, and other checks and drafts, etc."

Mr. DASKAM. That is not mine; I do not know anything about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has that expenditure in charge?

Mr. DASKAM. I think Mr. Simmons, whom I thought was here.

## 114 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of these special agents who are sent to the subtreasuries? Do they accomplish anything in the protection of the Government?

Mr. DASKAM. They make a careful examination of the office and accounts, and go over their books carefully and investigate their methods of doing business.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C., December 4, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to supply you with the following information concerning the item for check paper in the estimates for the year 1895:

The cost of check paper used during the fiscal year 1893 amounted to \$17,682.20.

The value of the check paper on hand, including appropriation of \$16,000 for fiscal year 1894, amounts to \$21,871.35.

The value of check paper used from July 1 to December 1, 1893, amounts to \$5,131.46.

This last-mentioned amount is not a correct average for the year, as the Commissioner of Pensions and assistant treasurers have not yet sent in their annual requisitions. These requisitions are usually made about the 1st of January of each year.

It is believed that the requirements of 1895 will closely approximate to the expenditure in 1893.

Inasmuch as the checks are required to be printed upon distinctive paper, specially made for the purpose, and as a shortage would cause much embarrassment, I do not think it would be safe to make the appropriation for 1895 less than \$16,000.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,  
*Chairman Subcommittee on Executive, etc., Appropriation Bill.*

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## WAR DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

### STATEMENT OF J. C. CHURCHILL, ESTIMATE CLERK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. COOMBS. Please state the duties of the chief clerk in your office.

Mr. CHURCHILL. The chief clerk receives all the papers and distributes them to the divisions. He has all the miscellaneous work, and opens the Secretary's mail and gets it ready for signature, and has general executive direction.

Mr. COOMBS. You have 32 clerks in that office.

Mr. CHURCHILL. Not in the chief clerk's office alone, unless you include messengers and all.

Mr. COOMBS. What manner of records are kept in the record division?

Mr. CHURCHILL. Records of all the papers coming in and going out, and a copy of everything is recorded, carded, and filed away.

Mr. COOMBS. We are endeavoring to ascertain if we can not find some divisions which can be consolidated. I suppose this record division is an important one?

Mr. CHURCHILL. That division is provided for by law.

Mr. COOMBS. The correspondence division varies. The chief clerk receives the mail and distributes it. I suppose that is the correspondence of the Secretary's office?

Mr. CHURCHILL. Yes, sir; it goes to the correspondence division and the letters are prepared.

Mr. COOMBS. Requisition and accounts division?

Mr. CHURCHILL. That has a chief provided by law. We keep in our division the books of the War Department, the appropriation for the Army branch of the War Department. We prepare requisitions, which are recorded in our office and charged up. It is really the finance division of the office, and we keep a check with the Auditor and the Comptroller showing all the expenditures of the War Department. We also prepare estimates in that division, and have charge of the printing and binding done by the Public Printer. In addition to that, we have charge of the

appropriation for the militia, which is divided among the States. Everything pertaining to financial matters between the War Department and other Departments is referred to our division for action. It is really the finance division of the office.

Mr. COOMBS. It has direct relation to the expenditures of the War Department?

Mr. CHURCHILL. Yes, sir. We keep the books there and know how the balances stand every month; we have a quarterly trial balance.

Mr. COOMBS. The engineer department does not come in here?

Mr. CHURCHILL. No, sir; it is a bureau of the War Department.

Mr. COOMBS (to Mr. Gambrill, chief of the requisition and accounts division). Look at this bill and see if you have any suggestions to make. State whether the work is kept up.

Mr. GAMBRILL. We manage to keep it up, but we have to work sometimes at night.

Mr. COOMBS. I see in the chief clerk's office that you have some aged clerks—65, 70, 85, and 90 years of age.

Mr. CHURCHILL. We only had one, and he was transferred from the library. He has been discharged.

Mr. COOMBS. In the requisition and accounts division you have one between the age of 65 and 70?

Mr. GAMBRILL. He is quite active.

Mr. COOMBS. You have no suggestions to make as to any changes?

Mr. GAMBRILL. We have no drones. The old gentleman mentioned is very efficient. He is an old bookkeeper.

Mr. COOMBS. We are making these examinations because we find that in course of time you get dead timber in a department, and it becomes burdened, unless attention is called to it.

Mr. GAMBRILL. In June we had a change in this matter, and two or three people were discharged for inefficiency. Those who remain are efficient, so far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. What was expended for postage stamps for the fiscal year 1893.

Mr. CHURCHILL. \$810.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this for correspondence or documents?

Mr. CHURCHILL. Documents and correspondence; also anything else for foreign countries under the Postal Union.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not the foreign correspondence be carried on through the International Bureau of Exchanges?

Mr. CHURCHILL. That is attended to by the Adjutant-General's Department. I think it involves correspondence with military attaches of legation.

The CHAIRMAN. This bureau of international exchanges was organized for making exchanges of public documents.

Mr. CHURCHILL. That would be a proper matter to be called to the attention of the adjutant-general.

The CHAIRMAN. Who prepared this estimate?

Mr. CHURCHILL. I did.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not made any inquiry in that direction?

Mr. CHURCHILL. I asked them, and they thought they could cut it down \$100.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish at this time a communication as to what is necessary for this correspondence?

Mr. CHURCHILL. I will furnish you a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. What was expended under the head of contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893?

Mr. CHURCHILL. \$48,500. We had a balance on June 30 of \$6,500 which will be available for two years, and in all probability it will be used up.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice this year that you estimate for \$60,000?

Mr. CHURCHILL. Yes, sir; we received last year \$55,000.

Mr. COOMBS. Is that for all contingent expenses?

Mr. CHURCHILL. It is for the contingent expenses of the War Department bureaus. The bureaus estimated the amount at \$64,000, and the secretary reduced it to \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Stationery for the War Department.

Mr. CHURCHILL. We do not ask for any increase.

Mr. COOMBS. You had some left over?

Mr. CHURCHILL. I believe that was by reason of the demolition of the Ford's Theater building, and the clerks were thrown out of employment. We thought we could get along with \$35,000. We called for \$10,000 the year before. The Secretary was unwilling to ask at the present time for any more.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think it is possible to reduce this item?

Mr. CHURCHILL. Our expenditures were \$33,500 up to June 30.

The CHAIRMAN. The Treasury, which has a much larger force, only asks for \$26,000 for this service.

Mr. CHURCHILL. A large portion of this goes to the Record and Pension Division. That division alone asks for \$19,550.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the work in that Bureau largely completed?

Mr. CHURCHILL. I have no doubt of it. Col. Ainsworth can explain that. He gave me these figures, and he knows why he wants it. His division is compelled to buy these cards, as I am informed by him.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would revise that estimate and see if you can not reduce it. It is larger than that of the Treasury Department.

Mr. CHURCHILL. Our estimate is based upon the demands of the bureaus.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be obliged if you would confer with Col. Ainsworth in view of the proposed reduction of force, and see if there can not be a reduction of this item.

Mr. CHURCHILL. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is rent of buildings for the War Department. What buildings are you renting?

Mr. CHURCHILL. We are renting the Medical Dispensary building on G street.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it not practicable to put that in the Museum building.

Mr. CHURCHILL. That is a question for the Surgeon-General. I suppose it is a matter of convenience.

Mr. COOMBS. How much do you pay for that building?

Mr. CHURCHILL. \$1,200. It was an old boarding house. It is now in charge of Maj. Davis.

The CHAIRMAN. The building for Record and Pension Division, where is that located?

Mr. CHURCHILL. That is immediately opposite on Seventeenth street, adjoining the Winder building. Col. Ainsworth has a part of his force there.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would also ask Col. Ainsworth why that building can not be dispensed with, in view of the reduction of his force.

Mr. CHURCHILL. Yes, sir.

DECEMBER 1, 1893.

#### **FURTHER STATEMENT OF J. C. CHURCHILL, REPRESENTING OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.**

The CHAIRMAN. Can the item of \$2,400 for rent for the Record and Pension Office be eliminated in view of the contemplated decrease of 300 clerks?

Mr. CHURCHILL. On consultation with Col. Ainsworth he made the statement in regard to that building that there are a few clerks there, and it a fireproof building, and there is no other place to which these records, consisting of card indexes and the rolls of the Army, could be stored, and it would be absolutely necessary to continue the rental of that building.

Mr. COOMBS. That is Col. Ainsworth's statement?

Mr. CHURCHILL. Yes, sir. I also interviewed Col. Ainsworth on the subject of stationery. We make an estimate this year for \$35,000, which is the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year, 1894. He said for the fiscal year 1893 he was compelled to submit a deficiency estimate of \$10,000, which was granted, and that amount of money was appropriated and invested in paper and cards for the purpose of making these card indexes, and that with the amount of stock that he was able to purchase with that \$10,000 he would be able to go through 1894 without coming to you for a deficiency; but that the appropriation for the present fiscal year was exhausted now, and he can not reduce the 1895 appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The reduction of force does not then operate to decrease the estimates for stationery?

Mr. CHURCHILL. Well, it does to a certain extent, because he does not expect to have a deficiency estimate if you give him the \$35,000; but he stated positively that unless he got that \$35,000 he was afraid that there would be a deficiency for 1895.

Mr. COOMBS. That has operated as a virtual reduction then?

Mr. CHURCHILL. That is virtually a reduction, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, in regard to the matter of postage stamps about which we want to know?

Mr. CHURCHILL. On the subject of postage stamps we inquired of several bureaus there who used the international exchange system and find they availed themselves of that for packages and for books and reports and everything of a bulky nature. Our appropriation is for the purchase of stamps for correspondence only. These stamps are bought by the chief clerk and he distributes them to the different bureaus upon requisitions. We have a fairly good stock on hand now, but I was not able to ascertain just how much, but we think we will be able to get along with the appropriation of only \$500 a year. A few years ago it was as large as \$1,500 a year, then it dropped to \$1,000 and then to \$600, and now we are down to \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not reduce a little lower than that?

# LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL. 117

Mr. CHURCHILL. Well, I do not see how we can.

The CHAIRMAN. "Now is the accepted time."

Mr. CHURCHILL. We have cut it down \$100 this time and we are afraid to go any lower, as we might get into trouble.

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Number of divisions or offices therein authorized by law, 5.

Number of divisions or offices therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 3.

Total number of divisions and offices, 8, as follows:

### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

The chief clerk opens the official mail, conducts the correspondence of the office, signs papers by order of the Secretary, has general superintendence of all employes of the Department, and supervises the clerical force of the Secretary's office.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk.....	\$2, 500
1 clerk of class 4.....	1, 800
1 stenographer (in rooms of the Secretary).....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 3 (in rooms of the Assistant Secretary).....	1, 600
1 clerk of class 2 (detailed from War Records office).....	1, 400
1 clerk of class 1 (in rooms of the Assistant Secretary).....	1, 200
1 clerk (acting messenger to the Secretary).....	1, 000
1 clerk (in the mail room).....	1, 000
2 messengers, at \$840 each (one each to Secretary and Assistant Secretary).....	1, 680
3 assistant messengers, at \$720 each (one to the Secretary).....	2, 160
3 laborers at \$660 each (2 at the stables).....	1, 980
1 foreman of laborers (at the stables).....	1, 000
1 hostler (at the stables).....	600
2 hostlers at \$540 each (at the stables).....	1, 080
1 watchman (at the stables).....	540
1 carpenter.....	1, 000
<b>22 Total.....</b>	<b>22, 340</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOTE.—One clerk of class 3, and one clerk of class 1, from the clerical force of the Office of the Secretary of War are detailed for duty in the War Records office.

### OFFICE OF THE DISBURSING CLERK.

Pays all salaries, contingent expenses, stationery accounts and rents, and disburses all other civil appropriations under the War Department, proper.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 disbursing clerk.....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
1 messenger.....	840
<b>5 Total.....</b>	<b>7, 240</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### DIVISION OF REQUISITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

Prepares and records requisitions for funds and repayment of funds; compiles all estimates; keeps accounts with Public Printer; keeps ledger account of all appropriations under control of the Secretary of War; keeps account with States and Territories of appropriations for arming and equipping the militia; prepares letters and indorsements on financial subjects.

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## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1, 600
2 clerks of class 2.....	2, 800
1 clerk of class 2 (detailed from engineers).....	1, 400
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
1 assistant messenger.....	720

8 Total ..... 11, 520

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## RECORD DIVISION.

Keeps a record of the official mail and other papers received and sent by the Department, and distributes the same to and collects the same from the several bureaus. Also keeps record of appointments, discharges, and other changes in the clerical force of the War Department.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 000
1 stenographer.....	1, 800
4 clerks of class 2.....	5, 600
1 clerk of class 2 (detailed from Surgeon-General's office).....	1, 400
5 clerks of class 1.....	6, 000
1 messenger.....	840
1 assistant messenger.....	720
1 laborer.....	660

15 Total..... 19, 020

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CORRESPONDENCE DIVISION.

Drafts letters; prepares briefs of important cases; has charge of and indexes Senate and House bills and executive documents and acts; prepares and distributes circulars and orders, typewriting, and copying for the Secretary's office.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 3.....	1, 600
2 clerks of class 2.....	2, 800
7 clerks of class 1.....	8, 400
2 clerks of \$1, 000 each.....	2, 000
1 assistant messenger.....	720
1 laborer.....	660

15 Total..... 18, 180

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## SUPPLY OFFICE.

Purchases and procures stationery and miscellaneous supplies, books, papers, etc., under section 3709, R. S., and issues the same to the Department and bureaus; prepares accounts for rent of buildings, gas, telegraph services, street-car tickets, express and freight charges, etc.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 (in charge).....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
2 clerks of class 1 (detailed from Record and Pension).....	2, 400
3 clerks at \$1, 000 each.....	3, 000
1 assistant messenger.....	720
1 laborer.....	660

9 Total..... 9, 780

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## ADVERTISING OFFICE.

Receives, records, and examines accounts for advertising; issues letters authorizing advertisements, and has charge of applications of officers of the Army to advertise in newspapers, and for job printing.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 3 (in charge).....	\$1,600
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 clerk of class 1 (detailed from Surgeon-General's office).....	1,200
1 laborer .....	660
<hr/> 4 Total .....	<hr/> 4,660

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## LIBRARY—(OFFICE).

Has care of the Department library, the distribution of official records of war of the rebellion, and the custody of Congressional and other records.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

3 clerks of class 1.....	\$3,600
1 clerk of class 1 (detailed from War Record).....	1,200
1 laborer .....	660
<hr/> 5 Total .....	<hr/> 5,460

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

**STATEMENT OF COL. F. C. AINSWORTH, CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT.**

The CHAIRMAN. I see you estimate for a force whose salaries aggregate \$659,190, against \$1,009,390 in 1894?

Col. AINSWORTH. Yes, sir; that is a reduction of \$345,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I presume your force is all efficient?

Col. AINSWORTH. That depends on the standard of efficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. According to the standard of efficiency adopted in your office, how many of your clerks are below a fair standard?

Col. AINSWORTH. I think I can say that compared with the standard of efficiency in the public service, there are a very few below the standard.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire the proviso to be retained, that all the employes provided by this paragraph shall be exclusively engaged in this work?

Col. AINSWORTH. Yes, sir; I do. It is important.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the language as it appears there exactly what you want?

Col. AINSWORTH. It leaves the grades of clerks as we estimated for them after making the reductions.

The CHAIRMAN. The amounts included in brackets can go out?

Col. AINSWORTH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the former paragraph to remain in?

Col. AINSWORTH. Yes, sir; I want that especially, because we want to appoint men under that.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,  
WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington City, December 2, 1893.

Mr. JAMES C. COURTS,

*Clerk Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:*

SIR: In returning herewith the blanks, filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, which were handed me by you on the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to invite your attention to the following explanatory remarks which should be considered in connection with the statement made upon the blank forms:



# 120 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The annual appropriation bills provide for two chiefs of division in the Record and Pension Office. One of them performs the duties of chief clerk, no chief clerk having been provided for by law, and the other is chief of the Tenth street branch of the office, in which several hundred men are employed.

Nominally there are fourteen divisions of this office, and upon the accompanying blank forms a statement is made of the number of employes in each at the present time. But it is proper to remark in this connection that under the practice of the office these divisions are not treated as permanent establishments independent of each other. On the contrary, it is the practice to transfer employes from one division to another at frequent intervals, in order to meet the varying requirements of the work of the office. It will thus be seen that the distribution of the clerks shown by the accompanying statement is not a permanent one, but is subject to constant change.

Messengers and laborers are not permanently assigned to any particular division, but are kept under the supervision of the administrative branch of the office, and are changed about to meet the varying requirements of the work of the office.

There are now 62 vacancies in the clerical grades of the office.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,  
Colonel U. S. Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

Number of chiefs of divisions therein authorized by law, 2.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 12.

Total number of divisions, 14, as follows:

### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.

Supervision of employes and business of all divisions of the office.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division *	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 4	1, 800
2 clerks of class 3	3, 200
<hr/>	
4 Total	7, 000

### CORRESPONDENCE DIVISION.

Investigation and correction of records of volunteer organizations, officers, and enlisted men; general correspondence relating to volunteers.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

3 clerks of class 4	\$5, 400
6 clerks of class 3	9, 600
7 clerks of class 2	9, 800
8 clerks of class 1	9, 600
1 clerk	1, 000
<hr/>	
25 Total	35, 400

### REFERENCE DIVISION.

Investigation and action upon cases involving questions of law and departmental practice; preparation or revision of reports to Congressional committees and to other Departments.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 2	1, 400
1 clerk of class 1	1, 200
1 clerk	1, 000
<hr/>	
4 Total	5, 400

\* Performs the duties of chief clerk of the office.

DESERTERS' DIVISION.

Adjudication of cases arising under the law governing the removal of charges of desertion; determination of final record of officers and enlisted men; issue of discharges under true names.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 .....	\$1,800
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4,800
6 clerks of class 2 .....	8,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
11 Total .....	16,200

MEDICAL DIVISION.

Investigation and report upon all pension and other cases requiring the medical histories of officers and enlisted men.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 4 .....	\$3,600
10 clerks of class 3 .....	16,000
11 clerks of class 2 .....	15,400
10 clerks of class 1 .....	12,000
33 Total .....	47,000

EXAMINING AND MAIL DIVISION.

Investigation and report upon pension and other cases requiring the military histories of officers and men of volunteer regiments; examining and verifying all statements of service; receiving, sending out, and recording all mail entering or leaving the office.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 4 .....	\$3,600
7 clerks of class 3 .....	11,200
24 clerks of class 2 .....	33,600
55 clerks of class 1 .....	66,000
1 clerk .....	1,000
89 Total .....	115,400

ROLLS DIVISION.

Investigation and report upon cases requiring search of the post, detachment, and miscellaneous records not carded; assorting and filing individual or personal papers of volunteers.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 4 .....	\$3,600
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
8 clerks of class 2 .....	11,200
50 clerks of class 1 .....	60,000
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	4,000
2 copyist, at \$900 each .....	1,800
67 Total .....	82,200

DISCONTINUED COMMANDS DIVISION.

Investigation and report upon cases requiring search of records of departments, corps, divisions, brigades and other discontinued commands and of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

# 122 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
6 clerks of class 1.....	7, 200
8 Total.....	10, 400

### ENROLLMENT DIVISION.

Investigation and report upon cases requiring search of records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, relative to the enrollment, drafting, and bringing into service volunteers, drafted men, and substitutes.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 3.....	\$1, 600
2 clerks of class 2.....	2, 800
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
4 Total.....	5, 600

### BOUNTY AND CLAIMS DIVISION.

Investigation and report upon cases requiring search of records of disbursement of appropriations for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers and of the Freedmen's Bureau.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 3.....	\$1, 600
1 Total.....	1, 600

### PRISONERS OF WAR DIVISION.

Investigation and report upon questions relating to Federal and Confederate prisoners of war.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 2.....	\$2, 800
2 Total.....	2, 800

### FILES DIVISION.

Custody of papers and records of correspondence by the Department relative to volunteer officers and men from 1861 to the present time. Searching these records, furnishing papers and information to other divisions, and filing and preserving papers relative to current correspondence.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 4.....	\$3, 600
4 clerks of class 2.....	5, 600
3 clerks of class 1.....	3, 600
9 Total.....	12, 800

### SEVENTEENTH STREET BRANCH.

Repairing mutilated records, indexing, classifying, and filing miscellaneous volunteer records.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
10 clerks of class 1.....	12, 000
24 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	24, 000
36 Total.....	39, 200

## TENTH STREET BRANCH.

Reproducing muster rolls and other records by index record and card system, examining and reporting from original and carded records in branch.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1	chief of division.....	\$2,000
4	clerks of class 4.....	7,200
12	clerks of class 3.....	19,200
23	clerks of class 2.....	32,200
298	clerks of class 1.....	357,600
79	clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	79,000
20	copyists, at \$900 each.....	18,000
437	Total.....	515,200

## MESSENGERS, LABORERS, ETC.

Messengers, laborers, etc., are not permanently assigned to any particular division, but are kept under the supervision of the administrative branch of the office, and are changed about to meet the varying requirements of the work of the office.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1	superintendent of building.....	\$250
5	messengers, at \$840 each.....	4,200
29	assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	20,880
16	laborers, at \$660 each.....	10,560
1	engineer.....	1,400
1	assistant engineer.....	900
2	firemen, \$720.....	1,440
1	skilled mechanic.....	1,000
5	watchmen, \$720.....	3,600
1	messenger boy.....	360
62	Total.....	44,590

N. B.—At this date, December 2, 1893, there are 21 vacancies in the grade of class 1; 13 in class \$1,000, and 28 in the grade of copyist, making 62 in all.

DECEMBER 2, 1893.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

## STATEMENT OF GEN. G. D. RUGGLES, ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A.

Mr. DINGLEY. This bill appropriates for the chief clerk of your office at \$2,000 a year, and a force of clerks. How many clerks are there in the chief clerk's office?

Gen. RUGGLES. There is only one in his room.

Mr. DINGLEY. But the census of the Departments of last May show that there are 7 clerks under the chief clerk?

Gen. RUGGLES. My impression is that in the chief clerk's room that there is only one clerk and a stenographer to the Adjutant-General.

Mr. DINGLEY. In the report furnished the commission by the several Departments last May it is stated that 7—

Gen. RUGGLES. That is including the messengers?

Mr. RUGGLES. In the Military Academy division there are 2 clerks. I suppose the name indicates the division?

Gen. RUGGLES. Yes, sir; in this division are received all matters for submission to the Secretary of War, and those things which come under the direction of the General of the Army. It receives inquiries concerning appointments, admission of cadets from Congressional districts, and matters pertaining to the Board of Visitors. Yesterday we had a letter with regard to that. That division notifies members of Congress and delegates when their districts are entitled to Academic appointments. It also keeps the necessary records for the business of the office. It has a great deal of correspondence.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the work of the mail, books, and blanks division in which there are 7 clerks?

Gen. RUGGLES. I have 4 as the number in that division. I can not tell how that can be unless messengers are included. With regard to the messengers I want to say that we are scattered all over the building.

Mr. DINGLEY. There are 4 messengers and 20 assistant messengers. What makes such a large number of messengers necessary?

Gen. RUGGLES. It is on account of the distribution of our office in four stories of the building. Here is the distribution:

Basement, north wing, 13 rooms; east wing, 1 room; center wing, 5 rooms; first floor, north wing, 2 rooms; second floor, north wing, 2 rooms; west wing, 6 rooms; center wing, 9 rooms; on the third floor, in the north wing, 1 room; in the center wing, we have 1 room. That includes the location of the several rooms of the Adjutant-General's office. In addition to the great amount of running about which that necessitates, we have a printing office which is a block and a half away on New York avenue. We have to send matters frequently to the General of the Army, which is in the corner room of the first floor. I do not know where those extra men are, of whom you speak. The actual number of men employed in our office is 145. The chief clerk's room contains only 1 clerk and a stenographer and I have 3 messengers, 1 of whom is temporary.

Mr. DINGLEY. What attracted my attention was the large number in your office, proportionate to the number employed. I know that in the record pension office with 824 clerks there are scarcely more messengers—only 35 in all, as against 24 with your force of only 145. That force of messengers seems to be quadrupled, compared with the office I have mentioned.

Gen. RUGGLES. My office is an executive office and the other office is for work. If I receive in my office an order for the Secretary of War, or the General of the Army, I have to communicate with them. I have to communicate also with the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, the Chief Signal Officer and the Chief of Engineers. My messengers are on the go all the time. Our office is not an office with records, or where records are entered in books.

The CHAIRMAN. The Record and Pension Office is in two different buildings?

Gen. RUGGLES. They divide up their work and very seldom have to communicate with one another, or, if they do, they only have to go to one place, but we are constantly on the go.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are these messengers constantly employed?

Gen. RUGGLES. Yes, sir; very frequently I have to wait for a messenger. You must remember that my office is divided into six different divisions. Besides the chief clerk I have all these officers under me. The Record and Pension Office has but one officer. I have five officers and the same number of assistants, besides one or two who do not belong to my department, but who are engaged in the information bureau.

Mr. DINGLEY. There are three clerks reported in the military prisoners' division. How much work is there to be done in that division?

Gen. RUGGLES. It is the correspondence relating to military prisoners.

Mr. DINGLEY. Relating, of course, only to the regular Army?

Gen. RUGGLES. Its principal business is action upon applications of clemency and keeping the records of the same. We have the penitentiaries outside of that. In the penitentiaries we have to examine the accounts and the returns of property. It also involves the requisition for funds and examination of the accounts for keeping the prisoners. It also involves payrolls for salaries of clerks in the office. It makes up the annual statement of the office force and the amount of money received by each individual.

Mr. COOMBS. How many military prisoners have you at this time?

Gen. RUGGLES. I can not tell exactly, because I have only recently been appointed, but there are several hundred.

Mr. COOMBS. Are they made up of deserters?

Gen. RUGGLES. There are a few for theft and things of that kind, where there are no civil courts, but they are mainly deserters.

Mr. DINGLEY. What class of clerks are employed in this military prisoners' division?

Gen. RUGGLES. There are two. One of them is a fourth-class man; the other is a man who receives less pay.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you think that the work is such as to require as high a class of clerks as that?

Gen. RUGGLES. Yes, sir. He has to keep the records and everything of that kind.

Mr. DINGLEY. Can not these records be kept at the several military prisons?

Gen. RUGGLES. There is but one and the records are kept there as well as in the division. The chief is a very intelligent man; besides, there are some things which are not mentioned here. We have the old Soldiers' Home records, and he has charge of that also.

Mr. DINGLEY. I see that you have 25 clerks in the division of Confederate archives. What is the state of the work in that division?

Gen. RUGGLES. That is a question which I asked when I returned from New York yesterday morning.

Mr. DINGLEY. Thirty years after the war it seems to me that those archives ought to be up?

Gen. RUGGLES. Subdivisions were organized in 1891 for making examinations of papers and keeping the accounts of the quartermasters and commissioners for the purpose of preparing the Confederate archives in the office; there was an appropriation of \$13,600 for the compensation of 16 additional clerks at a salary of \$900 each. It is estimated that this special work contemplated will be finished in six months, but I do not count those 16 who work on that. We have 13 other people, and when work is slack we turn them in to that work.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you mean 25 men besides the 13?

Gen. RUGGLES. Sixteen besides those. The records of the Confederate archives division are solely used to defeat claims involving immense sums of money.

Mr. COOMBS. That is quite an important statement. Is the result of that work used in that way?

Gen. RUGGLES. Oh, yes; we have constant calls from the Court of Claims for those.

The CHAIRMAN. You state that the work will be completed within ten months?

Gen. RUGGLES. We expect to close it at the end of this fiscal year?

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not this force, then, be dropped?

Gen. RUGGLES. It will be; we do not intend to employ a further force there.

The CHAIRMAN. On what roll are these 16 men?

Gen. RUGGLES. They are now on the temporary roll.

The CHAIRMAN. Paid out of what fund?

Gen. RUGGLES. They are paid out of this appropriation of \$14,000 for compensation for additional clerks. I want to say that they are accredited to me but that they are not under my control, but under Maj. Davis'.

Mr. DINGLEY. There appears to have been appropriations during the two sessions of the last Congress of \$29,200 for that purpose?

Gen. RUGGLES. That is for two years. It is \$14,600 annually.

Mr. DINGLEY. The last appropriation, it was stated, would be sufficient for that work?

Gen. RUGGLES. Yes, sir; we expect to complete it and do not ask anything more.

Mr. DINGLEY. Having completed that work will you require 25 clerks in this Confederate archives division?

Gen. RUGGLES. We will not need any unless some work is left over. If work is left over we shall have to crowd our own force.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then that force in that division is a special force, and there is no appropriation asked for it. It drops out at the end of this fiscal year.

Gen. RUGGLES. Yes, sir; 16 clerks will be dropped. We shall employ the full force. Whenever work is slack and we can spare a man from other work we will put him there.

Mr. DINGLEY. How do you propose to carry on this work after the close of the fiscal year?

Gen. RUGGLES. We shall have to do it by odds and ends.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you know how many clerks you have employed now in this Confederate archives division?

Gen. RUGGLES. In the Confederate archives division I have 10, and in the subdivision 13—23 in all. But the subdivision is different from the Confederate archives division. The Confederate archives subdivision is temporary. The Confederate archives is where we are making the muster rolls and making up the historical compendium. The Confederate archives is where we have these 13 men, and where we give information to the Court of Claims in regard to the claims against the United States.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you a statement of the number of clerks you now have?

Gen. RUGGLES. It is 145, including 4 messengers and 20 assistant messengers—it is 172 in all. You must understand that 16 messengers accredited to my rolls and paid on my rolls are not in my office but in Maj. Davis's office.

Mr. DINGLEY. You ask for precisely the same force for the next fiscal year which has been granted for the present fiscal year, which includes 25 men in what is known as the Confederate archives division.

Gen. RUGGLES. My information is that the Confederate archives will be completed at the close of the fiscal year, or soon after.

Mr. DINGLEY. Now you ask for 172 persons in all, including messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen, which includes 25 men in the Confederate archives division?

Gen. RUGGLES. I ask for 169. The 172 employed in my office include 3 watchmen.

They are in charge of that building down on New York avenue, about a block and a half away from my office.

Mr. DINGLEY. My inquiry is, why you ask for the same number, when there will be but a small proportion of these 25 clerks employed in the Confederate archives division?

Gen. RUGGLES. That estimate was made by my predecessor. This information came to me, and I will make inquiry as to the matter. I can ascertain from Maj. Davis whether this statement, made to me by the chief clerk, is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you 25 clerks employed in the Confederate archives division, now?

Gen. RUGGLES. No; I have 10 in the Confederate archives division and 13 in the subdivision.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 15 of the census report the total of the men employed in the division of Confederate archives, including temporary subdivision, is mentioned as 25. How many are in the temporary subdivision?

Gen. RUGGLES. My report says 16.

The CHAIRMAN. This does not agree at all.

Mr. DINGLEY. How many clerks will be required in the Confederate archives division after the 1st of July next?

Gen. RUGGLES. I should have to obtain that information from the officer in charge. My own impression was that the whole business would be closed up at the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. DINGLEY. This work is not carried along with 23 men?

Gen. RUGGLES. You must remember that there is a branch of the business running right straight along; that is, the subdivision which gives information to the Court of Claims.

Mr. DINGLEY. You mean to say this permanent force of 23 clerks, after the close of the present fiscal year, for this division of Confederate archives, will be dropped?

Gen. RUGGLES. No; the men have been taken off their work, and must be put back; I shall have to see Maj. Davis about that; I shall want these 10 men to do this work.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will the subdivision be discontinued?

Gen. RUGGLES. Those 16 men can be. I inquired from the chief clerk if those were employed, and I am a little staggered about that matter, but I will give you further information.

Mr. DINGLEY. Please give us the number in each of those subdivisions:

Gen. RUGGLES. The military information, 1; general correspondence division, 18; principal records division, 21; orders division, 11; appointment, prisoners, and commissions, 26; record division, 8; regular Army rolls division, 22; returns division, 8. You have not asked about the messengers and watchmen; I have given you the clerical force, and there are 4 messengers.

Mr. DINGLEY. That makes 132.

Gen. RUGGLES. No, no; it makes 145. That is the report made to me. I made investigation and they told me that those 13 men are temporarily absent, and I will make an investigation and come down again, and bring the chief clerk, who has been in the Department thirty-two years. He is a Frenchman, but I think you can learn from him in regard to it.

Mr. DINGLEY. You have stated exactly the number of clerks which will be required in the various divisions for the next fiscal year, and it makes 132, and yet you have no men detailed elsewhere?

Gen. RUGGLES. My people claim that they want those 132, and that they can not get along without them.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will give you a blank so that you can make that out. In this Confederate archives division be careful in the report, because we want the correct information on this matter.

Gen. RUGGLES. I will tell you just exactly what I think about it. When we take men and put them on that kind of work, picking them up out of the streets, they have to have a certain number of men to instruct them.

Mr. DINGLEY. What we desire is information as to the smallest number of clerks actually necessary to transact this business.

Gen. RUGGLES. Very well, I will furnish it.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 12.

Total number of divisions, 12, as follows:

## CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.

The duties of the chief clerk, under the direct orders of the Adjutant-General, are primarily connected with the proper assignment to duty of the clerical and messenger force of the office and the equalization of the force of each of the several divisions composing it, with a view to meet occasional increase or diminution of the work pertaining to each. He keeps an historical register of the entire personnel, showing entry in the office, promotion, death, or discharge; a register of leaves of absence, regular and sick leave; prepares letters for the Adjutant-General's signature recommending promotion, etc., reporting issue of car tickets, special reports, as called for, on the organization, efficiency, etc., of the force of the office; and other miscellaneous work incident to his position.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk .....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
*2 messengers, at \$810 each.....	1, 680
*6 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	4, 320
10 Total.....	9, 200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## APPOINTMENT, COMMISSION, AND PERSONAL BRANCH.

## APPOINTMENT, COMMISSION, AND PERSONAL.

The business of this division pertains to appointments, promotions, resignations, discharges, retirements, assignments, details, and, in general, the official record and personnel of officers of regular Army; officers of volunteers in the staff corps, commissioned by the President; all brevet appointments in regular Army and volunteers; appointments and matters relating to post traders; matters relating to details and business relating to colleges and militia; appointment of officers, etc., District of Columbia militia; appointments, discharges, etc., veterinary surgeons, and the preparation and publication of the annual Army Register.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 4.....	\$3, 600
4 clerks of class 3.....	6, 400
3 clerks of class 2.....	4, 200
9 clerks of class 1.....	10, 800
1 assistant messenger .....	720
19 Total.....	25, 720

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## RETURNS.

Custody of the post, regimental, department, and division returns of the Army, including those of the volunteer forces during the war of the rebellion, and verification of current returns; reports of military operations (battle reports); station books of officers and of the noncommissioned staff; preparation of military histories of officers of the regular Army and of the general and staff officers of volunteers; compilation of the annual returns of the Army and of the militia for Congress; and of statistical reports relating to the late war, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
3 clerks of class 2.....	4, 200
4 clerks of class 1.....	4, 800
1 assistant messenger .....	720
9 Total.....	11, 520

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

\* The chief clerk has only one messenger. The others, taken up in this sheet, are, the Adjutant-General's messenger, and then assigned to the offices of the Adjutant-General's Department on duty in the office, and to the four officers of the line on duty in the military information branch.



## MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(1) Orders for movements of troops. (2) Instructions for troops to assist Indian agents in expelling intruders from Indian lands, and in regard to crossing the international boundary line into Mexico in pursuit of hostile Indians and other kindred subjects. (3) Drafts of general orders affecting the Army not specially pertaining to other divisions. (4) Construction of regulations, tactics, and target practice. (5) Estimates of supplies in the several staff departments. (6) Action on inspection reports of unservicable property. (7) Explorations. (8) Miscellaneous claims relating to the war of the rebellion. (9) Disputed claims for mileage. (10) Commutation of quarters. (11) Reports on claims for Congress, the Department of Justice, and the Court of Claims. (12) Stoppages of pay of officers ordered by the Secretary of War. (13) Irregularities in officers' accounts. (14) Claims of officers and enlisted men for reimbursement for loss of private property under the act of March 3, 1885. (15) Miscellaneous correspondence on a variety of subjects of inquiry not strictly pertaining to the divisions of the office having charge of special subjects. (16) Compilation of data, in chronological order, under a call from Congress. (17) Preparation of decisions for publication in monthly circulars. (In the term "correspondence," as used above, is included all necessary briefs, entries, indorsements, letters, telegrams, and copies of papers pertaining to the subjects indicated.) (18) Auditing post, depot, and company accounts current of West Point, Columbus barracks, Davids Island, and Jefferson barracks. (19) The keeping of accounts, auditing of financial returns, and correspondence pertaining to post exchanges. (20) The preparation of cases, examination of reports, and correspondence pertaining to the drill regulations.

The military reservation section of this division has charge of all correspondence relating to the property (real estate and improvements) which, under paragraph 211, Army Regulations, 1889, is under the supervision of department commanders. By paragraph 210, Army Regulations, 1889, whenever a department commander ascertains the necessity of a reservation at or within the vicinity of a military post he is required to cause a survey to be made thereof, and plan and description forwarded to the Adjutant-General. The latter then prepares the necessary papers for the action of the President, and announces such action in orders. After a reservation has thus been declared it comes under the supervision of the commander of the department in which it is situated, and all correspondence growing out of such supervision, including questions of trespass, privileges, rights of way, increase and reduction, barracks and quarters, shooting galleries and ranges, etc., is had with the Adjutant-General as the executive officer of the General Commanding the Army, or the Secretary of War. The conduct of this correspondence is the principal duty of the military reservation section. This comprises the preparation of letters and indorsements; of maps, plans, and drawings; the maintenance of files; the record of material facts relating to the establishment, occupation, and abandonment of military posts and reservations, and other subordinate matters pertaining thereto.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

3 clerks of class 4.....	\$5, 400
4 clerks of class 3.....	6, 400
11 clerks of class 1.....	13, 200
2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	1, 440
20 Total.....	26, 440

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## PRINCIPAL RECORD.

Briefing and entering letters received, letters sent, and indorsements, and indexing the same.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 3.....	\$3, 200
6 clerks of class 2.....	8, 400
11 clerks of class 1.....	13, 200
1 clerk.....	1, 000
1 assistant messenger.....	720
21 Total.....	26, 520

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## ORDERS.

The distribution of general courts-martial, and executive orders and circulars to the several executive and staff bureaus in Washington; to the commanding generals and commanding officers of the military divisions, departments, posts, regiments, and companies; to general, field, and retired officers; to the governors, adjutants-general, and quartermasters-general of States; to officers on duty as professors in State colleges; to ordnance sergeants on duty at posts not garrisoned, and to an extensive miscellaneous list; also the filling of a very large number of requisitions for orders to replace such as have been lost or destroyed; also indexing the orders and distributing the same to the Army; also the receipt, filing, and preparation for binding of all orders received from the Army; also the preparation of volumes of orders for the use of the officers and chiefs of divisions in the Adjutant-General's Office; also making and furnishing copies of all special orders (excepting those of the Adjutant-General's Office), and the general orders required in the settlement of claims presented at the Adjutant-General's Office for adjudication; it is also in this division that all requisitions on the Public Printer for printing and binding orders are made.

The distribution of such special orders, issued in the name of the Major-General Commanding the Army, as do not require general publication. They embrace changes of station of officers; convening of various courts and boards; remission of sentences of courts; resignation and retirement of officers; discharge, transfer, and retirement of enlisted men; change of record of volunteers; granting leaves of absence to officers, and extending the same, etc. Also furnishing copies of orders and searching the records for information in connection with the correction and amendment of records of volunteer applicants for pensions, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
2 clerks of class 3.....	3,200
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
5 clerks of class 1.....	6,000
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
1 messenger.....	840
1 assistant messenger.....	720
13 Total.....	15,960

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency none.

## MILITARY PRISONERS.

All correspondence relating to military prisoners, particularly the action upon applications for clemency and keeping record of the same; keeping records of prisoners in the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and in penitentiaries; examining accounts of funds and returns of property pertaining to the prison; drawing requisitions for funds for support of the prison; examining accounts rendered for keeping prisoners in penitentiaries; keeping record of mess-fund accounts of military prison; also making pay rolls for salaries of clerks and other employes of the Adjutant-General's Office; making up annual estimates for all appropriations for which estimates are required of the Adjutant-General; also annual statement of office force and amount of money received by each employe; preparing orders convening general courts-martial; indorsements on charges, and general court-martial orders from the proceedings of courts.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
1 messenger.....	840
3 Total.....	4,240

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

Furnishing, on call of the President, Congress, the various Executive Departments of the Government, the Court of Claims, information concerning the loyalty

# 130 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

of claimants for property taken by the United States during the war of the rebellion, pensions, and answers to other miscellaneous inquiries.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
2 clerks of class 2.....	2,800
6 clerks of class 1.....	7,200
1 clerk.....	1,000
1 assistant messenger.....	720
<hr/>	
11 Total.....	13,520

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## SUBDIVISION OF CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

Preparation of a general card index of the books, muster rolls, orders, and other papers preserved in the confederate archives office. (Act of May 13, 1892.)

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

12 clerks of class 1.....	\$14,400
1 clerk.....	1,000
1 assistant messenger.....	720
<hr/>	
14 Total.....	16,120

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## MAIL, BOOKS, AND BLANKS.

Opening and distributing the official mail; receipt of books and blanks, and distributing them to the Army, etc. Making requisitions for stationery and public property, receiving and issuing the same, and making annual return of public property. The examination of accounts of contingent fund, Adjutant-General's Department, at headquarters of divisions and departments, and examination of property returns of same.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
1 clerk of class 1.....	1,200
1 clerk.....	1,000
3 assistant messengers, at \$720 each*.....	2,160
<hr/>	
7 Total.....	7,560

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DISCONTINUED COMMANDS.

(Subdivision in miscellaneous branch.)

All records pertaining to army posts that have been discontinued for past fifty years are sent to the Adjutant-General. These in the aggregate are very voluminous, require completion, indexing, and preparation for quick consultation, they being daily required in the settlement of cases, claims, etc.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class.....	\$1,800
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Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

\*One of the messengers is charged with the half-hour collection and delivery of official papers from and to the several divisions of the office.

## ENLISTED BRANCH.

## REGULAR ARMY ROLLS.

Verifying the accuracy, preservation, and filing of all records which pertain exclusively to the enlisted men of the regular Army; conducting the incidental correspondence necessary for the correction of errors and discrepancies found therein and preparing copies of the same when called for; furnishing certificates of service in lieu of lost discharge, and descriptive lists of deserters apprehended by recruiting officers; preparing discharge certificates and final statements of soldiers discharged in the insane asylum; furnishing military histories, in the settlement of claims, to the bureaus of the War Department, to the accounting officers of the Treasury, and to the Commissioner of Pensions and General Land Office; furnishing reports from records to correspondence division of the office, and recording and keeping an alphabetical and chronological index of all enlistments in the Army.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 .....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4, 200
17 clerks of class 1 .....	20, 400
1 assistant messenger .....	720
23 Total .....	28, 720

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

In this division is received, for submission to the Secretary of War, all required reports, returns, and estimates concerning the Military Academy. It receives all inquiries concerning the appointment and admission of cadets and as to the status of Congressional and Territorial districts with respect to cadetships, applications for cadet appointments, and appointments as members of the annual board of visitors. It notifies Members of Congress and Delegates when their respective districts and Territories are entitled to cadet appointments; issues the appointments and warrants for cadets and appointments for visitors, and keeps all necessary record of the business of the office.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 .....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1, 400
2 Total .....	3, 200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## RECRUITING BRANCH.

Has charge of matter relating to the recruitment of the Army; the examination of recruiting accounts, reports, returns, etc. (monthly recruiting returns excepted); the preparation of orders for forwarding detachments of recruits to regiments and companies and for the assignment of selected recruits; the preparation of monthly statements of the strength of the Army, for the information of the Adjutant-General and the Major-General commanding, also the correspondence connected with the above matters.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 .....	\$1, 800
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4, 800
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1, 400
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2, 400
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 assistant messenger .....	720
9 Total .....	12, 120

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## MILITARY INFORMATION BRANCH.

(a) The collection and classification of military information of our own and foreign countries, especially with respect to armed, reserved, and available strength, natural and artificial means of communication (rivers, canals, highways, and railroads); the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and other war material; supplies of food, horses, draft animals, etc.

(b) The preparation of instructions for the guidance of officers of the Army serving or traveling abroad, or acting as military attachés, and the arrangement and digest of information contained in their reports.

(c) The issuance to the Army of military maps, monographs, books, papers, and other publications, and the dissemination of valuable information on military subjects throughout all branches of the service.

(d) Correspondence with State authorities and militia officers on questions affecting the organization and armament of the militia of the several States and Territories and of the District of Columbia, and the reference to proper authority of questions for decision relating to tactical instruction, discipline, and equipment.

(e) The preparations of instructions to the officers detailed by the Secretary of War to visit the several encampments of State troops and to witness the movements and exercises of the militia, as well as the digesting, arrangement, and preservation of all reports that may be duly submitted by them.

(f) The study and preparation of plans for the mobilization and transportation of militia and volunteers and their disbandment, and for the concentration of the military forces of the United States at the various strategic points on or near the frontiers of the country.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 .....	\$1,800
3 clerks of class 1 .....	3,600
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	2,000
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<b>7 Total .....</b>	<b>8,120</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

**STATEMENT OF GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, INSPECTOR-GENERAL.**

MR. ROBERTSON. Will you be kind enough to state the character of the business transacted in your office?

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. It is everything which relates to the military instruction, discipline, or economy.

MR. ROBERTSON. I see you ask for two assistant messengers this year. You have now one messenger, I believe, and an assistant.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. That messenger has never reported yet. We hope to get him some time.

MR. ROBERTSON. He has been appropriated for.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. He has just been appointed. We would like to see him.

MR. ROBERTSON. The law makes a specific appropriation for your office.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. I would rather have it like the Record and Pension Division, so that our men could not be deflected to other positions.

MR. ROBERTSON. What is the necessity for these two assistant messengers?

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. We are very shorthanded. Our labors depend absolutely upon how much assistance you gentlemen give us.

MR. ROBERTSON. Have you any person performing the duty of messenger?

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. We have one assistant messenger, and we have clerks who carry things around instead of the messengers. That involves a higher-priced service when so many things have to be done.

THE CHAIRMAN. Last year we gave your division a force of four clerks, amounting to \$5,040, in view of the understanding that you were to inspect the Soldiers' Homes. What work has been done in this direction?

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. You know that that adds so much inspection that those

three men can not be expected to do more than half of the extra work imposed by that inspection. At this moment Col. Laughton is at Santa Monica looking into the affairs of that Home. These men and others have been diligently engaged on these accounts, and as an effect of their examination of the first two quarters the blanks used in each of these Homes have been changed at the Treasury Department. A system of far more rigid accountability is being introduced, and we hope, ultimately, some increased economy is to be the result.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You have not completed that yet?

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. We have just begun it. We wanted to see what the system was. We found it erroneous, and so reported to the Treasury. The Second Auditor would not undertake it, but the Second Comptroller of the Treasury ordered a new system to be introduced. This revolution has been caused by the work of these three clerks.

Mr. DINGLEY. You inspect the military colleges and schools?

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. Yes.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has that work been done in the last year?

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. From your observation, what has been accomplished by military instruction in these colleges and academies where officers of the Army have been detailed?

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. I think there has been fully one-half more accomplished, and probably four times as much as was the former average. The colleges only require three hours per week, when it ought to be twice that. The irregularities have been eliminated. We think three hours a week is a ridiculously low demand upon the time of an officer; but we can not very well demand more, unless the colleges are willing.

Mr. DINGLEY. Ought not the colleges to be required to give more time or surrender the department? If a college is not willing to give more time, should not the detail be withdrawn?

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. I think so; but that is with Congress. When this bill was up I told the chairman of the Military Committee that it seemed to me, if they were going to increase that department, they certainly should demand more work from these men. While some colleges give an hour a day, all of them do not.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it really a fact that most of them do give only three hours a week?

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. That was the case until we insisted that they must give it. Some officers never reported but once a year, and it was equivalent to giving them a vacation.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It seems to me that that must be an exception where colleges give only three hours a week to that instruction.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. You have it before you. For I have published it in my report every year since I have been Inspector-General.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it your judgment that enough has been accomplished to warrant the continuance of that policy?

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. I think that is the wisest provision that a free country can make in the way of preparation for war. We increased it 33 per cent. We at first had an idea it should be abolished; but from the moment we commenced to inspect it it began to improve, until by steady growth it is now four times as great as when we began to inspect it. It is in that line that I would like for this committee to look upon our work. Everything you will help us to do, and for which you will give us force enough, you will find a great return. For instance, instead of having 3,000 of those boys, the untiring zeal of our department, more than from any other cause, has increased the number to 26,000 boys. I am not able to get to bed often times until 2 o'clock, and I would like you to help me out. I see you are going to make a great decrease in the War Department, and I would like to ask you for just a few of those clerks. You ought to give me a chief clerk and an assistant. I have not called for it heretofore, because I supposed things were too tight. I think we ought to have at least two clerks.

Mr. ROBERTSON. In the War Department it is a decrease of an increase.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. I know. I am quite sure that everything you have given us has been returned five times over. Last year you assured me that more help would be granted.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not given us any results.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. We can not make any report until the year is over.

The CHAIRMAN. We are putting you on probation.

OFFICE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

STATEMENT OF COL. G. N. LIEBER, ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Mr. COOMBS. Are all the clerks in your Department efficient?

Col. LIEBER. Yes, sir; they are all very good clerks.

Mr. COOMBS. I see that you estimate for the same number as last year?

Col. LIEBER. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. You have no suggestion to make in relation to your force?

Col. LIEBER. Last year I did ask for an increase; but I have given that up. The War Department requires certain records to be kept, but I have given up the idea of doing it. I have 1 extra clerk borrowed from the record and pension division whom I am using temporarily.

Mr. COOMBS. I suppose your work is kept up?

Col. LIEBER. Except that record work, which I have about abandoned. The other work we keep up, except that once in a while we fall behind.

Mr. COOMBS. Is the service suffering from the lack of having those records?

Col. LIEBER. I can not say that it is.

Mr. COOMBS. I see your office is not divided into divisions.

Col. LIEBER. No, sir; it is a small office.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF GEN. A. W. GREELEY, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of your office?

Gen. GREELEY. We carry on the military telegraph lines and other work of communication in time of war and peace by signals collecting and transmitting information.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the same force you had formerly?

Gen. GREELEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it ample?

Gen. GREELEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your force is efficient?

Gen. GREELEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you engaged in any mechanical work?

Gen. GREELEY. Three of the lowest of our forces are engaged in mechanical work. In regard to the rent of building, I stated to the Secretary of War in my estimates, that that could be reduced \$900 if a provision was made by which the Signal Office could be moved into the War Department building. The Signal Office pays rent, including heat and light, \$1,900. I said that if the provision were made, I should go into the War Department and that the rent could be reduced to \$900. I have another office which would have to be maintained outside. That could be rented for \$900.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can you not go into the War Department building?

Gen. GREELEY. I do not see why I can not.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF GEN. R. N. BATCHELDER, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you estimate for the ensuing year the same as for the current year?

Gen. BATCHELDER. I have made no change whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your entire force efficient?

Mr. BATCHELDER. Well, it is a good average. Some clerks are not as efficient as they might be.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any below a fair standard of efficiency?

Gen. BATCHELDER. I do not think there are.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You have one man who has been in your department sixty years.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; one man has been there sixty years.

The CHAIRMAN. How many divisions have you in your office?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Seven, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Can any of those divisions be consolidated without injury to the interests of the public service?

Mr. BATCHELDER. I do not think they can.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are in charge of those divisions?

Gen. BATCHELDER. They are clerks of class 4.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any Army officers?

Gen. BATCHELDER. In the divisions there are 5 officers.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What are their grades?

Gen. BATCHELDER. One is a lieutenant-colonel, 1 is a major, and 3 are captains.

The CHAIRMAN. How about this man who is 60 years of age?

Gen. BATCHELDER. He is not efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary does he get?

Gen. BATCHELDER. He is a messenger.

Mr. COOMBS. Is he a veteran?

Gen. BATCHELDER. He *was* a soldier.

The CHAIRMAN. Your office numbers 124 men. How many messengers have you?

Gen. BATCHELDER. We have 7 messengers in that office. They are all appointed.

The CHAIRMAN. According to this report, submitted to the joint committee of Congress on the 24th of May, there were 15 divisions in your office.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That may be, counting the subdivisions.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the head of each one of those divisions is a clerk of class 4?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Not all of them.

The CHAIRMAN. In some divisions there are only 2 employés; in others 4; and in others 5 and 6.

Gen. BATCHELDER. If you take the Fourth of July claims division, for instance, that was reduced to 2 clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it wise to have so many subdivisions? and does it not increase work?

Gen. BATCHELDER. No; we are compelled to have just so many.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the salary of the parties in charge of the Fourth of July claims division?

Gen. BATCHELDER. \$1,600.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the salary of the party in charge of the reservation division?

Gen. BATCHELDER. \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. Files and claims division?

Gen. BATCHELDER. \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. In the mail and records division you have 33 persons?

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is in charge of a clerk of class 4.

The CHAIRMAN. In another division you have 3 clerks only?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; there is a great deal of work in that division.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the salary of the chief of that division?

Gen. BATCHELDER. He is a clerk of class 4.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the salary of the 2 persons under him?

Gen. BATCHELDER. I could not tell, without reference to it, because I do not carry these things in my mind.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think that this division could be consolidated and the interest of the service promoted?

Gen. BATCHELDER. There is just so much work to do, whether it is consolidated or not. We divide the work to the best advantage.

The CHAIRMAN. When you divide it, does it not involve a clerk of a higher salary to take charge?

Gen. BATCHELDER. There has been no increase in the salary of the clerks in my office. The force has run just about the same for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. Our purpose is to see whether or not we can simplify business methods, and at the same time reduce expenditures.

Gen. BATCHELDER. The number of clerks of class 4 to the full number of clerks in the office is very small.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you up with the work of your office?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir. It was very much behind when I took it, but I forced it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course these questions are not propounded in any spirit of criticism. Simply because these things have been done a certain way for a quarter of a century does not mean that they should be continued to be done in that way.

Gen. BATCHELDER. We have not continued any system for a quarter of a century. I adopted the card system when I came into office. The work was behind at that time, and I brought it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any duplication of work in your office?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your office audit any accounts?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.



The CHAIRMAN. Then where do they go?

Gen. BATCHELDER. To the Third Auditor. The clothing accounts go to the Second Auditor.

The CHAIRMAN. You make a complete audit of the accounts?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; we make a complete audit of everything.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you look over your estimates and see if you can not simplify the business methods?

Gen. BATCHELDER. You will find that the office is organized for the dispatch of business. It is one of the offices in which Mr. Cockrell's committee took a good deal of interest, and went through and straightened it out to suit that gentleman's ideas.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of branches therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 14.

Total number of branches 16, as follows:

##### OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

###### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
1 messenger .....	840
<hr/>	
2 Total.....	2, 640

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

##### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

###### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk.....	\$2, 000
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<hr/>	
2 Total.....	2, 720

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

##### FINANCE BRANCH.

Procurement and distribution of funds for the service of the Quartermaster's Department.

###### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
3 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 each .....	3, 600
<hr/>	
4 Total.....	5, 400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

##### MONEY AND PROPERTY ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Administrative examination of money and property accounts rendered by officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department.

###### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
5 clerks of class 3, at \$1,600 each .....	8, 000
7 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400 each .....	9, 800
6 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 each .....	7, 200
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	2, 000
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<hr/>	
22 Total.....	29, 520

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, one assistant messenger at \$720 per annum.

## CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE RETURNS BRANCH.

The examination of returns of clothing and equipage.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 3.....	\$1,600
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
4 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 each.....	4,800
1 clerk.....	1,000
<hr/>	
7 Total.....	8,800

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## TRANSPORTATION BRANCH.

Transportation of troops and supplies for the Army.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400 each.....	2,800
2 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400
<hr/>	
6 Total.....	8,600

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## REGULAR SUPPLIES BRANCH.

The procurement and distribution of the various quartermaster's supplies for the Army.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
4 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400 each.....	5,600
3 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 each.....	3,600
1 clerk.....	1,000
<hr/>	
9 Total.....	12,000

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CLOTHING SUPPLY BRANCH.

Purchase and manufacture of clothing and equipage for the Army and militia.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
2 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400
1 clerk.....	1,000
<hr/>	
5 Total.....	6,800

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## BARRACKS AND QUARTERS BRANCH.

The construction and repair of barracks and quarters, etc., for the Army, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
3 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200.....	3,600
1 skilled typewriter.....	1,000
1 assistant messenger.....	720
<hr/>	
6 Total.....	7,120

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

# 138 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## INSPECTOR BRANCH.

Matters relating to the personnel of the Quartermaster's Department.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 .....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1, 400
2 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 .....	2, 400
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<hr/>	
6 Total .....	7, 920

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## RECORDS, FILES, AND MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS BRANCH

Has custody of the old records and files, and examines for settlement and miscellaneous claims pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 .....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
2 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400 .....	2, 800
2 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 .....	2, 400
<hr/>	
6 Total .....	8, 600

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## RESERVATION BRANCH.

Matters relating to military reservations and water supply, sewerage, plumbing, and lighting at military posts.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerks of class 4 .....	\$1, 800
3 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400 .....	4, 200
<hr/>	
4 Total .....	6, 000

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CLAIMS BRANCH (ACT JULY 4, 1864).

Matters relating to claims filed under the act of Congress of July 4, 1864.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 2 .....	\$1, 400
1 clerk .....	1, 000
<hr/>	
2 Total .....	2, 400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CEMETERIAL BRANCH.

Care and maintenance of National cemeteries.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 .....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
2 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 .....	2, 400
<hr/>	
4 Total .....	5, 800

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## MAIL AND RECORD BRANCH.

Has charge of the mail and records and typewriting.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 4, at \$1,800.....	\$3,600
3 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400.....	4,200
7 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200.....	8,400
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	4,000
5 skilled typewriters, at \$1,000.....	5,000
3 messengers, at \$840 each.....	2,520
1 messenger (female).....	480
5 assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	3,600
2 laborers, at \$660 each.....	1,320
<b>32 Total.....</b>	<b>33,120</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

The preparation of drawings and specifications and estimates relating to construction and repair of buildings.

*Number and compensation of persons employed*

1 chief of division (builder and mechanic).....	\$2,500
1 draftsman.....	1,800
1 assistant draftsman.....	1,600
1 assistant draftsman.....	1,400
1 assistant draftsman.....	1,200
1 civil engineer.....	1,800
1 assistant civil engineer.....	1,200
<b>7 Total.....</b>	<b>11,500</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

**STATEMENT OF GEN. J. P. HAWKINS, COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, WAR DEPARTMENT.**

The CHAIRMAN. Please state to the committee briefly the work of your office.

Gen. HAWKINS. It is, in general terms, the supervision of the purchase and distribution of subsistence stores throughout the United States, not only a general supervision, but in detail.

The CHAIRMAN. Into how many divisions is your office divided for conducting the business?

Gen. HAWKINS. Three. There is a miscellaneous and general division. They concern the general business and correspondence, regulation of the officers throughout the United States in their purchases, and administrative duties. The division of accounts takes charge of accounts received and in a manner examines them before they are sent to the Third Auditor.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you have anything to do with the purchase of stores?

Gen. HAWKINS. No, sir; we purchase no stores, but we make a supervision of them after purchase.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you inspect contracts?

Gen. HAWKINS. They come through my office for approval; not only contracts, but before any contract is made the advertisement, or the notice published for stores, is required to be sent to our office. They arrive there before any purchase is made. Sometimes they are examined and a letter is written to the office from whence they come making some correction or saying that we will not allow the purchase of so and so, or we may change the power of the purchase to another officer.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have to do with passing upon contracts?

Gen. HAWKINS. Yes, sir; they are passed upon and approved at my office.

Mr. COOMBS. Is that initiatory and complete?

Gen. HAWKINS. The contracts are initiated by the purchasing officers under the

rules. Those purchasing officers are called upon by the chief of the bureau, who attends to the straightening out of the contracts. They make requisitions on the purchasing officers under authority from my office. There is a division of contracts, and there is a claims division, which is a small one. That pertains more to the business connected with the late war. That does not so much concern the administrative feature.

The CHAIRMAN. Could there be any consolidation of the divisions of your office without injury to the public service?

Gen. HAWKINS. I do not see that there can be. I see my clerks pretty well at work all the time. I generally find them with their heads down to the desks when I go through the office.

Mr. COOMBS. Is your work pretty well up?

Gen. HAWKINS. It is as well up as it should be. It is up in all branches except the examination of returns, and for convenience they are kept a little back, because we have to examine back sometimes. That is up within three or four months.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for some new clerks?

Gen. HAWKINS. Yes, sir. My department is peculiar in one thing. We ought to have two more clerks of a higher grade. I will give a strong reason for that. My office frequently has gotten men at, say, a thousand dollars, and after being there awhile and learning something of the business, there is a strong tendency on their part for a promotion, and they are continually getting transferred to other branches of the Government service; so that we have some years been keeping a kind of Governmental kindergarten.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 4.

Total number of divisions, 4, as follows:

#### MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

Clerical work connected with the general administration of affairs of the subsistence department, the procurement and distribution of supplies, etc., and general miscellaneous office work.

##### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 3.....	\$1,600
4 clerks of class 1.....	4,800
2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	1,440
2 laborers, at \$660 each.....	1,320
9 Total.....	9,160

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS DIVISION.

Clerical work connected with the examination of accounts and vouchers under section 3622, Revised Statutes, rendered to this bureau, and of returns of subsistence stores connected therewith.

##### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
3 clerks of class 2.....	4,200
8 clerks of class 1.....	9,600
9 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	9,000
20 Total.....	24,600

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### CLAIMS DIVISION.

Examination of claims originating in the late war, and miscellaneous current claims, and correspondence in connection therewith.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 3 .....	\$1,600
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
3 Total .....	4,200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

CONTRACT DIVISION.

Advertising, proposals, contracts for supplies; correspondence in connection therewith, checking of prices in all cases of payments, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 3 .....	\$1,600
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
2 Total .....	2,800

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF GEN. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, SURGEON-GENERAL, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your entire force efficient?

Gen. STERNBERG. It is. We have quite a number of men in the Surgeon-General's office who have been a long time in the service and some are not as efficient as they were years ago. There are 2 men who are doing duty as clerks who have taken the work to their homes because they were unable to do it in the office, but they are reported as doing good and satisfactory work.

Mr. COOMBS. Are they old soldiers?

Gen. STERNBERG. One of them is an ex-Confederate soldier who is disabled, and he is doing the work on the pay rolls in his rooms. He writes the cards. He is reported as doing his full amount of work. The other man has not been in the Army.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have all these men been in the office some time?

Gen. STERNBERG. One of these men, the one now in the office, I understand, was in the Engineer's office, and was transferred to the Surgeon-General's office during the past year. He is quite an old man. I am a newcomer myself, but both of these gentlemen are reported as doing their work well. Otherwise the force is thoroughly efficient, but we have some cripples who come to the office with canes, but when they get to their desks they are able to do the work required.

Mr. COOMBS. I see you have some professional men on the rolls?

Gen. STERNBERG. Yes, sir; they are at the Army Medical Museum. Formerly there were a number of men on the roll as expert professionals, or contract surgeons. They were employed and paid as such, but they have now been appropriated for as clerks.

Mr. COOMBS. What proportion of your men are professional men?

Gen. STERNBERG. There is 1 chemist, 1 pathologist, 1 microscopist, and there are several clerks, 6 at least, and there are several men who are in the museum division.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state how many of your force are efficient?

Gen. STERNBERG. They are all reported by the chiefs as being efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that they are all up to a fair standard of efficiency?

Gen. STERNBERG. Yes, sir; I have had to recommend a reduction from the higher to the lower grade. A number of the older men have been reduced. They are efficient for the grade they are in.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any of the clerks engaged in mechanical work, such as the assorting and arrangement of papers and work of that nature?

Gen. STERNBERG. I do not know that there is anything of that kind. At the Army and Medical Museum there is a great variety of work at the present time.

Mr. COOMBS. The idea is that we found in some Departments men engaged in mechanical work who are receiving high salaries, and some clerks who are receiving low salaries doing the higher grade of work.

Gen. STERNBERG. We have the papers which were in the old museum and they are being assorted, and probably some of them may be engaged at that work.

# 142 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. An appropriation is carried in this bill for rent of a building for the medical dispensary of \$1,000. Why can not that dispensary be transferred to the museum building?

Gen. STERNBERG. It would be extremely inconvenient as the Museum building is rather out of the way. The medical dispensary is in the neighborhood of where the officers are located, being on G street. We have two medical officers on duty as attendant surgeons. It would be inconvenient all around.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these people entitled to medical attendance at their residences?

Gen. STERNBERG. A great many of them come to our office for prescriptions.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not they all go to the museum?

Gen. STERNBERG. They could do so.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$1,000 it seems to me could be safely eliminated by having those entitled to treatment take a few additional steps.

Gen. STERNBERG. That location would be out of the way.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the work at the medical dispensary?

Gen. STERNBERG. They dispense medicines to the officers and their families and enlisted men in the city of Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Could they not do that just as effectively at the Museum building as where it is now carried on?

Gen. STERNBERG. I should think not.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your objection to that suggestion.

Gen. STERNBERG. One objection is that it is considerably out of the way. They would have to go from Pennsylvania avenue up Seventh street. It is at present in the neighborhood of a great many of the offices. We have three men engaged there. Two are attendant surgeons and one is an examiner. Many persons apply for prescriptions and go there during office hours. The next point is, where would we put them in the museum? That building is occupied and I do not know of any room we could give them, unless there may be some left by Col. Ainsworth in the room now occupied by the Record and Pension Office.

The CHAIRMAN. That force is to be reduced, perhaps some 300 clerks.

Gen. STERNBERG. That might remove the objection so far as room is concerned. I am sure the officers generally would be disposed to think it was inconvenient for them.

The CHAIRMAN. How many rooms are you occupying there?

Gen. STERNBERG. I am not prepared to say. It is a building with about 8 rooms. There is a dispensary and a storeroom. Also the attendant surgeons' office and another office for an assistant. The rent is reasonable for office purposes.

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 6.

Total number of divisions, 6, as follows:

### ADMINISTRATIVE.

Correspondence and records relating to the administration of the office, and the Medical Department of the Army, etc.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division (Surgeon General U. S. Army).*	
1 chief clerk .....	\$2, 000
6 clerks of class 4 .....	10, 800
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6, 400
12 clerks of class 2† .....	16, 800
11 clerks of class 1 .....	13, 200
5 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	5, 000
3 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	2, 160
1 laborer .....	660
1 chemist .....	2, 088
45 Total .....	59, 108

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

\* Pay of grade in the Army.

† One clerk, class 2, detailed in office of Secretary of War.

## PROPERTY.

Correspondence and records relating to the purchase and distribution of medical and hospital supplies; examining disbursing accounts of medical and hospital appropriation and property returns, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division (Capt. J. C. Merrill, U. S. Army).*	
2 clerks of class 4.....	\$3, 600
3 clerks of class 3.....	4, 800
2 clerks of class 2.....	2, 800
5 clerks of class 1.....	6, 000
1 clerk.....	1, 000
1 assistant messenger.....	720
15 Total.....	18, 920

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DISBURSING.

Correspondence and records relating to artificial limbs and appliances, and the disbursements of the appropriations for the office.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division (Maj. C. Smart, U. S. Army).*	
2 clerks of class 4.....	\$3, 600
5 clerks of class 2.....	7, 000
3 clerks of class 1.....	3, 600
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each †.....	2, 000
1 assistant messenger.....	720
14 Total.....	16, 920

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Correspondence and records relating to the Library and Medical Museum, carding and cataloguing for index catalogue and preparation of specimens for museum, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division (Maj. J. S. Billings, U. S. Army).*	
1 assistant chief (Capt. W. Reed, U. S. Army).*	
6 clerks of class 4.....	\$10, 800
5 clerks of class 3.....	8, 000
8 clerks of class 2.....	11, 200
10 clerks of class 1.....	12, 000
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	3, 000
1 principal assistant librarian.....	2, 088
1 assistant librarian.....	1, 800
1 pathologist.....	1, 800
1 microscopist.....	1, 800
1 anatomist.....	1, 600
1 engineer.....	1, 400
1 assistant engineer.....	900
6 assistant messengers, at \$720 each †.....	4, 320
4 laborers, at \$660 each.....	2, 640
1 skilled mechanic.....	1, 000
2 firemen, at \$720 each.....	1, 440
3 watchmen, at \$720 each.....	2, 160
1 superintendent of building §.....	250
58 Total.....	68, 198

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

\* Pay of grade in the Army.

† One clerk of class \$1,000, detailed in office of Chief of Ordnance.

‡ One assistant messenger detailed with Board of Fortification.

§ Held by clerk of class 1.



## SANITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence and records relating to the sanitary condition of Army posts and health of troops; tabulating reports of sick and wounded, and carding same, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division (Maj. C. Smart, U. S. Army.*)	
3 clerks of class 3.....	\$4, 800
3 clerks of class 2.....	4, 200
6 clerks of class 1.....	7, 200
1 assistant messenger.....	720
14 Total.....	16, 920

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Correspondence and records relating to enlistments, examinations, assignments, furloughs, discharges, etc., in Hospital Corps of the Army.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division (Col. C. H. Alden, U. S. Army.*)	
1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
3 clerks of class 1.....	3, 600
6 Total.....	6, 800*

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM SMITH, PAYMASTER-GENERAL, WAR DEPARTMENT.**

Mr. ROBERTSON. Will you state briefly the duties which are performed by the clerks in your office?

Gen. SMITH. I have a chief clerk and an executive clerk in my immediate office. I have what we call a finance division. Those clerks keep the accounts of the appropriation and the accounts of the several paymasters.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How many divisions have you altogether?

Gen. SMITH. Five.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The total number of persons in your office is 28. What is the necessity for such a great number of divisions, with so few persons in them?

Gen. SMITH. The finance division keeps the accounts with the several paymasters and with the other departments. I have what we call an examining division, which examines the accounts which are received from the paymasters.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are any of these divisions presided over by Army officers?

Gen. SMITH. None of them.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are they presided over by clerks who have been appointed in accordance with the civil-service rules?

Gen. SMITH. All of them are.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are these 6 persons in charge of 28 clerks, called chiefs of divisions?

Gen. SMITH. They have a chief for every division. The chief clerk has charge of all the divisions. There is a paymaster who pays out the accounts and they are sent to the Second Auditor and the Second Comptroller for settlement. The paymaster has nothing to do with the office work. I have another paymaster who pays the officers on duty in Washington and vicinity, and he also pays some other posts near by.

The CHAIRMAN. State the general character of the work performed by these clerks as briefly as you can.

\* Pay of grade in the Army.

Gen. SMITH. Every account which paymasters throughout the country pay come to my office and are entered, recorded, examined, and in a manner audited.

Mr. COOMBS. By vouchers?

Gen. SMITH. Yes, sir; every soldier is paid, and the accounts pass through my office and are examined. We have to make a record of all of those things as they go through my office. That is what I call the finance division. The clerks in that division first examine the accounts, and if there is no objection to them they go to the paymaster, and if there is any objection the paymaster is apprised of the result and asked to make corrections. When they leave our office they go to the Second Auditor. I have also what is called the correspondence bureau, where the records of papers are received and sent away, and copies kept.

Mr. COOMBS. Who audits your accounts?

Gen. SMITH. The Second Auditor and the Second Comptroller. They go through three sets of examinations.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is there any possibility of a consolidation of any of these divisions so as to expedite business? These questions are not asked in a spirit of criticism, but it is our object to obtain, as far as possible, an insight into the working of these Departments, so as to save to the Government whatever may be possible.

Gen. SMITH. I sympathize with you in this. We wish to do the work more economically. On the other hand, the clerks are all the time urging me for more help. I tell them that I can not recommend an increase of the force in view of the situation. They say they need more help. I can say that they work faithfully and well. Their work is of a difficult character. I could not pick up any man and put him in to do that work.

Mr. COOMBS. Is your work pretty well up?

Gen. SMITH. Yes, sir. I have a statement here which I will leave with you.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 5.

Total number of divisions, 5, as follows:

(The senior clerk in each division is assigned as chief, but receives no additional pay for such duty.)

(The assistant messenger's duties appertain particularly to the paymaster-general and chief clerk. The 4 laborers are assigned to the necessary business and work of the office.)

#### FINANCE DIVISION.

All accounts involving the fiscal transactions in the payment of the Army are recorded and adjusted in this division.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1, 600
5 clerks of class 2.....	7, 000
<hr/> 7 Total.....	<hr/> 10, 400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### EXAMINING DIVISION.

The monthly accounts of the paymasters are examined in detail, an analysis made of the disbursements, and suspensions in accounts reported.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
2 clerks of class 3.....	3, 200
2 clerks of class 2.....	2, 800
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
<hr/> 6 Total.....	<hr/> 9, 000

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

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## REVISING DIVISION.

A review is made of the suspensions reported in the examination of the paymasters' accounts and officers notified.

A revision is also made of the mileage distance table and circulars issued.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
<hr/>	
2      Total.....	3, 200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CORRESPONDING DIVISION.

A record is kept of all mail matter received and forwarded. Also a record of all decisions or matters appertaining to the pay department.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 4.....	\$3, 600
2 clerks of class 3, one of which is assistant to the chief clerk and confidential clerk to the paymaster-general.....	3, 200
<hr/>	
4      Total.....	6, 800

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## RECORDING DIVISION.

The paymasters' accounts are received from the officers into this division, and personal record made of disbursements to officers of the Army. Also to the several regiments by companies, detachments, etc.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
<hr/>	
3      Total.....	4, 400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## ORDNANCE OFFICE.

### STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. D. W. FLAGLER, CHIEF OF ORD- NANCE, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. State if your entire force is efficient.

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir, I think it is. There is one man whom I have had to report against.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he been removed?

Gen. FLAGLER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he inefficient?

Gen. FLAGLER. I would not say that much.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he below a fair standard of efficiency?

Gen. FLAGLER. It would depend upon what you would call a "fair standard" of efficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he below what you call a fair standard of efficiency?

Gen. FLAGLER. I think I would not say he is. I have taken all the action which could be taken, and I think it is right. With that exception I think I have as good a set of men as can be found in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. State in a few words the duties performed in your several divisions.

Gen. FLAGLER. The one division which has the most work is the property division. The largest item of that work is the property returns of the Army and the arsenals which has to be examined. Then the next is the correspondence and contract division. All this business involves the transactions of the arsenal contracts, inspection, manufacture, etc., of guns, and those matters. The cash division is rather an important one. The property division work is between two and three years behind. It is falling back a little every year in spite of all I can do. We had four clerks taken from us several years ago and our business has increased. I have been able to cut down the clerical work, but notwithstanding that I estimate I am five clerks short. There should be five more clerks there to keep the work up in the property division, which is the only division that can run behind.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you asked the Secretary of War to detail you any clerks?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir; but he can not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Gen. FLAGLER. He has no place from which he can get them.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION ORDNANCE OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 3.

Total number of divisions, 3, as follows:

#### ARCHIVES.

Issuing orders for the supply of all ordnance and ordnance stores to the Army, registering incoming mail matter, and the general correspondence of the office.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
13 clerks of class 1.....	15,600
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
2 messengers, at \$840 each*.....	1,680
1 assistant messenger*.....	720
1 laborer*.....	660
<hr/> 22 Total.....	<hr/> 25,460

#### ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS.

Examining claims and the accounts of disbursing officers, recording contracts and deliveries thereunder, etc.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
3 clerks of class 1.....	3,600
<hr/> 4 Total.....	<hr/> 5,400

#### PROPERTY.

Examining the ordnance property, accounts of all Army officers, etc., as required by R. S., 1167.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
6 clerks of class 1.....	7,200
<hr/> 9 Total.....	<hr/> 12,000

\* These are for the whole office.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

**STATEMENT OF GEN. THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.**

The CHAIRMAN. We notice that your force remains as it has been carried in the bill for some time. I suppose you took into account the stringency in monetary affairs when you made your estimates?

Gen. CASEY. I estimated according to law.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that force efficient?

Gen. CASEY. There are clerks and clerks. We could get better ones if we were allowed to take our pick; but we are not allowed to pick them.

The CHAIRMAN. You get the clerks through the Civil Service Commission?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have the appointment of your force?

Gen. CASEY. No, sir; I do not have any more control over the clerks in my office than has one of the clerks here.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you not have power to remove for cause?

Gen. CASEY. Not a bit of it! Sometimes we report against a man and want him removed, and they will promote him.

The CHAIRMAN. How many divisions have you?

Gen. CASEY. Five.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not make a consolidation of some divisions without detriment to the public service?

Gen. CASEY. No, sir. We have in the office the division of fortifications; the division of personnel and orders, matters connected with titles and lands; the division of rivers and harbors; the division of moneys, and the division which relates to maps, charts, and surveying instruments. For those five divisions I have but three officers. The first, and the second of those mentioned are the business divisions and are presided over by one officer. The third, fourth, and fifth are each presided over by an officer. We have what is termed the record division, to which every paper is first carried and is red-linked, and then acted upon. I can not see that we can be better arranged for doing business than we now are. To prove it, I will say that we have disbursed all the way from fourteen to eighteen million dollars in years past more than any other branch of the Government, and we have done it with fewer clerks. I think the Quartermaster-General's Office has 125 men. The disbursements of an office show the business done.

The CHAIRMAN. The Quartermaster-General has just been before us, and he has indicated that his office was one of the best in the service.

Gen. CASEY. Possibly there is none better; but I might say mine is the best. The best way to consider that is to give the amount of business done. I have here a slip of paper which will show what was allowed our office in 1883. At that time we had these 14 clerks mentioned on page 89 of your bill; the permanent force of the office; and we were allowed \$75,000 for temporary clerks, so called. In 1884 we disbursed only \$9,000,000 with 14 clerks, and \$75,000 in salaries. That was in years gone by when we had less work than we have now.

In the money division of my office there is one book two years behind. That is the examination of accounts to go to the Treasury. We are behind to-day 200 accounts, because we have not the force.

Mr. COOMBS. Can you not get relief by transfers from other offices?

Gen. CASEY. We can not. The book is made up by the permanent force provided for by law, consisting of 14 individuals. Then we are allowed a force which comes out of this appropriation of \$60,000 annually. I am allowed to employ a certain number and no more. There is a great appropriation for the Engineers Department which is made in the river and harbor bill, and I do not see, even if that work should decrease, but what the work of the Corps of Engineers would steadily fall, and that we would reduce the force employed under this \$60,000. The appropriation for rivers and harbors is very heavy. There are now \$31,000,000 standing to the credit of the rivers and harbors appropriation not disbursed.

The CHAIRMAN. That has accumulated under continuing contracts?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir. We have all this work, and yet we have only the same amount that was appropriated ten or fifteen years ago. We are embarrassed.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not get along with \$60,000?

Gen. CASEY. If you will give me \$65,000 I will not say another word.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a salary list for the present year, paid out of that aggregate sum?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir. All those are appointed by the Civil Service Commission. If a man leaves our service we must go to the Commission to have his place filled. We now want a draftsman, and have asked the Commission to give us a man, but it has not been able to do so.

*Statement of persons employed in the office of the Chief of Engineers and paid from the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, fortifications, and surveys (26 Stat., p. 932).*

Occupation.	Number.	Annual compensation.	Total.
Draftsman.....	1	\$2,100	\$2,100
Do.....	2	1,800	3,600
Do.....	1	1,400	1,400
Do.....	2	1,200	2,400
Clerk, class 4.....	2	1,800	3,600
Clerk, class 3.....	7	1,600	11,200
Clerk, class 2.....	9	1,400	12,600
Clerk, class 1.....	8	1,200	9,600
Clerk.....	3	1,000	3,000
Mechanic.....	1	1,000	1,000
Messenger.....	6	840	5,040
Assistant messenger.....	3	720	2,160
Laborer.....	1	240	240
Pressman.....	1	1,020	1,020
	47		58,960

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 6.

Total number of divisions, 6, as follows:

First division: Fortifications and surveys relating thereto; armament of fortifications; sites for engineer defenses; boards of engineers for defenses; military reservations; land files; public buildings and grounds; Washington aqueduct; roads and bridges in Yellowstone National Park.

Second division: Battalion of engineers; United States engineer School and engineer depot and post; professional papers and information; personnel; orders.

Capt. John G. D. Knight.

Third division: Improvement of rivers and harbors and surveys relating thereto; bridging navigable waters of the United States; the removal of wrecks obstructing navigation.

Maj. Henry M. Adams.

Fourth division: accounts for disbursements; contracts; returns of engineer property and instruments; application for remittances; appropriations and estimates; blank forms.

Fifth division: survey of the lakes; explorations and surveys; reconnaissances; maps; instruments; claims.

Maj. Thomas Turtle.

Record division: Records of the office.

The chief clerk.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed in the office.*

1 chief clerk .....	\$2,000
1 draftsman .....	2,100
8 clerks of class 4 .....	14,400
9 clerks of class 3 .....	14,400
13 clerks of class 2 .....	18,200
13 clerks of class 1 .....	15,600
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	4,000
1 pressman .....	1,020
1 mechanic .....	1,000
6 messengers, at \$840 each .....	5,040
4 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	2,880
2 laborers, at \$660 each .....	1,320
1 laborer .....	240
64 Total.....	82,200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, one clerk, at \$1,000, below a fair standard of efficiency, \$1,000.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

See printed list in general statement.

# 150 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
2 clerks of class 2.....	2, 800
1 clerk of class 1 (draftsman) .....	1, 200
1 assistant messenger.....	720
<b>5 Total.....</b>	<b>6, 520</b>

## SECOND AND FIFTH DIVISIONS.

See printed list in general statement.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 draftsman .....	\$2, 100
3 clerks of class 4 (draftsmen).....	5, 400
3 clerks of class 2 (draftsmen).....	4, 200
2 clerks of class 1 (draftsmen).....	2, 400
1 pressman .....	1, 020
1 messenger .....	840
2 laborers, at \$660 each.....	1, 320
<b>13 Total.....</b>	<b>17, 280</b>

## THIRD DIVISION.

See printed list in general statement.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 4 .....	\$3, 600
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4, 800
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1, 400
3 clerks of class 1 .....	3, 600
1 messenger .....	840
<b>10 Total.....</b>	<b>14, 240</b>

## FOURTH DIVISION.

See printed list in general statement.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 .....	\$1, 800
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6, 400
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4, 200
3 clerks of class 1 .....	3, 600
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 messenger .....	840
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<b>14 Total.....</b>	<b>18, 560</b>

## RECORD.

Records of the Office.

## *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4.....	\$1, 800
2 clerks of class 3.....	3, 200
3 clerks of class 2.....	4, 200
4 clerks of class 1.....	4, 800
3 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	3,000
1 messenger .....	480
1 assistant messenger.....	720
<b>15 Total.....</b>	<b>18, 560</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency,  
1 at \$1,000 salary.

CHIEF CLERK AND OTHERS NOT EMBRACED IN THE SEPARATE DIVISIONS OF THE OFFICE.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk.....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 2 in office of the Secretary of War.....	1, 400
1 mechanic, general office duty.....	1, 000
1 messenger for Chief of Engineers.....	840
1 messenger general office duty.....	840
1 assistant messenger.....	720
1 laborer general office duty.....	720
1 laborer, general office work.....	240
7 Total .....	7, 040

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## REBELLION RECORDS OFFICE.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, JUDGE-ADVOCATE U. S. A. IN CHARGE OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION OF RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.**

Mr. DINGLEY. Will you make a statement as to the condition of the work in your office as to these records of the rebellion?

Maj. DAVIS. We are now printing the forty-sixth volume out of the fifty volumes which will comprise the first series of the work. Those volumes relate directly to the military affairs. The forty-sixth volume covers the Appomattox campaign.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are they in the hands of the printer?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir; they are in different sets. The forty-seventh volume covers the Carolina campaigns. Each will take about a month to carry it through the press. They will contain from 1,000 to 1,400 pages, being the largest ones. The other three are not so large. The forty-eighth volume covers the trans-Mississippi operations which are just as important. The forty-ninth volume covers the operations of General Sherman in Mississippi and against Selma and Mobile, and the interior of those States. The fiftieth volume covers the operations on the Pacific; that volume will be small. Then there is another series.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is the manuscript for those ready?

Maj. DAVIS. It is almost ready for all those volumes. The second series relates to the personnel of the war, and to the orders and the correspondence on both sides relating to prisoners of war. Those are well on towards completion, as to the matter of compilation, but none have been printed.

Mr. DINGLEY. How many volumes will that probably consist of?

Maj. DAVIS. Probably not more than 6; the three series will contain the reports of the orders and correspondence relating to the war, but not directly to the heads of the Army. It will contain reports of the Secretary of War and heads of the bureaus, and correspondence of the States with reference to re-recruitment of the armies on both sides. This series will neither be voluminous nor elaborate.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you estimated the probable number of volumes in the third and fourth series?

Maj. DAVIS. Not over 8.

Mr. COOMBS. That will be nearly 70 volumes.

Maj. DAVIS. There will be nearly 100 books in the first series and, say, 14 in the others, which will be nearly 120 books.

Mr. COOMBS. How is that?

Maj. DAVIS. Book and volume are not synonymous. Volume 28 contains 5 books.

Mr. COOMBS. I have received about 50 volumes.

Maj. DAVIS. The printer is working on the current volumes so that the two next will shortly come together. Every few days they get out a new volume.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are you able intelligently to predict the time when you will complete the several volumes?

Maj. DAVIS. We hope to have the work done by the end of the next fiscal year. In that, we have to be governed by the capacity of the Government Printing Office to print them and at the same time attend to the urgent demands of the other Departments of the Government, including Congress.

Mr. DINGLEY. So far as the preparation of the manuscript is concerned, it will be completed by June 30, 1895, the end of the next fiscal year?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Can your force be reduced now?

Maj. DAVIS. It is being reduced. The force represented in this bill is the highest force I have. We have made a reduction of the force employed under the sundry



civil bill, amounting to \$1,500 a month. In March we will reduce the force to the extent of about 25 in number, and by the end of June quite a large number more.

Mr. DINGLEY. Can you make any reduction of the force carried in the legislative bill?

Maj. DAVIS. No, sir. This is the oldest force and will hold the longest.

Mr. DINGLEY. You can not suggest, then, any reduction in this force?

Maj. DAVIS. I could not at this time.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you regard it as an efficient force?

Maj. DAVIS. It is efficient. I have no encumberers of the ground. They are all hard-working and competent people. I may say that within the last four years I have lost two persons by death from nervous troubles. Those were indexers and were very hard-worked and important employés.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the character of the work done by the pressmen and the compositors?

Maj. DAVIS. Those titles I have endeavored to have changed.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then they do not perform the work of pressmen and compositors?

Maj. DAVIS. No, sir; it was proposed at first that the printing should be done in our office, but it was found that it could be done better at the Public Printing Office.

Mr. DINGLEY. The same, I suppose, is true as to the copyholders?

Maj. DAVIS. They are doing copyholders' work. I have tried to have that changed within the last three years, but it has never been done. There is not a stick of type set in our office nor anything approaching printing done.

Mr. DINGLEY. The compensation carried in the bill for pressmen, copyholders, etc., is substantially the same as it would be for clerks doing the same work.

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir; they are paid rather less than if they had taken their chances of promotion. They are never promoted and remain in this situation.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have they been appointed under civil service rules?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir; all of them.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

#### STATEMENT OF COL. J. M. WILSON, IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you make no change in your estimate for force. Is this force efficient?

Col. WILSON. It is perfectly efficient as far as it goes.

The CHAIRMAN. For overseers, draftsmen, firemen, etc., you estimate \$28,000.

Col. WILSON. On the contrary, somebody has cut me down. I asked for \$35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend in 1893?

Col. WILSON. I expended the entire amount that was appropriated. The purpose of this I will explain in one moment. We have about 300 reservations all over the city, constituting an area of about 400 acres; ninety improved covering 250 acres, about 70 are partially improved covering 100 acres, and 170 are unimproved. An increase in the appropriation for overseers, foremen, etc., is suggested; as the city of Washington is spreading to the northeast and west the area of the improved reservations must keep pace with private enterprise, and the small increase requested will be of the utmost advantage in continuing the ornamentation of spaces now entirely unimproved. I asked for \$35,000, but I see they have cut it down to \$28,000. I don't know who did that?

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of War.

Col. WILSON. Well, he is my chief.

The CHAIRMAN. That was doubtless done because of the stringent condition of the Treasury.

Col. WILSON. I know what the trouble is.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for a captain of the watch at \$1,200?

Col. WILSON. I have got 22 watchmen all over the city in various directions, some night watchmen and some day watchmen, to cover this large area, and although I try to get around, and do two or three times a week, to see that everything is protected, still it can not always be done, and there has been trouble at times.

The CHAIRMAN. The other force remains as in the current law?

Col. WILSON. Yes, sir; they cut me down somewhere else. Of course that is not for me to discuss, but if you will just at your leisure glance at this report, just a page of it, I will be obliged to you.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you make a change in the phraseology by omitting the words "Rawlings' square and." Why is that?

Col. WILSON. I put in the words, "and neighboring reservations." The reason I

ask for a watchman for Rawlings' square is because it is more than a half mile from Washington square, and it is simply absolutely impossible for him to get from Washington square to Rawlings' square.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is right down here [pointing]?

Col. WILSON. It is just west of the State, War, and Navy department.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And you want this language?

Col. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice also that you omit the word "square" and insert the word "armory" in brackets?

Col. WILSON. In old times we used to call it "Armory Square," but when Prof. Henry died and it came to be named after him the word "Armory" was not used.

The CHAIRMAN. What ought it to be?

Col. WILSON. It ought to be "Henry Square."

The CHAIRMAN. You strike out the word "Armory?"

Col. WILSON. It should be Henry and Seaton squares, as it would read this way: "Two at Henry and Seaton squares."

The CHAIRMAN. In the next item do you want the words "and reservations east of Botanic Garden" eliminated?

Col. WILSON. No, sir; that can stay in there, it is simply a part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. "Henry and Seaton squares and reservations east of Botanic Garden?"

Col. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the item for night watchman.

Col. WILSON. For one night watchman at Henry and Seaton squares and reservations east of Botanic Gardens is all that is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Leaving in the "reservations?"

Col. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 95 you ask for \$500 for contingent and incidental expenses?

Col. WILSON. Yes, sir; that has been going on ever since the organization of the place, because every little while something comes up for which no appropriation is made, some important work has to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. You spent nearly all of it in 1893?

Col. WILSON. Within \$99 of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need that much?

Col. WILSON. I am sure of it.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

#### STATE, WAR, AND NAVY BUILDING.

#### STATEMENT OF THOM WILLIAMSON, CHIEF ENGINEER, IN CHARGE OF STATE, WAR, AND NAVY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. For the State, War, and Navy building I notice you submit the same estimate for the coming year as for the last.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. We expended all of it within a few dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You have this entire clerical and other force under your charge?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. There is only one clerk. The rest are watchmen, laborers, and charwomen; they are under me. There is only one clerk in the lot, and he is the clerk in my office. Engineers, firemen, watchmen, laborers, and charwomen are under my supervision and charge.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that force efficient?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Oh, yes, sir. We have got it in very good order. Of course if they do not attend to their duties I discharge them and get somebody else.

Mr. ROBERTSON. They are not under civil service?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. None of them.

The CHAIRMAN. There is not great difficulty in keeping that magnificent building in proper order?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. No, sir; but it takes a good deal of men; there are 12 acres to be cleaned in there.

Mr. ROBERTSON. In the corridors?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. In the corridors and rooms, porticos, and things of that sort.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Does this force clean the rooms?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I clean some rooms. The Navy Department makes me clean some of the rooms where they have not force enough to do it, but it is not legitimate work of my office. I actually pay the freight that comes there. You would think that there is not much freight, but there is an enormous quantity, and every time they move desks and change rooms I attend to that. I have twenty laborers, but I have, besides that, coal-heaving, etc., and attending to furnaces, so I generally average, on my actual working force out of that twenty for doing general work, not

more than ten or twelve men; there are five or six who pass coal, actual coal-heavers, so to speak.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How many hours do these people work, daily?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Eight hours, except the charwomen, who come after 4 o'clock to do their work. They usually get through about 6, but if not, they have to stay there until they finish it.

Mr. COOMBS. They are all employed all the time?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. All the time—yes, sir; except when they are sick, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to the item for fuel, lights, miscellaneous items, and repairs. I see you ask for the same amount estimated for 1891.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. That is to cover the elevator in the State Department. The State Department elevator is an old-fashioned one, driven by a steam engine with pulleys and gearing, which has been running fifteen years, until it is worn out, and we have to be all the time patching it up, and it is not safe to patch it up any longer. What I want to do is to put in a hydraulic elevator similar to the rest in the building, and with this extra estimate here on the repairs I can put in a new motive power and use the same car, shafts, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you continue to patch it?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is that the elevator which goes to the Secretary's office?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. You say it is dangerous?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. It is worn out. Sometimes it will not work at all, and as I am somewhat responsible if anybody gets hurt I want to have it fixed.

Mr. COOMBS. Is the estimate of \$1,000 for the elevator included in the \$43,620?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir. Last year I did not ask for so much by about \$4,000, but I put the \$4,000 on this time so as to repair that elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. You submitted this estimate last year?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir; it has been refused three times, but at the same time it is getting in such a condition I am glad you sent for me, so as to explain it and let you understand that it is absolutely necessary for us to have that elevator repaired.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How long do you think it will be before you will have to discontinue the use of that elevator?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I could not tell, but I do not believe it will run through the year. The engine is worn out. I have repaired the cylinders and patched them up, and it has been laid off as much as two weeks, and in the meantime we did not have an elevator. And then when we get through with it it is nothing but a patched up sort of concern, and the Secretary—people have been at me for the last three years to know why Congress does not give us a decent elevator, and I have estimated and it has not been allowed, and this time I thought I would put it in again and come and explain it. The other times they did not consult me, but simply scratched it off without asking me anything about it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is this note transmitted through the Secretary?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. It is transmitted through the Secretary of the Treasury, but this note is embodied in my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. I will say in this connection that we have passed a law—at least it has passed the House and will soon pass the Senate—providing a new method of advertising for supplies, etc., and we hope that under its provisions there will be a saving of at least 10 per cent on miscellaneous supplies.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I do not believe we will, because I generally get bids less than anybody else.

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon. The reports do not show so from other Departments.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. A good many come and buy on my contracts. Now, in regard to coal contracts, I buy coal cheaper than anybody else around there. They bring me the coal and bill and get the money, and it is a cash transaction. With the others they sometimes have to wait a month or two, and the consequence is they bid higher.

The CHAIRMAN. If we give you the current law with the reduction to be made in the expenditures under contract system—

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I do not spend 1 cent more—

The CHAIRMAN. I know it is the fault of the system, not yours.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I turn into the Treasury every time any little balance left. Sometimes it is 1 cent and sometimes I turn in as high as \$1,000; but you can not estimate next year on that \$1,000, because something might come up when it is necessary to have money. I try to contract as if exactly it was my own money, and they laugh at me and say I quarrel as if it was coming out of my own pocket, and I say the Government put it in my pocket to spend and I will spend it that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever considered the cost of maintaining the State, War, and Navy Departments as compared with other buildings here?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. No I have not; it is a very large building.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know whether the force employed in that building under expenditures for miscellaneous items, etc., is greater or less than others?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. No, I have no means of getting at it. I compared it with the Treasury once and ours was a great deal less, but the Treasury's estimate embraces buildings outside and it is hard to find out exactly what there is in the Treasury. This State, War, and Navy building is larger than the Treasury building by two stories.

Mr. DINGLEY. I notice assistant engineers at \$1,000 each for your building and in the Treasury they are \$720 each.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I do not know how that is. I have only one chief engineer for the whole building and he gets \$1,200, and I have assistant engineers at \$1,000 each.

Mr. COURTS. You have three independent engines and boilers?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I have got five different sets of steam boilers in different places, which ought to be consolidated, but it will cost too much to do it; and I have six heating plants, making eleven or twelve different places where I have got to have men. I have to have an engineer for each wing and some to go on at night.

Mr. COOMBS. Have you firemen in addition to engineers?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir; the firemen get \$720.

Mr. COOMBS. Perhaps they count firemen as assistant engineers in the other place?

Mr. DINGLEY. No; firemen are mentioned specifically.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the relative space of the two buildings, the Treasury and the State, War, and Navy?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The ground plan is exactly the same, only the State, War, and Navy building is two stories higher than the Treasury building.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

#### STATEMENT OF M. N. S. FAUCETT, ACTING CHIEF CLERK OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice the law, as it reads, now provides for one clerk of class 4 in charge of files and records, and you propose to change it so that it will read, "one clerk in charge of files, records, and supplies, \$2,000," an increase of \$200 in salary and a change of phraseology. What is the reason for that change?

Mr. FAUCETT. That was an increase which was submitted by the special direction of the Secretary, and I do not know really just what his idea in the matter was. I may say the man has been there for a good many years, and probably it is a personal compliment to him; but it was submitted by special direction of the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice "for stationery, furniture, newspapers, etc.," you ask for an increase of \$1,000 over the current law?

Mr. FAUCETT. Well, that is almost in the same shape. He says he will run out of money before the end of the year.

Mr. ROBERTSON. He did not spend all of it last year?

Mr. DINGLEY. I think there was a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, he did expend it all—no, not quite all.

Mr. FAUCETT. The appropriation is \$11,000, and we have asked for \$12,000 now. There is no deficiency for this year.

Mr. DINGLEY. There was a deficiency for the last fiscal year?

Mr. FAUCETT. I am not just positive about that. They are very careful down there.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the amount expended for postage?

Mr. FAUCETT. No, I do not. I presume, however, it can be ascertained.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send the committee a letter stating the amount expended for postage, and also state after you have examined the question, whether these exchanges of documents can not be made by the International Bureau of Exchanges provided by law especially for that purpose?

Mr. FAUCETT. Do you want that question answered?

The CHAIRMAN. You are not able to answer that now.

Mr. FAUCETT. A great deal of mail matter goes abroad which comes to this Department, all of which we have to pay postage on, and I do not know that there is any arrangement whereby we can avoid paying that postage on any of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not you send a good many reports and documents abroad on which you pay postage?

Mr. FAUCETT. Very few of them. The principal postage is official mail matter which goes abroad. You see ships are scattered all over the world, and there is never

a day but what the Department has to send mail to the vessels, instructions, etc., and that is the principal expenditure for postage.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know what portion of that is expended for sending documents abroad?

Mr. FAUCETT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what we would like to know, because the law has equipped a bureau of international exchanges, and we desire as far as possible to have the Department avail itself of that bureau in exchange of public documents, because it can be done much more economically and because they have special rates and privileges that can not be obtained by the Department itself, and I will be glad if you will report to us in writing just what amount has been expended in sending documents abroad?

Mr. FAUCETT. Yes, sir.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

### STATEMENT OF COMMODORE F. M. RAMSAY, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice you have made your estimate a little less than you had it last year. You made it about a thousand dollars less?

Commodore RAMSAY. Well, my estimate for last year was for three more clerks, and this time I asked the same, but the Secretary of the Navy cut it down to one additional clerk.

Mr. COOMBS. He has made it four clerks of class two, instead of three?

Commodore RAMSAY. Yes, in class two. The estimate for 1894 was for three additional clerks, and those were not allowed, and then the estimate for this year was made in the same way, but the Secretary struck two off and only sent in one additional clerk, and that accounts for the difference in the estimate.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice in the note here you find it impossible to keep up the records?

Commodore RAMSAY. That is our condition, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Is the work of the Department suffering on that account?

Commodore RAMSAY. Yes, sir; the work is not up, and we are not able to keep a copy of anything except the press copy, and we can not keep them in the regular records.

Mr. COOMBS. What is the work of your Bureau, the clerical work?

Commodore RAMSAY. In a very few words, we have all the correspondence that pertains to the movements of ships of the Navy, or anything connected with them, except the details of their repairs. We have all correspondence, all the orders, appointments, commissions, and correspondence of every description connected with the personnel of the Navy, both officers and men. We have to furnish all information at the Treasury Department or the Interior Department they want regarding officers or men. When claims are presented we have to furnish all the information wanted for pensions. We have to make out service pensions.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice you have four clerks of class 4. Are they heads of divisions?

Commodore RAMSAY. We are not divided into divisions regularly, but they are important men and their positions are very important; I can tell you what each one does.

Mr. COOMBS. That is not necessary.

Commodore RAMSAY. But to give you some idea, the correspondence of officers and ships alone, letters received, will average 3,000 a month just for that one part. Now, in the men's branch it is much heavier. For instance, if a man makes a claim for a pension sometimes there will be a dozen letters written; we will have to go and hunt that man up everywhere by record. In future years the records will be in a better state, but of course the records of the war are rather loose, and we have to refer papers around until sometimes there will be a dozen indorsements on a paper as to whether such and such a man is entitled to a pension or not.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I see you have two clerks here in the Bureau of Navigation, one 75 years old and one 80 years old.

Commodore RAMSAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are those men capable of performing a day's work properly?

Commodore RAMSAY. Not as capable as they were when they were younger men. The one who is 80 years old has been a clerk in the Navy Department 50 years. His fiftieth anniversary passed within a month. He writes as good a hand as he did formerly, barring a little shakiness which shows in it sometimes, but he can not write as rapidly. He is the man who makes out every appointment and every commission which is issued to an officer. Of course he is not as efficient a clerk as he was.

Mr. COOMBS. He is efficient enough for that department?

Commodore RAMSAY. He is efficient enough to perform the duty.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his salary?

Commodore RAMSAY. He gets \$1,800. Of course I would not give \$1,800 to a young man doing such work as that, but this man has had \$1,800 for no telling how many years.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that in the nature of a civil pension to that man?

Commodore RAMSAY. No, sir; he works faithfully.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that an 82-year-old clerk can do \$1,800 worth of work in a year?

Commodore RAMSAY. No, I do not mean to put it that way, but I mean to say he does that work in a position which he has held for a good many years.

Mr. ROBERTSON. If that man could perform vigorous work would it not very materially reduce the necessity for this clerk for whom you ask?

Commodore RAMSAY. No, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What about this other clerk 75 years old.

Commodore RAMSAY. The other clerk is the man who copies the records. He copies from the press copy book—that is the only copy we are able to do. He copies all important orders, and he writes up the records of the officers. He has been doing that work for a good many years.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What is his compensation?

Commodore RAMSAY. He is an \$1,800 clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to call your attention to the act of 1887 authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ and pay out of the appropriations for the new ships such civilian expert aids, additional draftsmen, writers, copyists, and model-makers on the designs therefor as may be necessary. Why can not you avail yourself of that law to increase your force if it is absolutely necessary?

Commodore RAMSAY. The difficulty, sir, is this: That it is required that those people who are per diem people shall be put on some special work for the increase of the Navy and to some special ship. The work of the Bureau of Navigation can in no sense be brought to a special ship.

The CHAIRMAN. You have two of those employés now?

Commodore RAMSAY. I have two now; one was employed before I went into the Bureau, and the other was put there since I have been in. If I could ask for any more of them I would most assuredly do it, but the difficulty is they want them certified to as working on some special ship, and that I can not do because they are not working on any special ship.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

#### NAVAL WAR RECORDS AND NAVAL LIBRARY.

#### STATEMENT OF COMMANDER RICHARD RUSH, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVAL WAR RECORDS AND LIBRARY.

Mr. DINGLEY. Please give to the committee a brief statement as to the work your office does?

Commander RUSH. In the war records there are two offices—one is the library and the other is the publication of the war records.

Mr. DINGLEY. Now, as to these records?

Commander RUSH. The war records is a collection of the naval records of the civil war. We have been collecting them for about four years, both Union and Confederate. The plan is to follow that adopted by the Army very largely—to have first the reports of the Union officers and then the Confederate officers. That collection has been going on, and we are now ready to begin the publication. An item has been requested to commence this publication, which is really in pursuance of the plan which has been already under way. We have never been able to publish it before.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes do you suppose these records will make?

Commander RUSH. It is a little difficult to state it exactly, but I do not think it will possibly exceed ten volumes, judging that each volume is about between 800 and 1,000 pages. It is hard to say exactly how thick the volumes will be, as they will vary, but I think that is the average.

Mr. DINGLEY. The manuscript has now been prepared for about how many volumes?

Commander RUSH. The estimate is for two only.

Mr. DINGLEY. You ask for \$15,000 for the publication of two volumes?

Commander RUSH. Yes, sir, of 10,000 copies, and the estimate is arranged on the cost of the volume for the Army War Record of a similar size. We propose to give the usual number to the House and Senate and the executive departments. We follow the Army plan in that, as that has been tried and supposed to be good.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has your work so far progressed that you could reduce this force here?

Commander RUSH. I am afraid not. I was going to say we wanted more, but I am afraid to ask for that now. We have to work overtime, but the difficulty is the Confederate records at present. The Confederate navy department was burned at the close of the war, when Richmond was taken, so we have had to travel over the country to get these papers.

Mr. DINGLEY. I see that in the estimate certain language which has previously been in the appropriation for your office is asked to be omitted, namely, "The following employees to be selected by reason of special aptitude for the work by the Secretary of the Navy." I see that is marked to be omitted. Is that on your recommendation?

Commander RUSH. I do not understand that. No; that seems to be Mr. Herbert's recommendation, as I do not know in regard it.

Mr. COURTS. That has been that way for two or three years.

Commander RUSH. Was not that in the last year's bill?

Mr. DINGLEY. Yes. That takes them out of the civil service?

Commander RUSH. Yes, sir.

Commander DINGLEY. That is the object of it?

Commander RUSH. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. And makes the appointment special by the Secretary of the Navy?

Commander RUSH. Yes, sir. It has always been made by the Secretary of the Navy; my recommendation is supposed to carry weight, but of course he reserves that to himself. They have never been under the civil service.

Mr. DINGLEY. You say that the material for two volumes is completed and you are ready to enter upon the work of publication?

Commander RUSH. We will be ready by the time this appropriation is available, which, I think, will be by the first of next July. We are getting ready now, but I would not like to go to print to-morrow, because it is necessary to review; but the material is all in hand and copied.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is this force you have all efficient?

Commander RUSH. I think so. I know so—very efficient. The majority of them are ladies. The four seniors are men, the more important clerkships, and the copyists are women.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you remember how long ago the collection of this material was authorized.

Commander RUSH. Well, I can tell that. I think, roughly, it has been about five years since the first beginning of it.

Mr. DINGLEY. I notice on your force one man 75 years of age.

Commander RUSH. He is in the library, I think. That is the other office.

Mr. DINGLEY. I guess it is.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You have got two vacant clerkships, or had two vacant clerkships?

Commander RUSH. We have not got them now.

Mr. ROBERTSON. In the library and war record office?

Commander RUSH. You see the heading runs along together, but the appropriations are separate. In the library I do not think there are any vacancies now. There was a vacancy of the library clerk, but Mr. Herbert filled that. It must have been three weeks ago.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Do you know where the other vacancy is or was?

Commander RUSH. I have been looking around for vacancies and there are none to my knowledge.

Mr. ROBERTSON. There are two here reported by the committee?

Commander RUSH. That must have been back in August.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It was in May.

Commander RUSH. They have been both filled I know, one in the library and one in the war record office, both filled within the last month probably. One by Mr. McAdoo and one by Mr. Herbert.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you think you can reduce this force in any way?

Commander RUSH. I do not think it could be without curtailing the work of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I understand you to say in reply to a question of Governor Dingley that you have been engaged upon this work since 1888 at a cost of about \$90,000 and only secured material for two volumes?

Commander RUSH. Perhaps I did not state it clearly enough. We have only got two volumes ready for publication, but we have got material enough, I think, for the whole work. There is a difference between the material for the whole thing and the material which is quite prepared, if I can so express it. We are ready to go to press with two volumes, but we have got material enough for the whole concern.

Mr. DINGLEY. How much longer do you want to complete the whole publication?

Commander RUSH. With the material we have got I think it will probably take about three years, that is, at the rate we are going. A year after the two volumes are published I think we ought to publish four, and I think, probably—it is hard to say, of course, as we have to scour the country for the Confederate business, which is hard to get to make it complete, and to have a report of each event it ought to be chronologically arranged. I have brought with me the proposed plan of publication, which I thought the committee might like to look at.

The CHAIRMAN. What number of volumes will you have in the entire series?

Commander RUSH. Probably, I think, about ten. It depends upon the size of the volumes somewhat, and that is a little hard to get at, but I think it is safe to say ten.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it is a question simply of speed. If we want to go fast, we could increase it, and if we want to go slow we can decrease it.

Commander RUSH. Quite so. Of course the first volume will be an index somewhat of the others. I think, myself, it will be a very valuable additional to the archives of the Government.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is there any report in print showing substantially what you have here?

Commander RUSH. The Secretary gives a summary in his report, and my report is in full annexed to his report. Now, if there is anything else you would like to have, I can easily get it.

Mr. DINGLEY. I believe that is all.

Commander RUSH. There is an item for the library. There is a request of \$1,000 appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Where?

Commander RUSH. For the library this year. It was cut down to \$500 last Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The law as it now stands provides for a clerk at \$1,000, an assistant messenger and one laborer; in all, \$2,380.

Commander RUSH. This item is for the purchase of books for the library.

Mr. DINGLEY. You have charge of the naval library?

Commander RUSH. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. That is where this old gentleman is. Is he the one clerk at \$1,000?

Commander RUSH. He is one of the assistant messengers.

Mr. DINGLEY. What compensation does he receive?

Commander RUSH. Seven hundred and twenty dollars; he has been quite a valuable man, and he is still. He knows the place, and he is a pretty old man.

Mr. DINGLEY. How large a library is this of the Navy Department? I see you have three clerks to look after it.

Commander RUSH. In August, when the inventory was taken, there were 30,000 volumes. The library is purely a technical library; it is not a general library; it is a library of naval works.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are three clerks required to take care of that library?

Commander RUSH. One is the clerk who issues and receives books. The library is on two floors, and the assistant messenger takes the place of the clerk when the clerk is collecting or replacing the books. It is quite necessary that those two people should be there, or otherwise the desk is left vacant owing to the position of the library, and the laborer is simply a person who cleans the books and shelves of dirt, which is there very thick and hard to keep off, and his services are probably more necessary for the protection of the property than the assistant messenger.

Mr. DINGLEY. The only question is, it is a larger force than we commonly put in a library of that size.

Commander RUSH. The assistant messenger really, I think, is absolutely necessary. If the library was on one floor we could get along without him, but it is on two floors and has about six rooms; it is quite a large library. With reference to the other appropriation I want to state that the last Congress cut us down to \$500 to buy books. We have got a little difficulty there, and that is to supply technical papers to the office of naval intelligence, and we have to spend \$350 out of the \$500 for periodicals, which actually leaves us about \$150 for books.

The CHAIRMAN. You have estimated for the office of naval intelligence, but we have never given it?

Commander RUSH. Yes, sir.

#### NAVAL WAR RECORDS—PROPOSED PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

The publication will be comprised in three series in the following order of arrangement:

The first series will embrace the reports, orders, and correspondence, both Union and Confederate, of all naval operations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and inland waters of the United States during the war of the rebellion, together with the operations of vessels acting singly, either as cruisers or privateers, in different parts



of the world. These reports will be accompanied by such diagrams and maps as may be necessary.

In this series the papers will be arranged according to squadrons and flotillas, chronologically, and as far as possible the Union reports of any event will be immediately followed by the Confederate reports.

The second series will embrace the reports, orders, and correspondence relating to—  
I. The condition of the Union Navy in 1861, before the commencement of hostilities, and to its increase during the progress of the war, including the annual and special reports of the Secretary of the Navy and chiefs of the various bureaus.

II. The construction and outfit of the Confederate navy, including privateers, setting forth also the annual and special reports of the Confederate secretary of the navy and chiefs of bureaus.

III. Statistical data of all naval vessels, Union and Confederate, as far as can be obtained.

IV. Returns of naval and military property captured by the navies of both sides during the war.

V. Returns relating to naval prisoners.

This series will be arranged chronologically in the above sections, as far as practicable.

The third series will embrace all reports, orders, correspondence, and returns of the Union and Confederate authorities not specially relating to the matter of the first and second series.

*Cost of printing war of the rebellion, Series I, Vol. XIX.*

1885.

June 30. To work done to date on Vol. XIX, part 2, Series I (pp. 1 to 723, inclusive), Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, as follows:	
Composition, etc .....	\$1, 101. 75
Stereotyping .....	216. 60
First charge .....	1, 318. 35

1887.

Nov. 26. To printing 11,000 copies of Vol. XIX, part 2, Series I, Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, as follows:	
Composition on pp. 724 to 824, inclusive, long primer, 7, brevier, 89, 281,000, at 65 cents .....	182. 65
Stereotyping 96 pages, at 54 cents .....	51. 84
Time work on index and plates, 67 hours, at 65 cents .....	43. 55
Folding, gathering, etc.:	
11, 000 wrappers, at 2 cents per M. ....	\$22. 00
Presswork, 2,288 tokens, at 37½ cents .....	858. 00
	880. 00
Paper { 22½ reams at \$2.57 .....	57. 19
{ 28¼ reams, at \$5.15 .....	1, 463. 27
	1, 520. 00
Binding and wrapping 11,000 volumes, at 20 cents .....	2, 200. 35
Second and final charge .....	5, 739. 80
	1, 318. 35
Cost per volume .....	7, 057. 15

NOTE.—Estimated cost of two volumes of Naval War Records, upon the above basis, about \$15,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
Washington, November 29, 1893.

MY DEAR MR. DOCKERY:

Commander Rush, who has charge of the Naval War Records and library, which offices are under me, informs me of his statement to your committee and the questions asked him by you.

When I came to this office and ascertained the amount of money which had been expended in the collection of these documents, the Secretary and I concluded, after a full investigation, that it was only proper that they should now be published. As you know, they have been collected at very great expense, and while this is a matter that occurred entirely before my coming to this office, I gained sufficient knowledge of it as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee to know that there were a great many difficulties in the way of getting together these records of the Navy,

both Confederate and Federal, they having been widely scattered in private families all over the country, making their collection entirely different from that of similar papers appertaining to the Army.

Having gone to the expense of collecting these papers, which, from a personal inspection, I consider highly valuable, I think you will agree with me that they ought to be published and will be deemed of great interest by the public at large.

Owing to the small number of employes attached to the Secretary's office we have frequently been obliged to use those under Mr. Rush to aid us in the copying of papers from foreign countries required by the President for immediate action and in other ways legitimate to the work of this office.

I beg leave, in this connection, to call your attention to the inclosed clipping from the advance sheets of the Secretary's Annual Report.

Very respectfully,

W. MCADOO,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY, M. C.,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

#### PUBLICATION OF THE NAVAL WAR RECORDS.

Under the authority of Congress the work of collecting and classifying the naval records of the civil war has been continued during the past year, and the Department is now prepared to begin the publication of these very important papers. A small appropriation has been requested to defray the expenses of commencing this publication.

The report of Lieut. Commander Richard Rush, U. S. Navy, superintendent of the Naval War Records, is herewith appended, and I renew most earnestly the recommendation of former Secretaries of the Navy in commending this important work to the consideration of Congress. It is remarkable that when so much interest is taken in collecting and publishing the history of the Army during the civil war the achievements of the Navy, equally deserving of recognition, should have remained so long unpublished.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

#### JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

#### STATEMENT OF CAPT. F. C. LEMLY, JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you estimate for an increase of force?

Capt. LEMLY. Yes, sir. I have asked for one additional man at \$1,600.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of your bureau?

Capt. LEMLY. The office was organized under the act of June 8, 1880, and it has the entire law work of the Navy Department, not only the military law, as in the Judge-Advocate-General's office of the Army, but likewise contract work and all claims and settlements, and all bills under contract; all contracts for the construction of the new Navy, all bills for the material for the construction of the new ships when they are built not under contract, but built at the navy-yards; all of these matters come under that office. The drawing of the contracts is my particular reason for asking this additional contract clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your force efficient?

Capt. LEMLY. Fairly efficient; as a general thing very efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any clerks below a fair standard of efficiency?

Capt. LEMLY. Yes, sir; I have.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

Capt. LEMLY. At least one.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the old man 75 years of age?

Capt. LEMLY. No, he is a comparatively young man, but he is not a man who has given satisfaction. He is a man of about from 45 to 50 years of age.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do not you remove him?

Capt. LEMLY. I have reduced him; I recommended him to be reduced and he was reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. From what to what?

Capt. LEMLY. From \$1,600 to \$1,400, and I could ill spare that man unless I have a better man, because the work of the office is even more than we can keep up.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do not you remove him and try your chances under the civil service to get a good man?

Capt. LEMLY. That is what I propose to do, and I have been on the point of doing it several times, but as frequently in these cases the man has a large family

and I feel a hesitation, and I commenced by reducing him, thinking it would have the desired effect of bringing him up to a proper attention to duty.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it want of attention to duty, or is it want of efficiency or want of capacity?

Capt. LEMLY. It is neither the want of efficiency or capacity; it is a lack of attention to his duty and his irregularity in attending to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Vicious habits?

Capt. LEMLY. Yes, that is my impression, sir; although I could never fix it upon him or get at it during office hours in that way. I think that is really what does it. If I could fix it upon him in any way I should stop him there.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to us in a case of inefficiency you can help us out by securing better clerks.

Capt. LEMLY. Well, I think it will come to that. I will have to do it, but I want to give him this chance. He has been reduced once.

NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

#### HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

#### STATEMENT OF COMMANDER C. D. SIGSBEE, CHIEF OF HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you submit the same estimate for your force as for last year. Is the force all efficient?

Commander SIGSBEE. In the main. I made a report against one man who has been there for twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his age?

Commander SIGSBEE. His age is upwards of 70.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary is he receiving?

Commander SIGSBEE. He is getting now \$1,400, and I recommended that he should get \$1,000, and that one of the men who ought to be promoted should have his pay raised to that difference. I think that will be approved by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you estimate for draftsmen, laborers, assistants, nautical experts, computers, etc., at \$10,000?

Commander SIGSBEE. I have made no change in that.

The CHAIRMAN. Can any reduction be made in that item without detriment to the service?

Commander SIGSBEE. No; I do not think it could. I think we could employ a greater number advantageously, but I have not asked for any increase at all, because I did not think we were in a position to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have expended of that amount \$39,995 last year?

Commander SIGSBEE. Yes, sir; we practically expended everything.

The CHAIRMAN. What salaries do you pay under the general clause for draftsmen, etc? What are the range of salaries that come under that clause?

Commander SIGSBEE. From \$1,200 to \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many receive \$2,000?

Commander SIGSBEE. Only two, the chief engraver and chief draftsmen, and there is one assistant paid under that who gets \$2,200. He is in charge of that division. He would get twice that if he was anywhere else outside.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are getting \$1,800?

Commander SIGSBEE. Probably two; four at \$1,600; but I did not bring up these figures.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send to the committee a statement giving the names of the employes under this class and the salaries paid each?

Commander SIGSBEE. Yes, sir; I have two different rolls, one called the salary roll and the other is paid out of the general expenses. One roll is a salary roll and the others are paid for their services under this item.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you furnish the committee a statement showing the names of the parties employed under the first clause and the amount paid to each; also the names of parties employed under the second clause and the amounts paid each?

Commander SIGSBEE. Yes, sir; I will send you that—you do not want the names?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; we would like to have the names of those parties.

Commander SIGSBEE. I will send a copy of the rolls; will that do?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; and I would like for you to indicate opposite each name whether these men are experts, how long they have been in the service, and indicate whether or not they are entitled to high-class salaries. Do you know of any reason why they should not be appropriated for specifically in the bill?

Commander SIGSBEE. No; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. There are a number on the annual roll?

Commander SIGSBEE. Yes; there are a number on the annual roll.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly there could be no objection to this?

Commander SIGSBEE. No; the draftsmen are now under civil-service appointments, but the engravers we take in the office as apprentices. The engravers do not come under the civil service; the draftsmen alone.

Mr. DINGLEY. Perhaps all except copper-plate printers and printer's apprentices?

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in charge of this office?

Commander SIGSBEE. I have been here this time since the first of June. I was here as assistant a number of years ago. I will say, generally, we have no inefficient men. Most of the men we have have been regularly promoted in the office. The case I mentioned is the only one I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend during the fiscal year 1893 for the copper plates, steel plates, etc.?

Commander SIGSBEE. This is the first time I have been before the Appropriation Committee, and I did not come prepared with those items, I am sorry to say. The manufacture of plates in our office we have brought down much below what it was. I would like to say the reason we get along with the same appropriation for this office is by cheapening the production in the office. We used to buy plates outside, but now we take the rough plates and perform the work of finishing them in the office. We have reduced that now to a very cheap point, and it is this way that we have been able to get along with the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for rent of building, for printing presses, draftsmen, and engravers, etc, \$1,500. What building have you?

Commander SIGSBEE. That is a building we have had for a number of years on the corner of New York avenue and Seventeenth street.

The CHAIRMAN. What rent do you pay?

Commander SIGSBEE. Nine hundred dollars. It is an old building, and if we have a new piece of machinery we have to prop up the cellar, and we had to excavate the cellar to get in some things.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$600 you ask for is for these other items?

Commander SIGSBEE. Yes; for heating. You will see the items there.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send us the expenditures for 1893?

Commander SIGSBEE. Yes, sir. Do you want a detailed statement?

The CHAIRMAN. No; the total expenditure. Give us the aggregate of miscellaneous expenses and the amount for rent.

Commander SIGSBEE. The rent is \$900 in round numbers.

Mr. DINGLEY. If there are different buildings mention the different buildings and the rent for each.

Commander SIGSBEE. There is only one building.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it necessary for you to repair that building continually?

Commander SIGSBEE. No; but we add new machinery to it and have to heat it. We have to have a number of stoves, and every now and then we have to make a change in order to accommodate some machinery, although we save money by getting a new piece of machinery occasionally; but we have to prop it up. We had to excavate the cellar to get a piece of machinery in it; but in a long run that is a great saving to us, of course.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You say it is an old building?

Commander SIGSBEE. Very old.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is it safe?

Commander SIGSBEE. Yes. I went into that when the theater fell down.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money did you have to expend to keep it in proper repair last year?

Commander SIGSBEE. We had \$600 for all purposes. I can give an itemized statement of that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I want to know the sum total expended on repairs of that building in addition to the rent?

Commander SIGSBEE. We have had a number of little things done to it. Of course, in that situation the rent of the whole building of \$900 is not excessive. The adjoining land on the west is worth \$3.00 a square foot and we must have a particular kind of building. We must have plenty of air and light and a number of windows for the engravers. This is not very desirable and it is way below what we want, but it is the best we can do for the present.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Have you made an effort to get a suitable building in some other part of the city where property is not so high?

Commander SIGSBEE. It will come in time. We ought to have a building especially for that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How much have you expended for repairs?

Commander SIGSBEE. It is for repairs and little alterations in the nature of repairs.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How much was that last year?

Commander SIGSBEE. The whole amount was used, which was \$1,500. In that is included gas and water.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The \$600 you use for repairs, water rent, etc.?

Commander SIGSBEE. Yes, sir; it is a pretty old building and they would not keep it in repair for any such rent as that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You know we have had our attention called to this question and we have been a little bit censured and people have been talking about the parsimony of Congress in not making appropriations for proper buildings, and when this building fell down there was a cry all through the country and all of that. Now, my question was directed as much to that view of the want of stability of that building as much as anything else.

Commander SIGSBEE. In regard to the actual safety of that building, there has not been very much put on that building, but it is an old building, and the hydrographic office ought to be in its own building, and in time I suppose that will come.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "contingent expenses of the branch offices at Boston, etc." You want \$16,500 and we gave you \$15,500 last year?

Commander SIGSBEE. I have asked for a thousand more, and we have two more branch offices. We have one at Chicago at the present time. I will state I have \$250 left now.

Mr. DINGLEY. Each of these offices are actually open?

Commander SIGSBEE. They are all open, including the new one at Chicago.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are the offices at Port Townsend, Portland, and San Francisco all open?

Commander SIGSBEE. Yes, sir; the last one this year is Chicago, which, by the way, is taking very well there, I think. The safety rendered to navigation by these offices is immense, although it does not show like the life-saving service. I have only \$250 to run these offices, and that is a small amount. We have to pay traveling expenses in coming in contact with voluntary observers of all the marine service of the world, to get from them information, and have to board those vessels and pay traveling expenses and get this information on which we make our charts.

Mr. DINGLEY. How much do you ask for this year?

Commander SIGSBEE. I have asked for \$1,000 more for the branch offices, and then there is another item the Secretary has put in his estimate, asking for a pilot chart for the Pacific coast, which you have not taken note of yet, which is for \$10,000. That is to give them a pilot chart the same as on the east coast.

Mr. DINGLEY. There is none now on the Pacific coast?

Commander SIGSBEE. No, sir; but there is a vast deal of information bottled up in our office now.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., December 1, 1893.*

SIR: On November 29, while before the subcommittee, you referred to me certain questions which you desired me to answer by letter.

Inclosure No. 1 states the case of Mr. Leon Dessez, draftsman, declared by me in response to your question to be not thoroughly efficient.

Inclosure No. 2 gives the details of expenditure for the last fiscal year from the appropriation of \$1,500, for rent of building, repairs, water, gas, etc.

Inclosure No. 3 contains the pay rolls of this office.

Relative to the amount paid for copper plates for this office during the last fiscal year, you are informed that it was \$1,211.36 for 53 plates, an average price of \$22.86 per plate.

Relative to this point, I desire to call your attention to my remark of November 29. I stated that the Hydrographic Office, although growing and publishing more charts each year, adding, therefore, to the expense of the office, had nevertheless held on with practically the same appropriation each year, and that it had been enabled to do this by cheapening the methods of production. The saving on plates from former years represents one improvement. It seems to have been the aim of my predecessor to improve methods wherever possible, and it is my desire to do the same thing. I asked no extension on the general appropriation, because when my estimates were submitted I had been here but one month and did not think I was in a position to ask an increase, or that in the present condition of the Treasury I could get more were I to ask it. I decided to continue the former policy of making every effort to have the appropriations go further by cheapening processes. It should be said, however, that the limit has about been reached in this respect.

You asked me if I thought there was any objection to paying all engravers, draftsmen, and others from an appropriation for salary. I replied that I could see no objection then. I have since investigated the case more carefully and find no reason against the measure which would weigh against those in favor of it. A few remarks relative to this matter are given in the inclosure.

In conclusion, may I suggest, in respect to the draftsmen and engravers, at least, that these skilled employes might be classified in such a way that those in the same

line of work and of the same degree of merit would receive the same pay in every branch of the Government. In looking over old files in this office I find the hydrographer complains of the resignation of draftsmen from the Hydrographic Office to take corresponding positions under the Government elsewhere for higher pay. Again, this office has lost a number of its nautical experts in times past who were graduates of the Naval Academy, and who resigned from this office in order to accept service in the Patent Office, where their advancement has been very rapid. Uneven scales of pay in the different governmental branches is likely to cause great dissatisfaction in the branches giving the least pay.

Very respectfully,

C. D. SIGSBEE,  
Commander, U. S. Navy, Hydrographer.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY, M. C.,

Chairman

Subcommittee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives, U. S., Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

In the matter of the reported inefficiency of Mr. Leon Dessez, draftsman.

Mr. Leon Dessez is now 71 years of age and, in the opinion of the Hydrographer, has lost a great deal of his former efficiency by reason of advanced age. He has been in the service of the Hydrographic Office twenty years. He was employed by the month from February, 1873, to August 5, 1882. At the latter date he was permanently appointed at \$1,300 per annum. On July 7, 1884, he was promoted to \$1,400 per annum, which amount he still receives. I have recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that his pay be reduced to \$1,000 per annum, and that the amount saved thereby be applied to the salaries of others deserving promotion. It is probable that the Secretary of the Navy will act favorably on my recommendation, but action has not yet been taken.

Mr. Dessez was born in Germany, is married, and has a wife and seven children; has had no military or naval service. He is a man of excellent character, and the Hydrographer greatly regretted making an adverse recommendation in his case.

*Persons employed in the U. S. Hydrographic Office.*

Name.	Office.	Pay per month.	Pay per day.	Amount paid.	Time employed.
R. L. Lerch.....	Nautical expert .....	\$116.66	.....	\$1,400.00	6 years.
R. H. Orr.....	do .....	116.66	.....	1,400.00	6 years.
R. C. Ray.....	do .....	100.00	.....	1,200.00	6 years.
S. O. Jones.....	Stenographer and typewriter .....	83.33	.....	1,000.00	3 years.
W. A. Marchalk, Jr.....	do .....	83.33	.....	1,000.00	1 year.
Orin J. Field.....	Copyist.....	75.00	.....	900.00	7 months.
Edward W. Callahan.....	do .....	75.00	.....	900.00	6 months.
A. Klakring.....	Draftsman.....	100.00	.....	1,200.00	7 years.
J. S. Latimer.....	do .....	100.00	.....	1,200.00	7 years.
J. W. Stearns.....	do .....	85.00	.....	1,020.00	5 years.
W. M. Dougal.....	Engraver.....	133.33	.....	1,600.00	7 years.
A. C. Ruebsam.....	do .....	133.33	.....	1,600.00	7 years.
J. Forrest.....	Apprentice.....	50.00	.....	600.00	2 years.
Charles G. Dougherty.....	do .....	25.00	.....	300.00	3 months.
Smith Thompson.....	Helper.....	33.33	.....	400.00	7 years.
Pleasant Hammond.....	do .....	.....	\$1.50	469.50	4 years.
Fred Ely.....	do .....	.....	1.00	313.00	3 months.
Cornelius Jenkins.....	do .....	.....	1.00	313.00	4 years.
V. L. Ourdan*.....	Engraver.....	.....	5.00	16,855.50	
E. V. Smith.....	do .....	.....	2.00	1,565.00	
				616.50	
				19,036.50	

\* This employé gives with his services the free use of an engraving machine of his own invention.

Certain recommendations have been made relative to minor readjustments of pay which would aggregate an increase of \$180 in the sum total of the two rolls.

C. D. SIGSBEE,  
Hydrographer.

# 166 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

*Abstract of salaries, in the U. S. Hydrographic Office, paid by F. H. Stickney, disbursing clerk.*

Name.	Office.	Salary per annum.	Time employed.
John S. Stodder.....	Clerks class 2.....	\$1,400	13 years.
T. S. O'Leary.....	do.....	1,400	6 years.
A. C. Vogel.....	Clerks class 1.....	1,200	14 years.
John A. Gordon.....	Watchman.....	720	7 years.
W. H. Wilson.....	Assistant messenger.....	720	22 years.
		5,440	
Geo. W. Littlehales.....	Assistant.....	2,200	8 years.
Boynton Leach.....	do.....	2,000	6 years.
Virginia G. Smith.....	Custodian of archives.....	1,100	11 years.
Eliza A. Scott.....	Copyist.....	900	15 years.
Martha M. Smith.....	do.....	900	15 years.
G. Henle.....	Chief draftsman.....	2,000	21 years.
H. G. Brewer.....	Draftsman.....	1,600	14 years.
A. C. Roberts.....	do.....	1,600	8 years.
E. E. Court.....	do.....	1,500	11 years.
C. P. Bolles.....	do.....	1,500	15 years.
Gregor Noetzel.....	do.....	1,500	7 years.
Leon Dessez.....	do.....	1,400	20 years.
W. M. Whiting.....	do.....	1,400	15 years.
W. R. Hesselbach.....	do.....	1,300	22 years.
C. E. Birch.....	Chief engineer.....	2,000	24 years.
J. A. Waddy.....	Engraver.....	1,800	21 years.
Max Frante.....	do.....	1,600	12 years.
W. P. Sefton.....	do.....	1,500	12 years.
C. A. Kolb.....	do.....	1,500	13 years.
J. L. Hazzard.....	do.....	1,400	17 years.
E. G. Erin.....	do.....	1,400	7 years.
Thomas Devine.....	Chief plate printer.....	1,300	23 years.
R. W. Johnson.....	Plate printer.....	1,000	9 years.
C. A. Stevenson.....	do.....	1,000	9 years.
M. W. Fernandez.....	do.....	700	8 years.
L. D. Schaefer.....	Laborer.....	660	4 years.
J. N. Mayne.....	do.....	660	24 years.
Lincoln Brown.....	do.....	660	12 years.
Henry Johnson.....	do.....	660	23 years.
Henry A. Campbell.....	do.....	660	3 months.
F. Buisson.....	do.....	660	3 months.
		40,080	

This shows an excess of \$60 over the appropriation. It has been adjusted by transfer to another roll at the close of the year.

## BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

### STATEMENT OF COMMANDER F. E. CHADWICK, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

Mr. DINGLEY. What, in brief, is the work of your bureau?

Commander CHADWICK. It has charge of furnishing anchors, chains, sails, all canvas equipments, all electric matters; the supply of nautical instruments, scientific instruments; it has charge of the Naval Observatory, the Nautical Almanac, the library, and a number of minor questions. Those are the principal things. Also coal.

Mr. DINGLEY. It covers both new vessels and those already in commission?

Commander CHADWICK. Both new and old.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is your force efficient as a whole?

Commander CHADWICK. Very; well, I will make an exception when I say very efficient. I have to make an exception, the chief clerk is only moderately efficient.

Mr. DINGLEY. Moderately efficient and yet chief clerk, notwithstanding that he gets \$1,800 a year?

Commander CHADWICK. No, he gets \$2,000.

Mr. DINGLEY. One thousand eight hundred is the appropriation.

Commander Chadwick (looking at paper). It is \$1,800, you are right.

Mr. DINGLEY. And he is only moderately efficient?

Commander CHADWICK. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. He should be a very efficient man for such a place?

Commander CHADWICK. He should be. He is a very good routine man, but he is not an initiative man of any sort.

Mr. DINGLEY. Can you reduce this force any?

Commander CHADWICK. No, I do not think it can be. Those are a very hard working set of people.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then you have also five men, under the act of 1887, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ and pay out of the appropriation for new ships expert assistants, in addition to the clerks named in the bill?

Commander CHADWICK. We have three women employed under that.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those clerks appointed under that provision of the act of 1887 at work on matters connected with particular vessels being constructed?

Commander CHADWICK. Not with particular vessels. They are working in my Bureau. Of course, if they are not employed on work connected with those we keep them employed in other duties, but the chief part of their duty is in connection with those vessels. Of course, if they are unemployed for the time being connected with those vessels I do not hesitate to give them something else to do; they are there to work.

Mr. DINGLEY. On the 24th of May, I notice on the report, there were two males and three females employed under that act.

Commander CHADWICK. I came into the Bureau on the 1st of July, but I do not—

Mr. DINGLEY. Those I supposed were discharged prior to the time of your coming in?

Commander CHADWICK. They must have been, for these men there have been there for some time.

Mr. DINGLEY. You understand, under the provisions of the act of 1887 persons may be employed only for work upon these new vessels being constructed?

Commander CHADWICK. The way I have regarded that, and I think it has been so regarded, is their general equipment; but I should not look upon it as being restricted entirely to work of that character, or if a man has nothing to do on that—

Mr. DINGLEY. But you would not regard this as giving authority to appoint a clerk to do other work exclusively in the office—I mean persons appointed to do work outside of these new vessels?

Commander CHADWICK. Oh, no.

## NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

### STATEMENT OF PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB, SUPERINTENDENT NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

Mr. DINGLEY. A few words in reference to the Nautical Almanac. Is it published annually?

Prof. NEWCOMB. Annually.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the last volume that has been published—for what year?

Prof. NEWCOMB. 1896. It is published three years in advance in order that navigators going on polar voyages or anything of that sort will have copies to assist them that far in advance.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is the force that is appropriated for in your office for the Nautical Almanac employed exclusively upon this work?

Prof. NEWCOMB. Exclusively upon this work—the work pertaining to the present and future volumes; just exactly on that and on no other, because the work at the present moment and for some years past and for twelve months to come is very urgent.

Mr. DINGLEY. What do you estimate the expense per volume of the preparation and publication of that work?

Prof. NEWCOMB. The particular volume, I suppose, we may estimate at about—now when you speak of the annual volume—

Mr. DINGLEY. The annual volume itself and work of preparation and expenses of your office and publication also?

Prof. NEWCOMB. I understand the appropriation in the legislative bill is twenty-one thousand and some odd dollars.

Mr. DINGLEY. That does not include printing?

Prof. NEWCOMB. Oh, no.

Mr. DINGLEY. At what do you estimate the printing?

Prof. NEWCOMB. The printing I never can make exactly, owing to the high charges of the Government Printing Office. There is a total lack of correspondence in their charges there. They are so variable that I never could make a satisfactory estimate.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you any idea of about the cost per volume?



Prof. NEWCOMB. You include the electrotype plates, etc.?

Mr. DINGLEY. Yes, sir.

Prof. NEWCOMB. No, sir; I never looked into that officially except printing off the plates, and I had to estimate that in order to estimate the price at which it should be sold, but the cost of making the plates, etc., I never did know.

Mr. DINGLEY. What were the receipts last year from the sale of this work?

Prof. NEWCOMB. Between \$1,300 and \$1,400—about \$1,300, I should say.

Mr. DINGLEY. And it costs in the neighborhood of \$25,000 to publish it?

Prof. NEWCOMB. Oh, yes; fully that.

Mr. DINGLEY. And the \$1,300 or \$1,400 was covered into the Treasury?

Prof. NEWCOMB. It went to the appropriation for the public printing. I had this system adopted about ten or twelve years ago. Formerly all the receipts from the sale of this work were turned in for the use of the office, and it seemed to me an anomaly that the expenses which were incurred by the Government Printing Office should be put to the credit of the work itself, and so a resolution on my initiative was passed in 1880, I think it was, and I cover all these receipts from the sales to the credit of the public printing fund.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the method of distributing this almanac?

Prof. NEWCOMB. They are distributed by the office. In the first place there are some sent to Congress; I do not know what becomes of them.

Mr. DINGLEY. These are assigned to the various members.

Prof. NEWCOMB. Two copies to each member, I think.

Mr. DINGLEY. We have but one.

Prof. NEWCOMB. Then it is distributed to the principal leading observatories and colleges around among the States, two or three generally in each State, so far as the small edition will justify.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the number of the edition?

Prof. NEWCOMB. The number printed in the first edition for the office is 1,000 copies; 500 for Congress and 1,000 for the Departments and office for distribution. I am speaking roughly, and you can see more exactly the number in my annual report. With the second edition there are 2,500 in all. These copies are distributed to observatories, a few large libraries, and a few leading astronomers at home, and such foreign astronomers as are engaged in such work as will promote the work of the office.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will you state briefly, in order that the committee may understand exactly, the object sought in the publication of this volume?

Prof. NEWCOMB. The object is in the first place to supply the public and astronomers with all data respecting celestial phenomena and celestial matter from which other almanacs are made. It is the original repository of all information respecting time, seasons, except so far as the church calendar may be concerned, the calendar generally, the rising and setting of the sun, eclipses, and astronomical phenomena generally. That is, it is the original repository from which all that comes. Secondly. It is a most necessary book for every one who is determining positions on the land by surveys. A surveyor who wishes to determine the latitude and longitude of a station needs the tables of the Nautical Almanac for that purpose. Again, every navigator on sea out of sight of the land must have some such book, either the original official copy or sometimes a cheap reprint of the most essential portions of it. I might say, besides this large volume of the Ephemeris, there are published annually two other volumes, mostly extracts from it. One of those is called the American Nautical Almanac, and is more specially for the use of navigators on deep sea voyages, and the other is the Pacific Coast Almanac, especially designed for coast trade on the Pacific.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is a volume like this published by all the great governments?

Prof. NEWCOMB. It is published by the principal governments. There is one published by England, France, Spain, and Germany; that is four. There is a small one published by Portugal and Italy, but they are generally mostly astronomical—that is, they are not adapted for navigators and contain, therefore, less matter.

Mr. DINGLEY. The estimates you have presented here are as low as you can make them and accomplish the work?

Prof. NEWCOMB. At present they are as low as I can make them to accomplish the work and complete new tables on which we have been at work for the past ten years, designed to facilitate future work. I hope this year's appropriation will enable me to do all the heavy work necessary for their completion, and I hope to be before this committee in a year from now with proposals for a very radical reorganization, but it will be impossible at the present time to make any reduction without very serious detriment, almost equal to a suspension of the work; that is, during the coming fiscal year.

Mr. DINGLEY. You omit in this bill the rent of buildings, etc.

Prof. NEWCOMB. That is omitted because the Secretary of the Navy, much to my satisfaction, has assigned me quarters in the new Naval Observatory.

## NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

## STATEMENT OF CAPT. F. V. MCNAIR, SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. You have charge of the Naval Observatory?

Capt. MCNAIR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for an increased force. You want two skilled laborers, two clerks, at \$720, an elevator conductor, at \$720, and two charwomen?

Capt. MCNAIR. Well, I have never had enough force to run the Naval Observatory, especially now when it is approaching completion. Unless you have been there yourself you can scarcely conceive the extent of ground. Now, in regard to the elevator conductor: We have visitors there twice a week, on Tuesday and Thursday nights, and we have from 30 to 40 visitors. It is a long distance out there, and we have nobody to run that elevator. The other night I had the Chinese minister there and I like to have broke his neck for want of an expert to handle that elevator, and there is really a necessity for it.

The CHAIRMAN.. You do not have a very great height to travel?

Capt. MCNAIR. But I do not want to cripple the Chinese minister. Now, there are three boilers there which are in one building, and adjoining is the dynamo house with two engines and two dynamos, and I have only an engineer and two firemen. They must be in two buildings, and we must have three men to take turns of eight hours. I have had trouble there already; I have blown out a cylinder head. Now I have got charwomen, but the building is dirty. I have 11 laborers, three at the boiler house, two at the main building, one assisting the carpenter, and one assisting the instrument-maker, because we are doing a good deal of work and we have never had men enough for the grounds. I asked for more than that, considerably, and that was cut down by Mr. Herbert in the Department. You must remember that I have one man at the old observatory, whom I am obliged to keep there to keep them from carrying it away piecemeal.

The CHAIRMAN. Coming to the miscellaneous items, you ask for miscellaneous computations \$1,200; how much was expended last year?

Capt. MCNAIR. Well, in miscellaneous computations we have a good deal of back-water.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend?

Capt. MCNAIR. One thousand two hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. All of it?

Capt. MCNAIR. All of it.

The CHAIRMAN. For apparatus and instruments you ask \$2,500?

Capt. MCNAIR. We have spent all of that, and I think I have got \$100 left for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You spent all?

Capt. MCNAIR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought all the instruments were new, and would not require repairs?

Capt. MCNAIR. No; it will take years before we get that place up to what it ought to be; it is constant work. Now, in regard to the manner of lighting the instruments, I have spent \$200 to light the great equatorial. Then the elevator platform that goes up and down requires apparatus to run it, and other instruments the same way.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for professional and scientific books; what did you expend on that account last year?

Capt. MCNAIR. We had \$1,000 heretofore. Of that \$1,000 there was \$300 taken for periodicals, and it is all scientific works which are bound and finished. The rest we are engaged in filling out our very ancient scientific books, comparatively ancient, because they are bought from time to time for two hundred or three hundred years. Even with the few volumes there that \$1,000 does not cover it, but in addition to that I want to say that I have never been able to get any binding done by the Navy Department, and I ask for \$1,000 to bind books.

The CHAIRMAN. You have inserted here "and binding for the same."

Capt. MCNAIR. That binding I had it in that to take it away from the Navy Department, as I did not get anything out of the Navy Department or very little.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not it be done out of the general appropriations for the Public Printer?

Capt. MCNAIR. Well, that virtually leaves me out; that has been the result of it for the last two years, and it is the only way we have now of altering it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have added the words "and supplies" for the library. That is new language. The law for the current year reads: "for professional and scientific books, periodicals, engravings, photographs, and fixtures for the library." As you have changed it, it reads: "For professional and scientific books, periodicals,

engravings, photographs, and fixtures and supplies for the library and binding for the same."

Capt. McNAIR. Supplies does not mean anything more than supplies which are necessary for books, for there has never been anything outside of that. The word "supplies" need not have been in there. I am sure it was not when it was originally sent in; but it is immaterial.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire the other language: "And binding for the same."

Capt. McNAIR. That relieves the Navy Department from binding. They have \$70,000 I think, and we have always been left out until my applications increased so much I went there and said, "Give me this so there will be a separate appropriation and we will ask no more."

The CHAIRMAN. What do you use for binding?

Capt. McNAIR. We use that common material of all—

The CHAIRMAN. I mean what amount?

Capt. McNAIR. Well, I got \$750 out of them for the first time for 500 volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. You got that from the Secretary of the Navy?

Capt. McNAIR. Yes, sir; and I had to bring a great pressure upon them, and it was only after a sharp fight in which I had shown them what little binding had been done, and then I said, "There is so much demand in the Navy Department I can not get this; let me have a separate fund and then we will have no more trouble."

The CHAIRMAN. The policy of the Government has been to put this expenditure under the control of a head of a Department.

Capt. McNAIR. It is under his control, except—

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, if we undertook to segregate these items and deal with each bureau you can see at once it would be a work of great magnitude and likely to result in largely increased expenditures.

Capt. McNAIR. Here we are 3 miles away from the Navy Department, really a naval station and a separate establishment just as much as the navy-yard is. I go down to the Department to get these things, or write to them. It is put in the hands of a clerk very likely. Generally the chief clerk heretofore has counted this on a deficiency bill almost invariably. I think you will find up to the last year there was a deficiency straight along and I think—

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, come to the next item, "repairs to buildings," you ask an increase of \$2,000?

Capt. McNAIR. That was cut down two years ago. I have got \$170 left. Look at the enormous extent of this place. If you build a new house you are constantly working upon it from time to time, and expenses of repairing and putting things up are never done. We have not been able to pay the Smithsonian a single penny, but if I should get this sum I will be able to pay them.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend in 1893?

Capt. McNAIR. I could use double the amount.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, but what did you expend for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, for repairs?

Capt. McNAIR. \$2,500, but the buildings were not finished, the buildings were not turned over then, for I was living at the old observatory then.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for fuel, oil, grease, tools, pipes, etc., and you ask for \$10,000?

Capt. McNAIR. I asked for \$12,000 and the Secretary cut me down to \$10,000. I have asked for \$12,000 every time. I have three boilers, and I have steam apparatus through tunnels underground for half a mile I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend in 1893?

Capt. McNAIR. I spent \$7,500, but we had not established that.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you secure your supplies of coal?

Capt. McNAIR. By advertising, which costs 50 cents a ton more—20 cents to pay a man to inspect and 30 cents a ton for advertising. I paid for 600 tons of coal \$300 more than I should, and I would like to say here as a naval officer of forty years' experience that whenever we inspect coal at the navy yard, we have to pay out of a small appropriation for a man to come from Cumberland and inspect that coal, and he does that alongside of experts. It may be necessary in other departments, but I do not hesitate to say that I cannot see why I should pay an advertisement costing 30 cents a ton, and 20 cents for a man to inspect it, or making 50 cents a ton more than I can get it laid down for and put it in place. Of course I understand and appreciate perfectly we must take the lowest bid where it is possible and advertise, but it costs pretty high when you have a small appropriation to pay it out of, and I hope you will give me \$10,000, because I feel it is really necessary.

I will also state that I have the Nautical Almanac Office with me now and I have the lighting and heating of that also. They have been put there within the last three months. It is under Prof. Newcomb, who is there, and who is under my control so far as discipline is concerned, but not as far as preparation of the almanac is concerned. That involves a considerable expenditure, as I have to furnish carpets, furniture, etc., for them.

## BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

## STATEMENT OF COMMODORE GEORGE W. MELVILLE, CHIEF ENGINEER.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Will you state, in as few words as possible, the character of the work done by your clerical force in your office, and in fact the character of work done under your supervision by those clerks. We wish to know what the extent of it is?

Commodore MELVILLE. Chief clerk Smith gets \$1,800, and he is—

Mr. ROBERTSON. We know all that, but we want to know the general character of the work performed in that office.

Commodore MELVILLE. He has charge of all the clerical work and supervision—

Mr. ROBERTSON. But what is the nature of the work done in your office?

Commodore MELVILLE. He keeps track of the finances and receipt of all correspondence of all kinds, both incoming and outgoing.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You preside over the Bureau of Steam Engineering?

Commodore MELVILLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What class of Government work is performed in your office. What is your duty, in other words?

Commodore MELVILLE. We design all machinery which is required for the new ships and repairs to the old ships. We attend to the requisitions of supplies; we make all drawings that are necessary for the alterations and repairs in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then your force as you have it here, and the work of your force, is technical to a certain extent?

Commodore MELVILLE. To some extent. You will find some draftsmen there. You will find a chief clerk, one clerk of class 2, one clerk of class 1. That is three clerks. Then we have a messenger who runs messages and all that sort of thing. We have two colored men to keep the place clean, and handle the books and put them here or elsewhere, and keep the place clean.

Mr. ROBERTSON. We have all of that here. Is your force efficient?

Commodore MELVILLE. Yes, sir; we have not got a drone in our Department at the present time. We are very fortunate in that way. Some bureaus in the Department have old men who have outlived their day.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You have not asked for an increase this year?

Commodore MELVILLE. No, the same force I have there has been in the Bureau for more than twenty years. I mean the same number, not the same men. We carry on the work very well, but we could not get along with any less, because the work is so heavy.

Mr. DINGLEY. Did your Bureau design the machinery for the *Columbia*?

Commodore MELVILLE. I did personally.

Mr. DINGLEY. And a very creditable thing.

Commodore MELVILLE. Thank you, sir.

## BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

## STATEMENT OF COMMANDER PHILIP HICHBORN, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will you state in a few words the work of your Bureau, in what does it consist?

Commander HICHBORN. The heading of the appropriation covers this pretty well.

Mr. DINGLEY. You have to do with the designing of new war vessels?

Commander HICHBORN. It is designing, construction, and repair of all ships of the Navy.

Mr. DINGLEY. Did your Bureau design the *Columbia*?

Commander HICHBORN. Yes, sir; that is, I represent the Bureau; we do not figure it down to one individual.

Mr. DINGLEY. But your Bureau had the honor of it?

Commander HICHBORN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has the work of your office decreased somewhat, or will it likely decrease in the next fiscal year?

Commander HICHBORN. No, sir; the work is at its height just at the present time.

Mr. DINGLEY. And you think it will continue so during the next fiscal year?

Commander HICHBORN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. So that you can not suggest any reduction of force on that account?

Commander HICHBORN. No, sir; some of our clerks have to work Sunday now to keep up with their work.

Mr. DINGLEY. Your force, I take it, must be generally efficient?

Commander HICHBORN. Yes, sir; they have been there for several years and I consider them very efficient.

#### BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

#### STATEMENT OF CAPT. W. T. SAMPSON, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state in as few words as possible the character of the work done by your Bureau?

Capt. SAMPSON. We have the designing of the guns and mounts and armor of our ships, and the making of them and mounting them on board of ships.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you an efficient force?

Capt. SAMPSON. Yes, sir; very satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any inefficient clerks?

Capt. SAMPSON. No, sir; we have only 7 altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any clerks employed in your office who are not carried in the legislative bill?

Capt. SAMPSON. We have.

The CHAIRMAN. They are employed under the act of 1887?

Capt. SAMPSON. Under the act of August 3, 1887.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the range of salaries paid to those clerks?

Capt. SAMPSON. They are paid a per diem. One of these \$4.56, and the others from that down to \$1.60; they are all per diem men. There are 2 draftsmen, 3 copyists, and 1 laborer.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you up with the work of your Bureau?

Capt. SAMPSON. So far as the clerical part of it is concerned we are.

#### BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

#### STATEMENT OF PAYMASTER-GENERAL EDWIN STEWART.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Will you state the character of the work done in your Bureau?

Gen. STEWART. It is chiefly bookkeeping. We carry the ledger accounts of all departments of the Navy and have a ledger account with all the appropriations, make purchases of supplies—

Mr. ROBERTSON. You make purchase of supplies?

Paymaster-General STEWART. Through our Bureau, and have exchange of supplies and represent all accounts pertaining to the naval establishment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is your force efficient?

Paymaster-General STEWART. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is that true in regard to each and every individual, or of the clerks as a whole?

Paymaster-General STEWART. It is due to a greater extent of some than others, but they are all efficient. Our work requires a good deal of expert bookkeeping.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I suppose you have to have efficient people in this department?

Paymaster-General STEWART. It is absolutely necessary.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Have you any temporary employes in your office authorized under the act of 1887?

Paymaster-General STEWART. There are some employes there appointed by the Secretary.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How many of them are there?

Paymaster-General STEWART. There are fourteen.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are those all appointed under the act of 1887?

Paymaster-General STEWART. They are appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and paid out of the appropriations for the increase of the Navy.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are they chargeable to the construction of any particular ship?

Mr. FAUCETT. These are certified and charged to the respective ships; it is divided out pro rata among the construction of the different vessels.

Mr. ROBERTSON. So, when your work comes in, a particular ship is given to one single clerk and he is employed for that special ship?

Mr. FAUCETT. The salaries of all of them are charged to various ships.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That we understand; but you do not charge any specific clerk to

any specific ship. These fourteen employes do work upon all ships which are being constructed and the accounts of which come to your office, but they do it in a lump, as it were?

Mr. FAUCETT. Yes; the total amount is prorated according to the ships.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are they at work exclusively on matters connected with the increase of the Navy?

Paymaster-General STEWART. If we needed a clerk to do any work we would call upon him to do it.

Mr. FAUCETT. Their services were made necessary by the new ships.

Mr. DINGLEY. Now, as to the consolidation which was made in the case of your Bureau. I think it was consolidated in several respects. How does it work practically; has it increased the efficiency of your Bureau?

Paymaster-General STEWART. Oh, very much.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has it resulted in giving better terms in your purchases?

Paymaster-General STEWART. Yes, sir. Formerly the supplies were owned by the different bureaus and now they are owned by the Navy, and they are exchanged wherever required.

Mr. DINGLEY. And you think the effect has been that you have made a saving in the terms on which the purchases have been made and in a more general efficient management?

Paymaster-General STEWART. We bought last year \$600,000 worth less of material than we otherwise would have bought if we had not been able to fill requisitions of stock we had then in hand. Heretofore they used to fill up one bureau and yet they would purchase the very same thing for another bureau. Now all of that has been done away with.

#### BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

#### STATEMENT OF GEN. J. RUFUS TRYON, SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Will you state to the committee the nature of the work done in your office by the clerical force?

Gen. TRYON. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I wish to know what the clerks have to do there?

Gen. TRYON. Well, one clerk in our Bureau is the chief clerk, who has superintendence of the general routine business of the Bureau.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What is that?

Gen. TRYON. That is supervising the accounts and letters received and keeping account of all these books in relation to that and general supervision of the other clerks of the Bureau. He is a very efficient man and he has been there for several years.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Do you know what has caused the increase in the appropriations from the year 1890 to those made in 1893?

Gen. TRYON. You mean between 1890 and 1893?

Mr. ROBERTSON. There is a difference of about \$4,000 in the amounts appropriated in those years. You ran on in 1888, in 1889, in 1890 with \$9,000 and a little over, and then in 1891 it was increased to \$12,000. Do you remember the circumstances which caused that increase?

Gen. TRYON. Well, there is a janitor at the dispensary; you know we have to have a force there. There is a janitor employed in keeping it clean and looking after things; besides there is an apothecary employed. That of course is an increase and that last had to be made and was made at that time.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Does the necessity for that increase continue to day?

Gen. TRYON. Yes, sir; and the force is hardly competent to carry on the work of the Bureau. We have all those pension claims which are coming in there constantly, and all of those claims at least outside of the regular routine duty of the Bureau in order to work up those claims; and the last pension laws have increased that business to a wonderful extent; for instance, the last fiscal year of 1893 we had 1,234 cases in that Bureau which had to be attended to. From July 1, 1893, to October, only three or four months, we had 823 calls from the Pension Bureau. To-day, in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, these cases are increasing constantly on account of the recent laws, the law approved June 27, 1890, bringing them in; and we are now 800 cases behind in answering these calls of the Pension Bureau, and all of these men are constantly employed in the Bureau; and since my appointment in May I have utilized all this force in trying to work up those pension cases.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Was that increase of \$4,000 due to the passage of that act?

Gen. TRYON. That must have been due to the increase and actual pressure on the pension cases. At any rate, when I came into the Bureau the force I found there is hardly sufficient now to carry on the Bureau properly. There are two men detailed

from other offices, and I thought as soon as the thing was settled I would get the Secretary of the Navy to have these men transferred back to our Bureau. One of these men is in the Judge-Advocate-General's Bureau, and the other is transferred to the Bureau of Equipment

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is your force efficient?

Gen. TRYON. A very efficient force; very, indeed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You are speaking of them as a whole now?

Gen. TRYON. I am.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Have you any special clerks who are not efficient?

Gen. TRYON. I do not know of any who are not efficient. I know the man who attends to the finances of the Bureau and the appropriations and approval of bills and all of that, of which a large number comes in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, is a very efficient man and his salary is hardly equal to the work. He gets a salary of only \$1,400 a year, and I thought if I could get him to class 3 instead of class 2—

Mr. ROBERTSON. Have not you got a clerk of class 3 there?

Gen. TRYON. I have no one there we can transfer.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You have one clerk who is a clerk at \$1,800?

Gen. TRYON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You have one clerk of class 3, why could he not perform that duty in your office?

Gen. TRYON. Well, if I could transfer one to the other so that one could get the \$1,600 instead of the other, it would do.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is the reason you can not on account of the inefficiency of the other clerk?

Gen. TRYON. No, except he is not an accountant. I am very much pleased with all of those men there and I have taken particular care of seeing they did their particular work and knowing they kept up to their duty in every way and they are constantly employed there, very often until after office hours.

#### BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

#### STATEMENT OF CAPT. N. H. FARQUHAR, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will you please state briefly the work of your Bureau?

Capt. FARQUHAR. The duties of the Bureau of Yards and Docks comprise all that relates to the construction and maintenance of all docks, slips, walls, piers, quay walls, and buildings of all kinds, for whatever purpose needed, within the limits of the navy-yards and of the naval asylum, but not of hospitals and magazines outside of those limits, nor of buildings for which it does not estimate. It shall prepare the plans and make the estimates for the above construction in consultation with the chief of a bureau for whose use they are designed as to their internal arrangements and location in the yards. It shall repair and furnish all buildings, stores, and offices in the several navy-yards. It shall be charged with the purchase, sale, and transfer of all lands and buildings connected with the navy-yard. It shall have under its sole control the general administration of the navy-yards, and shall provide all the water and gas and for whatever other purposes it may be needed in all the Bureaus, except what is to be furnished by the other bureaus.

Mr. DINGLEY. That is sufficient. Have you any force in your Bureau appointed by virtue of the appropriation for new ships?

Capt. FARQUHAR. No, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. This comprises your whole force?

Capt. FARQUHAR. Yes, this comprises all of my force.

Mr. DINGLEY. Does the work of your Bureau continue as great as ever?

Capt. FARQUHAR. Yes, sir; last year we spent about \$1,600,000 and the year before \$1,300,000.

Mr. DINGLEY. So you think there can be no reduction?

Capt. FARQUHAR. No, sir; rather an increase than otherwise.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you regard your force as efficient?

Capt. FARQUHAR. Yes, sir; I want a little increase but I have not been able to persuade the Secretary of the Navy to let me have it. I want a stenographer and typewriter.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER, 1, 1893.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN M. REYNOLDS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, AND WILLIAM H. DE LACEY, ACTING CHIEF CLERK.**

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in the estimate submitted for the Office of the Secretary the words "connected with the administration of the public land service, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be subject to his direction," are omitted. Is that the intention, or is it accidental?

Mr. DE LACEY. That is accidental.

The CHAIRMAN. Then those words should remain?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And further on down the words after six clerks, chiefs of divisions, at \$2,000 each, "one of whom shall be disbursing clerk" seems to be omitted.

Mr. DE LACEY. That is accidental. Done in the hurry of transcription, I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that there is a request for increase of salary for the private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, from \$1,800 to \$2,000?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why so?

Mr. DE LACEY. Well, the duties are very important, and they are certainly commensurate with like duties performed in the Department of the Treasury where the salary is, I believe, certainly higher. This gentleman, Mr. Bennett, has made a great deal of personal sacrifice in that capacity, and the Secretary desires to give him a salary which will more nearly compensate him for the duties which he has to perform.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the duties more important than heretofore?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir. He acts as a kind of a buffer between the Secretary and a large number of callers who come there every day, and he finds out their business and brings in those whose business is the most important. His hours are very long by reason of the large number of people who are constantly coming to see the Secretary of the Interior, and it is after office hours before he can really attend to the proper duties of his position, and he has to stay there until 6, 7, or 8 o'clock when he does a large amount of work.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice at the bottom of the page and at the top of the next an estimate for the increase of salary of one clerk, class 3, custodian, and that the language is changed.

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir, in order that the increase may be made to \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The words as they appear in the present bill are, "He shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may determine—"

Mr. DE LACEY. That should be retained. That is an error. He is a bonded officer and gives a bond of \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. He now receives \$1,600?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he in the classified service?

Mr. DE LACEY. No, sir; he does not come under the classified service. He is really a chief of division.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, just below that the words, "to be designated by the President," the words "female clerk" are omitted?

Mr. DE LACEY. That is accidental. I am surprised to see this. This should be retained. She signs the President's name to the land patents.

The CHAIRMAN. How many divisions have you in the office of the Secretary?

Mr. DE LACEY. Eight.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they?

Mr. DE LACEY. The appointment division, the finance division, the patent and miscellaneous division; lands and railroads division; the Indian division; our assistant superintendent's is called a division also; the Board of Pension Appeals, that would be the eighth proper division of the office.

Mr. COOMBS. That seems to be divided into three divisions?

Mr. DE LACEY. That has been recently consolidated by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Reynolds, and it is now one board under one head and under the special supervision of Secretary Reynolds.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You say that that has been consolidated into one division?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir, recently.



The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you have a force of 210 in your office as reported to the Commission on the 24th of May. The divisions appear there as follows: The Secretary's room, the First Assistant Secretary's room, the chief clerk's room; division of appointments; division of finance; division of lands and railroads; division of Indian affairs; patents, and miscellaneous division, and those three pension divisions which have been consolidated.

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is a division of public documents?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; I should have mentioned that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is a division of stationery and printing, the custodian branch, library, superintendent's branch and miscellaneous; not including the class of employes named below.

Mr. DE LACEY. Usually we do not designate the Secretary's room and the Assistant Secretary's room as a division, but under the call from the committee it became necessary to so designate them. In our parlance a division means a large aggregation of clerks to whom a particular class of work is committed, such as business from the General Land Office, Indian affairs, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. State briefly the duties of these several divisions.

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I will name them in the order in which they appear, and you can give the character of the work done in each division, as briefly as you can possibly state it. Proceed to state the character of the work done.

Mr. DE LACEY. In the division of appointments all letters and all commissions of appointments, such appointments as are signed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, are made out and they are there recorded and the bonds are there made out in proper shape.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the character of the work is in the line of appointments, and all incidental work connected with that?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The division of finance?

Mr. DE LACEY. That manages the financial affairs of the Department and pays off the clerks of the Interior Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Pays the officers and clerks?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; the clerks and other employes. It is a disbursing office of the Department as well as the financial division.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean simply keeping the accounts of the employes in the office of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. DE LACEY. No, sir; of the entire Interior Department, including the Secretary's Office, the Indian Office, the General Land Office, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. The accounts of the employes are all audited in this division?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; the employes in Washington. This division, it should be stated, is under two heads. In one aspect it is a disbursing office, wherein the Secretary and all of his subordinates in Washington are paid their salaries, and all traveling agents of the Department who are special agents of the General Land Office and of the Pension Office are also paid their salaries; and then in another aspect it is a financial division where the accounts are kept of the appropriations for the entire Interior Department, including the Pension and Indian service. There are bookkeepers there, and each time a requisition is made on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain amounts under the control of the Interior Department, to be placed to its credit, that requisition is prepared by this division, and there are many other duties performed there.

The CHAIRMAN. The divisions of lands and railroads?

Mr. DE LACEY. They are all appeal matters coming from the action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary, and are recorded and prepared for proper action. Those that are to go to the Assistant Attorney-General's room are transmitted to him, and in other cases which only involve routine matters are decided in that division.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those high-class clerks?

Mr. DE LACEY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The division of Indian Affairs?

Mr. DE LACEY. They transact for the Secretary all the Indian business—appeals from the action of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For instance, the grant of authority to purchase in open market for the Indian service; an agent at the West wants to make a purchase upon the open market which is contrary to law but which can be authorized to be done under an emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. The division of patents and miscellaneous?

Mr. DE LACEY. There they have what is called appeals from the administrative action of the Commissioner. There they also have the admission and disbarment of the practice of attorneys. Then they have the eleemosynary institutions of the District of Columbia. They have the Yellowstone National Park, the Hot Springs, Ark.,

and the various reservations of the Government, and do a great many other things, which could not be placed under any other head than that of miscellaneous.

The CHAIRMAN: The Board of Pension Appeals pass upon appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions?

Mr. DE LACEY: Yes, sir; Assistant Secretary Reynolds manages that, and he can answer you better than I can.

Mr. REYNOLDS: The Board is composed at the present time of 12 members—3 being detailed from the Pension Office and 9 provided by the Department, as heretofore. When I came into the office there were 13 on the Board.

The CHAIRMAN: Are you up with the work?

Mr. REYNOLDS: Oh, by no means. We are 3,600 cases behind, but we were 5,000 behind when I came in. I disposed of an amount equal to the current appeals and the difference between 5,000 and 3,600.

The CHAIRMAN: There was an opinion expressed heretofore that possibly the work had reached such a stage of progress that the force could be reduced?

Mr. REYNOLDS: I can say this about it; it will be very unwise to reduce that force at this time. The force ought to be continued and I am certainly working as diligently as I possibly can. As soon as this work, however, is brought to a point where this force can be reduced, I certainly will reduce it.

Mr. DINGLEY: How far behind do you say you are?

Mr. REYNOLDS: We are 3,600 cases behind.

Mr. DINGLEY: What time would that involve?

Mr. REYNOLDS: Well, we dispose of that at about the rate of 400 a month.

Mr. DINGLEY: Then you are nine months behind?

Mr. REYNOLDS: Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: Are these appeals made on questions of law or of fact, or upon both?

Mr. REYNOLDS: It involves questions in regard to the fees of attorneys and disputes between attorneys concerning fees and appeals upon questions of law as well as questions of fact.

The CHAIRMAN: Are the regulations concerning appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions statutory or departmental?

Mr. REYNOLDS: They are departmental. Rules are provided. In fact, when I came there were no rules, and after an examination I recommended to the Secretary the adoption of rules which he approved and which we think are working very satisfactorily. That puts the matter into a regular, concise shape, so that it will benefit the appellant as well as the Government in the determination of these claims.

Mr. DINGLEY: On these appeal cases what proportion should you judge of the decisions of the Pension Office are overruled?

Mr. REYNOLDS: Well, I should only guess at that for the present. I could furnish it to you.

Mr. DINGLEY: I did not know but that you had in mind the probable proportion?

Mr. REYNOLDS: I would like to refer to a statement I have covering from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893. I will look at it in a moment and give it to you, so that it will not delay you any.

Mr. DINGLEY: That will be sufficient.

Mr. REYNOLDS: I could guess at it and say probably that one in 15 were reversed.

Mr. DINGLEY: Will you send in a statement on that point? My idea was simply to see whether these appeals were in a considerable number of cases properly made or whether they are simply pro forma?

Mr. REYNOLDS: I may say now on that point, when I took charge of the office I found that a letter addressed to the office, to the Assistant Secretary or the Secretary, was in many cases treated as an appeal, and many letters were written by parties who had no knowledge concerning it at all, and they were treated as appeals; and a great many communications to the Secretary were treated as appeals when they were not properly such, and the Secretary's office was crowded with a large number of appeals which did not properly come before him. So these rules were devised for the express purpose of meeting that condition of affairs. Now I do not know whether the rules have had any such effect as I am going to suggest at the time, but I may say at this time that there are not more than one-half the appeals taken which were heretofore taken.

Mr. COOMBS: You say that there are about one-half the number which were formerly taken?

Mr. REYNOLDS: Yes, sir; whenever communications of any form come to the Secretary's office relating to a pension claim and it is supposed that the parties desire to appeal or have a hearing in some form, we write in that case to send it in proper form and we send them a copy of the rules and communicate to them how they may put the case in proper form.

Mr. DINGLEY: I have found in my own matters which have been brought to my attention, that pension attorneys very often made appeals obviously for the purpose

of bleeding applicants still further by keeping the cases along, and I wanted simply to get at whether the rules could not be so narrowed down to proper matters of appeal instead of allowing these appeals which are obviously made by the pension attorneys for the simple purpose of getting further fees out of the applicants?

Mr. REYNOLDS. Well, these rules to which I have referred have been adopted by the Department for the express purpose of preventing that condition of things. There are many cases of appeal from the action of the Commissioner in determining the fees of attorneys where more than one claims for services rendered in the same case.

Mr. COOMBS. You mean the other attorney would appeal?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I should have said one attorney would appeal and in the mean time the other attorney would retain the fee.

Mr. DINGLEY. I do not know that any legislation is necessary to correct the evil, but I would like for one, and perhaps the other members of the committee also, to have a communication on this matter to suggest anything, if anything can be done, to obviate this apparent fraud on applicants?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I will be glad to do so. I will conclude this without taking up much of your time. When an appeal was taken the party paid would retain it. In cases of review where the party is called upon to refund the fee he takes an appeal from the action of the Commissioner. In cases of that kind he is not allowed to appeal until he has refunded the fee; the purpose of that is to break up the taking of appeals merely for the purpose of delay. Now, I may say in regard to taking of appeals. You see there is no statute which regulates the taking of appeals or any limitation upon them and we could not put any such limitation. It would not be right. It would be looked upon as unfair to do it.

Mr. DINGLEY. Suppose in this communication which I have requested you cover that whole ground. You can take a little time and think about it and perhaps you can suggest something?

Mr. COOMBS. I do not suppose that you could make the compensation of attorneys contingent?

Mr. REYNOLDS. They are entitled to draw \$2, \$10, or \$25, as the law provides where they file a contract an attorney is entitled to \$25; in some cases they are entitled to \$10, and in certain others they are entitled to \$2.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the division of public documents?

Mr. DE LACY. That division receives all documents that are placed under the Secretary of the Interior for distribution throughout the public libraries of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. That is presided over by—

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Ames.

The CHAIRMAN. Next is the division of stationery and printing?

Mr. DE LACY. Through that division is expended the appropriation for stationery. All stationery contracts and supplies are managed by that division. We send our stationery to our offices through that division, and also printing matters devolve upon them.

Mr. COOMBS. May I ask in this connection if this stationery is bought by contract?

Mr. DE LACY. It is all bought by contract. The law requires, except in cases of emergency, all purchases should be made by contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Next is the custodian branch:

Mr. DE LACY. There appropriations for contingent expenses are treated similar to the way the appropriations for stationery are treated in the stationery division. The duties are many and varied, and the chief is required to be a good business man, and his labors are far more onerous than those of the ordinary employé of the Government. He has to buy stoves, desks, and many other things.

The CHAIRMAN. The division of the library?

Mr. DE LACY. That is the library of the Interior Department which was started by Congress some years ago and has been kept up by an annual appropriation of \$500 for the purchase of books.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you have two employés?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are their salaries?

Mr. DE LACY. One thousand two hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. What number of volumes have you?

Mr. DE LACY. I imagine that there are some 35,000 volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all on one floor?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir; all on one floor. We have 4,500 people to wait upon. There are 4,500 in round numbers in that Department in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this include the Patent Office library?

Mr. DE LACY. No, sir; the scientific library of the Patent Office is an entirely independent library purely for the purpose of the Patent Office, while this library is a circulating library, and the current appropriation reads—

"For books for library, for professional and scientific books and books to complete broken sets, \$500."

The CHAIRMAN. We will take up that item at another place. Now, come to the superintendent's branch.

Mr. DE LACEY. The chief clerk of the Department has official superintendence of the building and he is assisted by one clerk of class 2, at \$1,400. That is a very large building and the chief clerk has supervision of the Pension Office building.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice you have 12 employes there?

Mr. DE LACEY. They are firemen, laborers, and such employes as would naturally pertain to such a branch.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the force of 210 employes in these several divisions of the Secretary's office?

Mr. DE LACEY. Quite familiar—yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared to state whether or not this force is efficient?

Mr. DE LACEY. It is a very efficient force in the Secretary's office, all picked men.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any of these employes inefficient by reason of age or from other causes?

Mr. DE LACEY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all efficient?

Mr. DE LACEY. All efficient, and the number on the force in the Secretary's office is very small in proportion to the increase of the business of the Department, and we have had to detail clerks from other bureaus to help them out.

The CHAIRMAN. I note you have quite a number of details in the several offices?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared to state that this force is efficient from personal knowledge or the reports of the chiefs of several divisions.

Mr. DE LACEY. Of course it is formed from my experience in the office and hearing the reports.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in the office?

Mr. DE LACEY. I have been in the Interior Department about ten years; I went in as a copyist.

The CHAIRMAN. You formed this judgment from the reports?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, and my observations of the various people in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, can not some of these divisions be consolidated without detriment to the public service?

Mr. DE LACEY. No, sir; and that can be explained by the fact that to these various divisions are committed the branches of the work which belong to corresponding divisions of the Department, and work in sufficient amounts to call for these divisions as they are at present constituted. Now, take the lands and railroads divisions—the work there is steadily increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. Who presides over that division?

Mr. DE LACEY. Mr. M. C. Pope.

The CHAIRMAN. He is chief, and at what salary?

Mr. DE LACEY. At \$2,000 per annum.

The CHAIRMAN. He has five employes under him?

Mr. DE LACEY. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. The chief of the division of Indian affairs has only seven employes under him?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir. But the work of the chief of Indian affairs is confined solely to his division, while in the land and railroad division a large portion of the work goes from that to the Assistant Attorney-General's office, to there be prepared for the Secretary's action by the lawyers who assist. Their work is exclusively of a legal character.

The CHAIRMAN. You think none of these divisions can be consolidated?

Mr. DE LACEY. No, sir; not without manifest injury to the dispatch of business?

The CHAIRMAN. There is no duplication of work in any of these divisions?

Mr. DE LACEY. No, sir; the mail comes to our office, and we send to the divisions the class of work that that division does, so there is no seesawing back and forth.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are each of these separate divisions presided over by chiefs?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; at \$2,000, and I believe in the Treasury Department they get \$2,500 for similar service.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Some do, but some get less.

The CHAIRMAN. You have charge of the contingent fund?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you submit an estimate of \$74,500?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir. You see they reduced this estimate in order that the amount thus saved could be justly attached to the custodian's salary, and now it is incumbent upon him to save that sum in next year's appropriation. There is no aggregate increase of the Department appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that. You expended for the fiscal—

Mr. DE LACEY. In fact—excuse me—there is \$100 net saved, because we reduce it \$500 and we only increase his salary \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice the expenditure of the contingent fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was \$71,198.97; is that correct?

Mr. DE LACEY. Possibly all the bills had not been presented.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the actual expenditure?

Mr. DE LACEY. The actual expenditure I have here is \$74,995.30 up to date, which leaves a balance of \$4.70, but that appropriation is not covered into the Treasury until the expiration of two years after the fiscal year. You understand that?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DE LACEY. The bills were not in at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you estimate for stationery for the Department and its several bureaus, \$52,500?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The same estimate was submitted last year?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was expended during the fiscal year 1893?

Mr. DE LACEY. We expended \$52,000 in round numbers. There may be some outstanding bills which have not yet been presented. In fact, these envelope contractors and large stationery dealers do not always send in their bills promptly.

Mr. COOMBS. This is stationery for the Interior Department?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; and for the Pension, Land Office—all these eight bureaus, including the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you mean all the printed blanks?

Mr. DE LACEY. They are prepared at the Printing Office. It is against the law to purchase such material other than at the Government Printing Office. We have the Civil Service Commission in addition to these bureaus of the Department to supply with stationery and the contingent fund also. The organic act made it incumbent upon the Secretary to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. For professional and scientific books you estimate \$500, the amount of the current bill. What change did you suggest there?

Mr. DE LACEY. I suggested the words "professional and scientific" be left out in order that the library, which is a circulating library, which was given by Congress for that purpose—if you intend to continue that appropriation, those words should be left out, because the library now is at a standstill. Unless a volume of Dickens, or a volume of Thackeray be lost, we can not buy anything that is purely literary.

Mr. COOMBS. Is that all the fund with which you have to replenish that big library?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir. They buy encyclopedias and books that are scientific but not literary. We can not purchase any new books which are literary, but only complete broken sets.

Mr. COOMBS. Is that library for the use of the employes of the Interior Department?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; and it amounts to about one-ninth of a cent per capita per annum for the 4,500 people.

Mr. COOMBS. And you say that is used extensively by them?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; it is used a great deal, and I think it is really a benefit in that it raises the literary tone of the employes generally and that must have a reflection upon the work of the Department.

Mr. ROBERTSON. When was this established or authorized?

Mr. DE LACEY. When I went there it was a large library, and it is growing from year to year.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How did it become a library of general literature?

Mr. DE LACEY. They have such circulating libraries in the other Departments. I do not know how it was started, but it is there, and a large amount of money has been invested in it; and it would be too bad, for the expense of one-ninth of a cent per capita per annum, that the library should go to pieces.

Mr. COOMBS. You think it should be \$500 for the purchase of books?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; for the purchase of books for the library.

The CHAIRMAN. What number of rooms does the library occupy?

Mr. DE LACEY. We have one large room and one small room in the northwest corner of the building, but it is so crowded with cases for books that there is not much room.

The CHAIRMAN. I will call your attention to the fact that those words were put into the law deliberately.

Mr. DE LACEY. Well, that is only a surmise of mine.

The CHAIRMAN. And on the theory, whether correct or incorrect, that the Government should not provide books for employes except in the line of their work. The words were put there deliberately and with "malice aforethought."

Mr. DE LACEY. Well, that is entirely a departure, of course, from the original purpose of the library.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are not there a good many other circulating libraries in this city to which those people can have access?

Mr. DE LACY. There is no public library in the city. There was a proposition on foot at one time to create a public library. We have the Congressional Library. There is also a library at the War Department. This library here has served the purpose of a circulating library.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a circulating library of literary works?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir; we have encyclopedias and special books needed in the current work of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please send to the committee a statement of the origin of the library and the cost of the library up to date, and what portion of the library are literary works not connected with the work of the Department or any of its bureaus, and also what space such literary works occupy in that building?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And also the current expense of maintaining this library?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, the next item is for rent of buildings for Interior Department; for Bureau of Education, \$4,000; for Geological Survey, \$10,000; for Indian Office, \$6,000; for General Land Office, \$4,800; for storage of documents, \$2,000. Where are these documents stored?

Mr. DE LACY. In the Builders' Exchange, on Thirteenth street, between G and H. It is difficult to find a building which would stand that heavy mass of matter. They are stored on the ground floor. It was an old Baptist church building remodeled into the Builders' Exchange. For instance, the census documents—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you occupy only one floor?

Mr. DE LACY. We have the whole main floor, and then we have the Blue Book force temporarily occupying rooms on the top story. It was a part of the consideration for renting that building, that they should furnish space for the Blue Book force.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they the entire building?

Mr. DE LACY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many rooms?

Mr. DE LACY. I will send you a statement of how much they have.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has that building been rented for this purpose?

Mr. DE LACY. Since about August 1; somewhere along there. It has been since this last August, and you see the Eleventh Census documents are now coming in and we must have some place to put them, and that is the purpose of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. To store these documents?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that building considered safe?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir; it is considered safe. We use the floor which is considered safe, right on the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not put the weight above?

Mr. DE LACY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for the Civil Service Commission \$1,000; what number of rooms do they secure for that rental?

Mr. DE LACY. They get the entire Concordia Building.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember how many rooms they have?

Mr. DE LACY. No, sir; I will send that statement to you.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is a very large building?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your office ever made an effort to secure a reduced rent, or have you made such an investigation as would lead you to believe that the rentals in each case are reasonable?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir. These rentals have only to be agreed upon after the office has used every effort to have them reduced to the lowest figure; then, buildings for the accommodation of the offices are not many. For the Bureau of Education, \$4,000, we could not get a building, as the commissioner reported to us, which is so well adapted to that use. He reported last June he knows of no other building so well adapted to the purpose of his Bureau as that building. And the Geological Survey pays \$10,000, and that is the cheapest building that is rented by the Department. That is the building on the South side of F street which is known as the Hooe Iron Building. They have there an annex which was fitted up for their engraving division.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice an estimate for the Patent Office model exhibit of \$13,000; where is that exhibit kept now?

Mr. DE LACY. In this building for which we ask this appropriation. It is on the third and fourth floors of the Union Building, which is now used as a temporary city post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. At this time?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this building paid for?

Mr. DE LACY. It is being paid for by the current appropriations for rent, and it is the intention to ask Congress for a deficiency to make up the balance for the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. From what appropriation for rent?

Mr. DE LACY. For the Interior Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that item?

Mr. DE LACY. For the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. Those items are all designated?

Mr. DE LACY. Well, that arises from this.

Mr. DINGLEY. I think it is put in a deficiency bill.

Mr. DE LACY. The Secretary appointed a commission to look into it, the primary object being to reduce the amount of rent, and that commission found that the records of the contest division of the General Land Office were in a building at the northwest corner of Eighth and G streets, a building which was not fireproof, and those records are originals of which there exist no duplicates in the majority of cases, and if they were destroyed it would be an irreparable damage to a large number of people in the West, so that commission recommended that those records be brought, if at all possible, into the Interior Department building, which is supposed to be fireproof. Then there was some report that that building was overloaded with records and clerks, and it was published in the daily press shortly after the Tenth street disaster, and the owner came into the office one morning and gave notice. He was very much excited, and said he did not want to incur any responsibility in the matter, and he said he did not know to what use the Government was going to put that building and he did not desire to be a party to any overloading of the building. The commission further found that the Land Office had a division at the corner of Eleventh and G streets in rented quarters, where they had clerks and records, and it was largely in the interest of a proper transaction of business and safety that those records should be taken out of there, and it was largely in the interests of the proper transaction of public business and safety that the models be taken out of the model hall, and the people be given space.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that been done?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir; that has been done.

The CHAIRMAN. The only question was where you got this money to do it with?

Mr. DE LACY. We have not got it.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you estimated it for next year.

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir; they will come to you for a deficiency; the owners of the building have agreed to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you say you propose to put these Patent Office exhibits?

Mr. DE LACY. They are now in the temporary city post-office building between Sixth and Seventh streets on G street.

Mr. COOMBS. And they charge \$13,000?

Mr. DE LACY. For two floors.

Mr. COOMBS. How much space is that?

Mr. DE LACY. I think there is 16,000 square feet surface on each floor, if I am not mistaken. I will get the figures and send them to you in a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Now come to the item for the rent of the stable for the Department.

Mr. COOMBS. For what Department is that stable?

Mr. DE LACY. The whole Interior Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you keep the horses now?

Mr. DE LACY. We are mendicants in some shape. The owners of the Union building are at present furnishing a stable. It was put in the agreement they should furnish stable accommodations.

The CHAIRMAN. In consideration of what?

Mr. DE LACY. In consideration of taking two floors for the model exhibit of the Patent Office. We had to make the best terms we could and we had to give up the building at the northwest corner of Eighth and G streets, where the stables of the Department were first. We had to give up that building.

The CHAIRMAN. What rent were you paying for the stables there?

Mr. DE LACY. We paid \$2,000 for that building.

Mr. COOMBS. How much for the stable?

Mr. DE LACY. We had the whole building, which included the stable. It was an old building—probably had been there for years and years, and the owner put up a stable, for accommodation of the Department, in the yard. It is a very large yard. The place is for sale now, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, if there be no objection, I will name Mr. Coombs and General Bingham as a subcommittee to examine into all questions of rental which appear in this bill, not only these items, but all other items of the bill relating to rent.

Mr. COOMBS. I will be very glad to do it. I wish I was on a general committee to examine that question.

Mr. DE LACY. I may add, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, it was found that the Patent Office building was overloaded with documents. That was found out prior to the Tenth-street disaster on the report made by Mr. Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol. That was one reason that induced the Secretary to take this action at that time. He thought the emergency demanded it. He thought the safety of the employes demanded it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are there any number of duplicates required to be filed with a model?

Mr. DE LACY. No, sir; under the law as it exists at present a model is not required unless the examiner having charge of the application should specially demand it. They very rarely demand a model for mechanical devices, as applications for mechanical devices are sufficiently well illustrated by mechanical drawings.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I just wanted to know if there were any duplicates?

Mr. DE LACY. No, sir; these models here are parts of the records of the Department.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Have any models ever been distributed to mechanical colleges throughout the country?

Mr. DE LACY. No, sir; they are kept there on exhibition and are part of the records and they never go out of the custody of the Department unless they are sent under the care and custody of a sworn officer of the Government.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I remember in 1875, probably in 1873, the Interior Department distributed a great number of these models.

Mr. DE LACY. Duplicates, I suppose.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are there any duplicates?

Mr. DE LACY. I do not know of any duplicates of these, but there may have been in the past; but under the present system, as I understand it, no duplicates will be retained and no models would be called for unless they are specially demanded by an examiner who had the application in charge, and every model rejected is returned to the applicant, and there is a provision for the sale of old models.

Mr. COOMBS. The model room was injured by fire—

Mr. DE LACY. In 1877, and many models were destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for postage stamps for the Department of the Interior and its bureaus, as required under the Postal Union to prepay postage on matters addressed to Postal Union countries; what use do you make of this appropriation for postage stamps?

Mr. DE LACY. This is for postage to foreign countries. We do not use any domestic postage or postage to Canada.

The CHAIRMAN. By law there is established an international Bureau for the exchange of documents; has the Interior Department availed itself of that Bureau?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It has availed itself of the services of that Bureau in the distribution of documents?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All of your documents?

Mr. DE LACY. All of our documents, but there are documents sent to individuals abroad which would not go through that Bureau occasionally; but this is largely for what is considered to be correspondence, as I understand it. The various bureaus make requisition on the Secretary's Office for a certain number of postage stamps for use on foreign postage, and the Pension Office has a large amount of foreign correspondence and have a good many pensioners abroad on the rolls, and the Bureau of Education has a large foreign correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you submit a statement to the committee showing exactly what amount of this appropriation is used for correspondence, and also what amount, if any, is used in the distribution of documents?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir; I will have that prepared. I know nothing about that personally as that is under the superintendent of public documents.

Mr. COOMBS. Patent Office reports with drawings, etc; as I understand, you have an exchange with foreign countries?

Mr. DE LACY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you have to pay postage on those?

Mr. DE LACY. Well, now the distribution of Patent Office reports is under the control of the Commissioner of Patents, and I do not know how that is done. As I understand it, under the law he makes his distributions to foreign countries, I take it, because I know he receives in return drawings, reports, etc.

Mr. COOMBS. I received a communication from England suggesting that we should make some better distribution of our patent reports. I see only two are sent to England, and the Manchester people have suggested that one be sent to their chamber of commerce, and that the distribution be made more general. I will investigate that question afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad for you to state specifically the amount of this appropriation used for correspondence, and the amount, if any, that is used for the



distribution of documents, for the law has equipped a bureau, designated as a Bureau of International Exchanges, for the purpose of distributing documents which may be desired to be sent from the various Departments?

Mr. DELACY. I know they use that, because I have seen receipts from that Bureau for documents sent.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the expenditure under this item for the fiscal year 1893?

Mr. DELACY. Under the head of postage stamps? The same amount was annually submitted for several years in the appropriation, except for 1893-'94, when it was reduced to \$2,500 by the Secretary to make it conform to the previous appropriation, as a large number of the stamps were left over. It was the same as if the appropriation had been expended if you take into consideration the number of stamps left over. That is under the superintendent of documents, and I will have him prepare a statement showing the amount of last year's appropriation and the amount expended under this year's appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Upon this point we would like specific information.

Mr. REYNOLDS. In answer to a question put to me I will state that I find for the year beginning July 1, 1892, and ending July 1, 1893, there were 5,312 appeals disposed of. That embraced original appeals, motions for reconsideration, and fee appeals. Of that number 551 cases were reversed. I am satisfied, however, that there were 354 besides that number conceded by the Bureau—that is, that the appeals were well taken.

Mr. COOMBS. That is to say, about 800 were reversed?

Mr. DELACY. There were 551 reversed appeals and 354 conceded by the Department.

Mr. DINGLEY. Conceded—

Mr. REYNOLDS. After the appeal had been taken.

Mr. DINGLEY. And in consequence of suggestions made?

Mr. REYNOLDS. After some suggestions were made, for instance questions involving medical points, they would send them down for the opinion of the medical referee to make some suggestions. Now, in regard to the other point you asked, I will be very glad to give any information I can on that, but in regard to legislation concerning appeals I would state upon that point, however, I could not offer you anything better, I think, than the rules which have been adopted recently by the Secretary regulating the taking of appeals. I should consider it unwise, permit me to say, to have any legislation regulating the taking of appeals because that would have the appearance of endeavoring to cut off opportunity on the part of pensioners to appeal, and I think the rules we have adopted will meet the case fully.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have they been recently adopted?

Mr. REYNOLDS. They were adopted on the first day of September.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will you please send copies of the rules to the committee?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I will be pleased to do so.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 7.

Number of divisions therein authorized by Departmental or Bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 8.

Total number of divisions 15, as follows:

#### DIVISION OF APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments and all changes in official status of Presidential appointees and bureau employes and the numerous commissioners, special agents, etc.; reports to disbursing clerks for their guidance in paying salaries, leaves of absence, official bonds, etc.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.\**

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
2 (2) clerks of class 4 .....	3, 600
1 (1) clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
2 (1) clerks of class 2 .....	2, 800
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2, 400
4 (3) clerks at \$1,000 each .....	4, 000
12 Total, including 7 detailed, costing \$9,600.....	16, 400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

NOTE.—The large number of detailed employes is due to the increased work incidental to the first part of a new administration.

\* Number employed in each division is stated as exclusive of messengers, watchman, laborers, etc., which are consolidated under special headings in Superintendent's Branch. The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of employes in the grade who are detailed from other bureaus. This plan is followed for all the divisions in office of the Secretary.

## DIVISION OF FINANCE.

Disbursements on account of salaries, contingent expenses, repairs, etc., of the Capitol, Smithsonian, Census, requisitions for pensions, Indian agents, registers and receivers of land offices, etc. Estimates for salaries, pension and Indian supplies.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division (disbursing clerk) .....	\$2,000
4 (3) clerks of class 4 .....	7,200
3 (2) clerks of class 3 .....	4,800
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
2 (2) clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
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11 Total (including 7 detailed, costing \$11,000) .....	17,800

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

## DIVISION OF LANDS AND RAILROADS.

Contested land cases, approval of land lists, trespassing on public lands, permits to cut timber, reservation of lands for military or light-house purposes, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
3 (1) clerks of class 1 .....	3,600
2 (1) copyist at \$900 each .....	1,800
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7 Total (including 2 detailed, costing \$2,100) .....	9,200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

## DIVISION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian supplies and transportation, Indian deeds, depredation claims, railroads in Indian Territory, Indian inspectors, survey of reservations, education, trust funds, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
3 clerk of class 2 .....	4,200
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 copyist .....	900
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7 Total .....	9,900

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

## DIVISION OF PATENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Appeals from administrative action of Commissioner of Patents, patent matters generally, recognition and disbarment of attorneys and agents, leases of buildings, national parks, Freedmen's Hospital, advertising, enrolled bills, Territories, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
2 (1) clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
1 Returns-office clerk .....	1,200
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7 Total (including 1 detailed, costing \$1,200) .....	10,400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: None.

# 186 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Custody and distribution of public documents, including census reports, postage, preparation of Official Register ("Blue Book").

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent of documents .....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
1 (1) clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
2 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	2,000
3 (1) copyists, at \$900 each .....	2,700
1 (1) computer .....	720
1 clerk of class 1—(stenographer and typewriter) .....	1,200
	12,820
*1 proof-reader, at \$125 per month .....	1,500
*4 indexers and copyholders, at \$50 per month .....	2,400
16 Total (including 3 detailed, costing \$3,020) .....	16,720

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DIVISION OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Stationery contracts, purchases and distribution; blanks and blank books, printing and binding, freight bills.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
1 (1) clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
2 (1) clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
1 (1) clerk .....	900
1 copyist .....	900
7 Total (including 3 detailed, costing \$3,500) .....	9,200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## SECRETARY'S ROOMS.

The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business\* relating to patents for inventions; pension and bounty lands; the public lands and surveys; the Indians; education; railroads; the Geological Survey; the census; the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas; Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, and the Sequoia Park, California; distribution of appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges in the States and Territories; the custody and distribution of certain public documents, and certain hospitals and eleemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia. He also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories of the United States.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 Secretary of the Interior .....	\$8,000
1 private secretary .....	1,800
1 (1) clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
1 (1) clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
5 Total (including 2 detailed, costing \$3,000) .....	14,400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S ROOM.

The First Assistant Secretary of the Interior considers appeals from the Commissioner of the General Land Office and from the administrative action of the Commissioner of Patents; examines charges against officials and employes; instructs Indian inspectors; supervises business relating to distribution of certain public documents and from the Office of Education, and matters relating to the Government Hospital

\* On Official Register for 1893 ("Blue Book").

for the Insane, Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb, education of the blind and of feeble-minded children of the District of Columbia, Freedmen's Hospital, Yellowstone National Park and the Hot Springs in Arkansas, and acts as Secretary in the absence of that officer.

*Number and compensation of persons employed*

1 First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.....	\$4,500
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
1 (1) clerk of class 1.....	1,200
<hr/>	
3 Total (including 1 detailed, costing \$1,200).....	7,300

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency' none.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S ROOM.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior considers appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions and questions relating to violations of pension laws; has general supervision of the business of the board of pension appeals; open-market purchases for the Indian service and Indian matters generally; countersigns letters patent; examines official bonds and contracts as to their correctness; has the admission and disbarment from practice of attorneys and agents, and acts as Secretary in the absence of both that officer and the First Assistant Secretary.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 Assistant Secretary of the Interior.....	\$4,000
1 (1) clerk of class 2.....	1,400
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2 Total, (including 1 detailed, costing \$1,400).....	5,400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM.

The chief clerk has the general supervision of the clerks and employes; of the order of business, records, and correspondence of the Secretary's office; of all expenditures from appropriations for contingent expenses, stationery, and printing for the Department and bureaus; enforcement of the general regulations of the Department; also the superintendence of buildings occupied by the Interior Department.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk and superintendent of Patent Office building.....	\$2,750
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
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2 Total.....	4,550

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

BOARD OF PENSION APPEALS.

Consideration of appeals from decisions of Commissioner of Pensions in claims for pensions and cases involving pension attorneys' fees.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

9 members of Board of Pension Appeals, at \$2,000 each.....	\$18,000
1 (1) Principal examiner.....	2,000
2 (2) Special examiners, at \$1,300 each.....	2,600
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
1 (1) clerk of class 2.....	1,400
3 (2) clerks of class 1.....	3,600
1 clerk of class 1—typewriter.....	1,200
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18 Total (including 6 detailed, costing \$8,400).....	30,400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CUSTODIAN'S BRANCH.

Purchase and distribution of miscellaneous supplies (not stationery).

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 3 (custodian) .....	\$1, 600
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1, 400
1 (1) clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
1 bookkeeper for custodian .....	1, 200
1 copyist at \$900 .....	900
5 Total (including 1 detailed, costing \$1,200) .....	6, 300

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## LIBRARY.

Circulating library of about 12,000 volumes with numerous books of reference on official and kindred subjects.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 clerks of class 1 .....	\$2, 400
2 Total .....	2, 400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S BRANCH.

Care of buildings, repairs, lights, and fuel, and supervision of the watch force and messengers, laborers, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 (1) clerks of class 2 .....	\$2, 800
1 telephone operator .....	600
1 engineer .....	1, 200
1 assistant engineer .....	1, 000
1 skilled mechanic .....	900
1 skilled mechanic .....	720
2 carpenters, at \$900 each .....	1, 800
1 conductor of elevator .....	720
8 (5) messengers, at \$840 each .....	6, 720
1 messenger on "Official Register for 1893" .....	840
12 (3) assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	8, 640
15 (1) laborers, at \$660 each .....	9, 900
4 (3) laborers, at \$600 each .....	2, 400
4 (3) laborers, at \$480 each .....	1, 920
2 (2) skilled laborers, at \$600 each .....	1, 200
1 captain of the watch .....	1, 000
2 lieutenants of the watch, at \$840 each .....	1, 680
38 watchmen, at \$720 each .....	27, 360
7 firemen, at \$720 each .....	5, 040
4 packers, at \$660 each .....	2, 640
4 charwomen, at \$240 each .....	960
1 copyist .....	900
113 Total (including 18 detailed, costing \$12,860) .....	80, 940

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none

## MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOYÉS', NOT IN ANY DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 special land inspector .....	\$2, 500
1 clerk to sign land patents .....	1, 200
*1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
1 clerk of class 1 detailed to office of Education .....	1, 200
2 clerks of class 1, detailed to office of Assistant Attorney-General .....	2, 400
2 copyists, at \$900 each .....	1, 800
8 Total .....	10, 300

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

\* Acts as telegraph operator.

## OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Assistant Attorney-General is the chief law officer of this Department. When requested he advises the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries upon questions of law arising in the administration of the Department. All appeals from the General Land Office are sent to his office for consideration. Oral arguments are heard by him in the more important cases, or by brief; and decisions are prepared under his supervision for the signature of the Secretary or First Assistant Secretary, as the case may be.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 Assistant Attorney-General detailed from the Department of Justice .....	\$5,000
1 law clerk.....	2,750
1 law clerk.....	2,500
1 law clerk.....	2,250
1 reporter of land decisions.....	2,250
13 law clerks, at \$2,000 each.....	26,000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3—stenographer.....	1,600
2 clerks of class 3.....	3,200
3 clerks of class 1.....	3,600
1 copyist.....	900
<b>26 Total (including 6 detailed, costing \$11,300) .....</b>	<b>51,850</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

*Number of employes and aggregate of salaries.*

## RECAPITULATION.

Divisions.	Number of employes.			Aggregate of salaries.		
	Secretary's roll.	Detailed.	Total.	Secretary's roll.	Detailed.	Total.
<i>Divisions authorized by law.</i>						
Appointments.....	5	7	12	\$6,800	\$9,600	\$16,400
Finance.....	4	7	11	6,800	11,000	17,800
Land and railroads.....	5	2	7	7,100	2,100	9,200
Indian affairs.....	7		7	9,900		9,900
Patents and miscellaneous.....	6	1	7	9,200	1,200	10,400
Documents.....	13	3	16	13,700	3,020	16,720
Stationery and printing.....	4	2	7	5,700	3,500	9,200
<i>Divisions (or parts of the office) "for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for."</i>						
Secretary's rooms.....	3	2	5	11,400	3,000	14,400
First Assistant Secretary's rooms.....	2	1	3	6,100	1,200	7,300
Assistant Secretary's rooms.....	1	1	2	4,000	1,400	5,400
Chief clerk's room.....	2		2	4,550		4,550
Board of pension appeals.....	12	6	18	22,000	8,400	30,400
Custodian's branch.....	4	1	5	5,100	1,200	6,300
Library.....	2		2	2,400		2,400
Superintendent's branch, including engineers, mechanics, watchmen, messengers, laborers, charwomen, etc.....	95	18	113	68,080	12,860	80,940
Miscellaneous employes not in any division of the office of the Secretary.....	8		8	10,300		10,300
Deduct 3 "miscellaneous employes" detailed out of the office of the Secretary—3 clerks of class 1.....	3		3	3,600		3,600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>189,530</b>	<b>58,480</b>	<b>248,010</b>
Office of the Assistant Attorney-General.....	20	6	26	40,550	11,300	51,850
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>230,080</b>	<b>69,780</b>	<b>299,860</b>

\* Including 2 clerks of class 1 from office of the Secretary (\$2,400).

NOTE.—Number employed in each division is stated as exclusive of messengers, laborers, and similar employes, which are consolidated in "Superintendent's branch."

*Employees detailed to the office of the Secretary and the office of Assistant Attorney-General from other bureaus of the Department of the Interior and from Department of Justice.*

Grade.	Department or bureau from which detailed.							Total in each grade detailed.	
	Department of Justice.	General Land Office.	Office of Indian Affairs.	Pension Office.	Patent Office.	Office of Education.	Office of Commissioner of Railroads.		Geological Survey.
<i>To office of Secretary.</i>									
Principal examiner, \$2,000 .....				1					1
Special examiner, \$1,300 .....				2					2
Clerk of class 4 .....				6					6
Clerk of class 3 .....				2					3
Clerk of class 2 .....		1		5					6
Clerk of class 1 .....		3		7				1	10
Clerk, at \$1,000 .....				2					3
Clerk, at \$900 .....								1	1
Copyist, at \$900 .....				2					2
Computer, at \$720 .....								1	1
Messenger, at \$840 .....				5					5
Assistant messenger, at \$720 .....					1			2	3
Skilled laborer, \$600 .....								2	2
Laborer, at \$680 .....		1							1
Laborer, at \$600 .....					2			1	3
Laborer, at \$480 .....					3				3
<i>To office of Assistant Attorney-General.</i>									
Assistant Attorney-General, \$5,000 .....	1								1
Clerk of class 4 .....		1							1
Clerk of class 1 .....				1					1
Copyist, at \$900 .....				1					1
Total from each bureau .....	1	6		34	6			1	56

\* Exclusive of 2 clerks of class 1 detailed from office of the Secretary to office of Assistant Attorney-General.

NOTE.—Of the employees on the roll of the office of the Secretary 1 clerk of class 1 is detailed to the office of Education, 2 clerks of class 1 to the office of the Assistant Attorney-General, and 1 laborer at \$680 to the Pension Office.

Amount of the salaries of the 56 detailed employees shown in the above table, per annum. .... \$87,380

Deduct amount of salaries of the 4 employees shown in above "Note" who are detailed out of the office of the Secretary .....

4,260

Total .....

63,120

Deduct salary of Assistant Attorney-General, who could not be employed except by detail from Department of Justice .....

5,000

Net amount of salaries required for detailed employees for office of the Secretary and office of Assistant Attorney-General, if former had the services of all its own employees and all the present detailed employees .....

58,120

## RENTED BUILDINGS.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, December 6, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request made to the acting chief clerk, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the president of the Civil Service Commission, dated the 5th instant, stating that the actual floor space occupied in the Concordia Building, corner of Eighth and E streets NW., by the Civil Service Commission is 6,250 square feet, but the entire floor space of the building is probably about double that indicated above. The annual rental is \$4,000.

The floor space occupied by the document division of this Department in the building known as the Builders's Exchange, on Thirteenth street NW., amounts to 3,022 square feet, for which \$1,500 is paid per annum.

This latter space is used principally for the storage of the publications of the Eleventh Census.

Very respectfully,

HOKE SMITH,  
Secretary.

HON. A. M. DOCKERY,  
Chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative, Executive,  
and Judicial Appropriation Bill, Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1893.

SIR: In response to a request by telephone for a statement of the amount of floor space in the building occupied by this Commission available for clerical purposes, I have the honor to say that the Commission has been unable to obtain the plans of the building, from which to secure an accurate statement, but the following careful estimate has been made by the topographer of the Post-Office Department, and is believed to be substantially correct:

	Square feet.
First floor, or basement .....	1,600
Second floor, occupied by the Commissioners and the secretary .....	1,850
Third floor, occupied by the chief examiner and the board of examiners .....	2,000
Gallery, occupied by Mr. Hoyt's division .....	800
Total .....	6,250

The entire floor space of the building is probably about double that indicated above, but a very large part of it is taken up with wide hall ways, water-closets, a stage formerly used for theatrical purposes, and dark and ill-ventilated rooms which are not available for clerical purposes.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. LYMAN,  
President.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C.

#### LIBRARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
Washington, December 5, 1893.

SIR: In reply to your verbal inquiry of the acting chief clerk of this Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the librarian showing the total number of volumes in the circulating library of this Department. Of these volumes 3,000 relate to the work of the Department and about 8,500 are purely literary in character.

There are some 64,610 volumes in the scientific library of the Patent Office which relate exclusively to the business of that Bureau.

Very respectfully,

HOKE SMITH.  
Secretary.

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Legislative, Executive,  
and Judicial Appropriation Bill, Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.

#### Report of the library of the Department of the Interior.

Number of volumes relating to, or of use in the work of the Department, about .....	3,000
Number of volumes purely literary, about .....	8,500
Total number of volumes .....	11,500
Average number of books used for reference, daily .....	75
Average number of books loaned for home reading, daily .....	150
Number of employes in library .....	2
Annual current expense of maintenance, including appropriation for books. \$2,900	

#### FLOOR SPACE OCCUPIED.

One room, 24·8x21·3, with artificial light only.

One anteroom 20·9½x8·5.

This library belongs to the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and is open daily from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. to all the employes of the Department, the proportion of the entire number making use thereof being more than one-half.

MARY FULLER,  
Librarian.



## POSTAGE STAMPS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, December 21, 1893.

HON. A. M. DOCKERY,

Chairman subcommittee on legislative, etc., bill,  
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to your request for information as to the amount of postage stamps used by this Department and its several subordinate bureaus and offices in the prepayment of postage on mail matter addressed to foreign countries, I have to say that during the fiscal year 1892-'93, the sum of \$3,144 was expended for this purpose, distributed among the offices and bureaus of the Department as follows:

Office of the Secretary .....	\$115
General Land Office .....	27
Pension Office .....	175
Geological Survey .....	192
Bureau of Education .....	335
Patent Office .....	2,900

The amount expended by the General Land Office, the Pension Office, and the Geological Survey was used almost entirely in the payment of postage on correspondence, while that expended by the office of the Secretary, the Bureau of Education, and the Patent Offices was used chiefly in paying postage on the publications of these offices respectively.

It will be observed that by far the larger portion of the expenditure in this direction was made by the Patent Office, which results from the fact that said office has quite a large list of foreign subscribers to the Official Gazette and to other publications of that office. It is regarded as very important that these publications, so far as they are not too heavy for transmission by mail, be forwarded as mail matter in order that they may reach their destination at the earliest practicable moment. It is of course evident that much of the value, especially of the Official Gazette, consists in its being promptly received by subscribers, who are anxious to secure the first information practicable in regard to patents issued by this Government. An additional charge of \$2 per year is, however, made for the Official Gazette to foreign subscribers because of the additional expense incurred in its being sent prepaid by mail, so that much of the money thus expended is ultimately returned to the Treasury. It would, I think, cause very general dissatisfaction among foreign subscribers should the Patent Office be required to forward these publications through the Bureau of International Exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, as there would be considerable delay, sometimes amounting to months in their reception abroad. With reference to this question the Commissioner of Patents says:

"Official Gazettes and indexes sent to subscribers and exchanges, printed copies of patents ordered from abroad by individuals, the regular weekly issue of patents to foreign applicants, requests from abroad for copies of the pamphlets of U. S. Patent and Trade-Mark Laws and Rules of Practice of the Patent Office, are matters of current interest to foreign correspondents. Frequently important money and property interests depend upon the prompt and rapid transmission of matter from this office through the mails. The delay in the transmission of matter through the Bureau of International Exchanges is understood to be from six weeks to two months. It is believed that such delay in the transmission of the matter mentioned would in many cases work irreparable injury. It is therefore earnestly recommended that no change be made in the present system."

It is true also in regard to other publications of the Department which are supplied to its foreign correspondents that most of said correspondents desire to secure as early as possible the documents for which they make application. It has therefore been the custom of this office and of some of the bureaus to forward direct by mail such publications as are transmissible under existing postal regulations. As these regulations, however, limit the weight of such packages to 4 pounds and 6 ounces, and also impose a limit upon the length of packages which may be even of less weight, it becomes necessary to forward many departmental publications sent abroad, through the Bureau of International Exchanges. It has been supposed that this Bureau was organized with special reference to the transmission of such packages as could not be transmitted under existing postal regulations, leaving it at least optional with each office to send mailable documents by post.

In this connection I beg leave to say that for all documents transmitted through the Bureau of International Exchanges by the several bureaus of the Department, the Smithsonian Institution is accustomed to charge these bureaus at the rate of 5 cents per pound, while the postage on such matter transmitted by mail to Postal

Union countries is only 8 cents per pound, so that the saving to the public fund resulting from forwarding said documents through the Bureau of International Exchanges must be small, if there be any saving at all. On this point the Commissioner of Education, speaking with reference to the publications of his own office, says:

"In reply to your last question, whether the documents which we have occasion to send abroad can not be satisfactorily transmitted through the Bureau of International Exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, I beg leave to reply that I have corresponded on more than one occasion with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in regard to this method of distributing our reports. I have, however, on each occasion, after duly considering the matter, concluded that the United States Government will not save anything by the operation, inasmuch as we should be required to pay 'a charge of 5 cents per pound to cover a portion of the cost of packing and transmission.' The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution informs me that this is 'owing to insufficiency of Congressional appropriation for the exchange service.' If I am right in my conclusion, the appropriation by Congress for this distribution of documents through the Smithsonian would amount to more than 3 cents per pound, and consequently the total expense, after adding the 5 cents required from this Bureau, would amount to more than 8 cents per pound, which sum (8 cents per pound) is the cost through our postal service. Probably the actual expense to the Government through its postal service is not so much as 8 cents per pound, and in this case the Government would be the gainer in a considerably larger sum than I have estimated.

"In conclusion it has seemed to me to be more economical to the Government to purchase the stamps from the Post-Office Department and send our documents directly through the mails than to transmit the same through the Smithsonian Institution. I desire to say that I believe that the Smithsonian Institution does its work in a thorough manner, but necessarily with greater delays than through our own postal service."

In view of these facts I have to request that the amount to be appropriated for the purchase of postage stamps for this Department for the ensuing fiscal year be not reduced below the estimate submitted. I have also to say that the small appropriation made for postage stamps for the present fiscal year is so nearly expended that it will be necessary that additional appropriation be made for this purpose in the near future. In regard to this, however, another communication will be submitted to the committee.

Please find herewith copies of correspondence received from the bureaus of the Department.

Very respectfully,

HOKE SMITH,  
*Secretary.*

HON. A. M. DOCKERY,  
*Chairman Subcommittee on Legislative, etc., Bill,  
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. PATENT OFFICE,  
*Washington, December 6, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 2, 1893, requesting information respecting the amount of postage stamps used by this office during the fiscal year 1892-'93, and the purpose for which used, and also whether documents sent abroad can not be satisfactorily transmitted through the Bureau of International Exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution.

I beg to submit herewith a report in full made to me by the chief clerk of this office respecting these matters. I concur in his recommendation that no change be made in the practice now governing the transmission of the publications of this office to foreign governments.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN S. SEYMOUR,  
*Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. PATENT OFFICE,  
*Washington, December 6, 1893.*

SIR: Concerning the request of the honorable the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for information relative to the amount of postage stamps used by the Patent

Office during the fiscal year 1892-'93, I have the honor to state that the estimated expenditure of the appropriation for the fiscal year mentioned was as follows:

Official Gazette (271 foreign subscribers and exchanges) .....	\$1,268.28
Quarterly indexes for same .....	325.20
Postage for foreign letters, printed copies of patents to foreign purchasers, patents issued to foreign inventors, pamphlets of Patent Laws and Rules of Practice sent to foreigners, etc .....	706.52

Total amount appropriated for foreign postage .....	2,300.00
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With reference to the question whether or not the documents and other matter which this office has occasion to send abroad can be satisfactorily transmitted through the Bureau of International Exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, I have to state that a mutual exchange of patents is made between our Government and certain foreign governments. The transportation of patents thus furnished is effected through the Bureau of International Exchanges. However, official letters, Official Gazettes and indexes sent to subscribers and exchanges, printed copies of patents ordered from abroad by individuals, the regular weekly issue of patents to foreign applicants, requests from abroad for copies of the pamphlets of the United States patent and trade-mark laws and Rules of Practice of the Patent Office, are matters of current interest to foreign correspondents. Frequently important money and property interests depend upon the prompt and rapid transmission of matter from this office through the mails. The delay in the transmission of matter through the Bureau of International Exchanges is understood to be from six weeks to two months. It is believed that such delay in the transmission of the matters mentioned would in many cases work irreparable injury.

Moreover, attention is called to the fact that the subscription price of the Official Gazette for foreign subscribers is \$7 instead of \$5, the price charged domestic subscribers. This additional charge is for the purpose of defraying postage. Should this publication be transmitted through the International Bureau of Exchanges the reason for the increased subscription price to foreign subscribers would cease, and consequently the transmission thereof would be a positive loss to the Government, whereas at present the cost of transmission is paid by the subscriber.

For these reasons it is earnestly recommended that no change be made in the present system.

Very respectfully,

S. E. DARBY,  
Chief Clerk.

HON. JOHN S. SEYMOUR,  
Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF EDUCATION,  
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1893.

SIR: In reply to your request of the 2d instant, for information as to the amount of postage stamps used for the Bureau of Education during the fiscal year 1892-'93, with specific statement as to the amount used in prepayment of postage on correspondence of the office, and also on publications of the office and other public documents, I beg leave respectfully to reply as follows:

The amount of postage stamps received from the Department of the Interior in payment of foreign postage for the year 1892-'93 was \$325, and besides this 1,000 postal cards of the 2-cent denomination. All domestic correspondence and all documents sent to places in the United States or Canada or Mexico are sent under the frank of the Department. Of the \$325 here mentioned about \$5 were expended for letter postage and the remaining amount, or \$320, expended for postage on the annual report and circulars of information published by this Bureau. The annual report for 1888-'89 was published in the year 1891, and the amount of postage stamps required to mail that report to correspondents in Europe increased the expenditure for stamps for this Bureau that year to the sum of \$646.25. The previous year the stamps furnished this Bureau amounted to \$320. The report for 1890-'91, to be mailed this year, makes the sum required for stamps quite as large as that for 1891-'92—that is to say, between \$600 and \$700.

I beg to explain in this connection that this Bureau exists chiefly for the purpose of collecting educational statistics and furnishing them to the people, and that the large edition of the annual report published by Congress for the use of this Bureau is understood by Congress to be necessary in order to furnish copies to educational institutions and individuals who furnish the required statistics. Without the co-operation of thousands of school officers scattered over the country the statistics furnished would be exceedingly incomplete.

I would further explain, on the same principle, that the Government educational documents and documents on education published by individuals in foreign countries are obtained in large numbers by this Bureau in exchange for the thousand or fifteen hundred copies of our report sent abroad. The value of our foreign exchanges amounts to many hundreds and even thousands of dollars annually, if the value is estimated in money or in the actual expense to the private individual who should attempt to secure these works.

Years ago, in the early days of the Bureau, the amount expended in foreign postage was much larger than it is now. To this is due the fact that the library of this Bureau is richer in Government documents on education than any other library or museum in the world. In 1883 the expenditure for stamps for foreign postage was \$2,920; in 1884, \$1,340; in 1885, \$1,135. Compare those three years with the last three years as given above, namely, for 1890-'91, \$320 and 1,000 postal cards of the 2-cent denomination; 1891-'92, \$646.25; 1892-'93, \$325 and 1,000 postal cards of the 2-cent denomination.

In reply to your last question, whether the documents which we have occasion to send abroad can not be satisfactorily transmitted through the Bureau of International Exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, I beg leave to reply that I have corresponded on more than one occasion with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in regard to this method of distributing our reports. I have, however, on each occasion, after duly considering the matter, concluded that the United States Government will not save anything by the operation, inasmuch as we should be required to pay "a charge of 5 cents per pound to cover a portion of the cost of packing and transmission."

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution informs me that this is "owing to insufficiency of Congressional appropriation for the exchange service." If I am right in my conclusions, the appropriation by Congress for this distribution of documents through the Smithsonian would amount to more than 3 cents per pound, and consequently the total expense, after adding the 5 cents required from this Bureau, would amount to more than 8 cents per pound, which sum (8 cents per pound) is the cost through our postal service. Probably the actual expense to the Government through its postal service is not so much as 8 cents per pound, and in this case the Government would be the gainer in a considerably larger sum than I have estimated.

In conclusion, it has seemed to be more economical to the Government to purchase the stamps from the Post-Office Department and send our documents directly through the mails than to transmit the same through the Smithsonian Institution. I desire to say that I believe that the Smithsonian Institution does its work in a thorough manner, but necessarily with grater delays than through our own postal service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HARRIS,  
*Commissioner.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,  
*Washington, D. C., December 6, 1893.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 2d instant, I have the honor to report that the number of postage stamps purchased for the use of this Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were 3,500 of the 5-cent denomination, which were used in the dispatch of letters to foreign countries. The office having little or no occasion to send documents abroad, the Bureau of International Exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution could not, it would seem, be used with economy.

Very respectfully,

W. LOCHREN,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. HOKE SMITH,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
*Washington, D. C., December 5, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of December 2, calling for information as to the amount of postage stamps used by the Geological Survey during the fiscal year 1892-'93. During the period named this office used in foreign correspondence 20 10-cent, 3,000 5-cent, and 2,000 2-cent stamps. The Bureau of International Exchanges is the medium employed for the transmission of the publications of the Geological Survey to foreign correspondents. In connection with

the sending of publications, however, a letter of transmittal goes forth from this office in each case, requiring a 5-cent stamp, except when addressed to countries where only a 2-cent stamp is required. In rare and exceptional cases, where expedition is desirable, the mails are used for foreign sending of publications upon which stamps are required, but the aggregate of this item of expense will not amount to as much as \$10 for last year.

In addition to correspondence in relation to publications we have a miscellaneous correspondence with individuals and scientific institutions abroad, all of which requires additional postage.

With reference to the transmission of publications through the International Exchange, I have the honor to state that we are required to make a money payment of 5 cents per pound or fraction thereof. This payment is made from the amount appropriated for our library fund. The Smithsonian Institution authorities claim that this is necessary for the payment of freight charged on our publications, and that said payment can not be from the appropriation for the Smithsonian on account of international exchange.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,  
*Director.*

Hon. JOHN M. REYNOLDS,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

#### OFFICE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER 1, 1893.

#### STATEMENT OF JOHN I. HALL, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Please state to us the character of the work performed by your office.

Mr. HALL. The character of the work is to examine decisions which come up by appeal from the General Land Office and to prepare decisions. They are prepared by the law officer and examined by myself. Then we prepare opinions upon any subject touching which opinion is asked by the Secretary of the Interior or any of the heads of bureaus of the Interior Department, which includes the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Land Office, the Pension Office, the Bureau of Education, and any other bureau in the Interior Department; there is also a class of work called miscellaneous work. There is also the preparation of various papers; for instance a bill may be before Congress affecting some question applying to the department. That passes through my office.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is your force efficient and satisfactory?

Mr. HALL. The only dissatisfaction, so far as I know, is that I do not think the compensation is sufficient. I know that it is a rather a bad time to ask for an increase or even a change, but I can demonstrate to you that the pay is unequally distributed, and I had a talk with the chairman of this sub-committee on this subject fully, this summer. I would like very much to see a change that would equalize the pay and labor performed in my department.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I see that there have been no estimates sent in for any additional pay in the clerical force. The appropriation ever since 1892 has been just what it is estimated for.

Mr. HALL. I was not in my office when the estimates were made up.

Mr. ROBERTSON. There is really no increase?

Mr. HALL. I would like very much to have a change made and if the committee will permit me I would prepare a paper giving the changes which I think should be allowed.

Mr. DINGLEY. Without increasing the expenditure?

Mr. HALL. The expenditure will be slightly increased.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. HALL. Very little, I can give it?

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps you can re-arrange that force and promote its efficiency. At least, if you think so, I think the committee will be willing to oblige you as well as it can. But we do not desire to increase the total expense?

Mr. HALL. The appropriation has been about the same for some time. The chief clerk gets \$2,750. That is not too much. It requires a very competent man. There is another clerk who gets \$2,500. They are as good lawyers as any man who has had

dealings with that branch of that Department. Another man gets \$2,250. The reporter of decisions gets \$2,250. The others are clerks at \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. These clerks live in the appropriation bill; the compensation is not fixed by law.

Mr. HALL. The compensation is fixed in the bill each year.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you look over this bill and revise it and send your suggestions to the committee?

Mr. HALL. I would like to state my reasons for it, and then I will comply with your request.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are they all outside of the classified service?

Mr. HALL. Certainly—

The CHAIRMAN. This committee knows something about the force.

Mr. HALL. There is a lawyer on that force about 60 years of age, but he is very efficient and was a chancellor in Maryland.

The CHAIRMAN. The compensation of the chief clerk is a little above other bureau chiefs, and I suppose it is because he is a lawyer.

Mr. HALL. Yes, sir, and the duties are more. He is no better lawyer than those who write decisions. I would like to put all the clerks at \$2,250, and that would be reducing one man.

The CHAIRMAN. What difference would it make in the total?

Mr. HALL. It would be \$2,000 or \$3,000.

DECEMBER 1, 1893.

# GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

## STATEMENT OF MR. SILAS W. LAMOREUX, COMMISSIONER, AND MR. EDWARD A. BOWERS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice there are in brackets on the third line these words, "to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate," etc., to be left out. Is that a mistake or not?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It is not in our submission to you. That is merely a copy of the statutes. I do not think it is intended to be left out.

Mr. COOMBS. You ask for an increase of 10 clerks of class 4. Is that necessary?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir. The work is increasing instead of decreasing. The reason for that is this, there has been a large amount of land opened this year, a little over 6,000,000 acres, and there are other reservations to be opened.

Mr. BOWERS. On April 29, 1893, there were 41,318 entries pending in the office, on November 25, there were 47,322 entries pending, an increase of a thousand a month. This is partly due to the fact that 68 clerks were cut off in June. We had that number of clerks less than a year ago, and we have asked for an increase of 20 clerks, making the total reduction 48 clerks.

Mr. COOMBS. Can you not draw clerks from other branches of the department?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. How many divisions have you in your office?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Thirteen in all, including the recorder's division. The division of private land claims is one of the places we will have to strengthen in order to get up the work.

Mr. COOMBS. Has it a chief?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Is that one of the divisions where you need more clerks?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. There have been a great many complaints from the States having private land claims, and members of Congress ask an increase of force in that division; but we can not take clerks from the current work and put them in there.

Mr. COOMBS. Have you any idea that any of the divisions can be consolidated?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think not, at present. We thought at one time that the division of town sites could be consolidated with the preemption division; but the town site division is increasing as fast as the preemption division is decreasing. Probably there will be 20,000 cases from Oklahoma alone which will come to that town site division.

Mr. BOWERS. With reference to the private land claims division, the work is increasing, and it is partly due to the fact that the court of private land claims has referred all of its decrees for examination and survey. The private land division has the settlement of these Indian allotments—the selection of lands in severalty. This increase has amounted to a good many thousand entries in a year. The allotments in severalty are going on rapidly?

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the increased number of claims required for this private land work?

Mr. BOWERS. I should say we ought to have 3 more \$1,800 clerks, 3 more copyists and we have estimated for 5 \$900 clerks.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are the \$1,800 clerks skilled people?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; they must be men who are familiar with the details of private land adjudications, and who are competent to see that the decree of court is accurately applied.

Mr. COOMBS. The work is increasing and falling behind?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; at the rate of a thousand cases a month?

The CHAIRMAN. You state that the work of the private land claims division is increasing. Now, then, after that adjudicating is done, what is the work done by this division?

Mr. BOWERS. We have the records of those cases in our office, and the decree of court is sent to us. We prepare to carry out the decree of the court of private land claims, which consists in directing how surveys shall be made, and when the survey is made it is returned to my office. When we have carried out the decree, that is the end of it.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that court organized?

Mr. BOWERS. In 1891.

The CHAIRMAN. How many cases have been considered by that court?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not know the number of cases which have been passed upon.

The CHAIRMAN. What number of cases have been passed upon and reported to you?

Mr. BOWERS. Twenty-seven, but each of these involves very large tracts of land.

Mr. COOMBS. Look at these divisions, and point out to the committee those in which work has decreased, and those in which it has increased, and also those farthest behind.

Mr. BOWERS. If you would like to have me do so, I can have a statement prepared showing the condition of work in each one of these divisions.

Mr. COOMBS. Is there any dead wood in your department—any men there who, simply on account of long service, have ceased to be useful?

Mr. LAMOREUX. All of our people are reported to be necessary, and we ask for more.

Mr. COOMBS. I notice that in the division of public lands you have 1 person between the age of 76 and 80, and another between the age of 81 and 85; in the recorder's division you have 3 between the ages of 66 and 70, 2 between the ages of 71 and 75, and in the division of railroads you have 1 between 71 and 75.

Mr. BOWERS. I presume that some of these old gentlemen who are there were, in their younger days, more efficient than they are now. At the same time they are valuable, being encyclopedias of what has gone before. They know where to put their hands on things.

Mr. COOMBS. We want to look into that?

Mr. BOWERS. In general out of the 68 which were dropped last June we got rid of the dead wood. We have had a thorough weeding out recently in that way. In fact, we strove to get rid of the least efficient ones.

Mr. COOMBS. There is a sort of general policy outlined that if these men are not efficient for the places they can be made useful in lower positions and retained. In other words we want to break up the old custom of keeping those who do not do any work.

Mr. LAMOREUX. I know that we have one man who is 62; he is the most valuable man in the whole department.

Mr. DINGLEY. Here is one from 81 to 85, and one from 76 to 80 in one division?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not know who this can be. I think, however, one of them was in the 68 who were dismissed.

Mr. LAMOREUX. A great many of those men are not now in the service. We dispensed with their services under the act of March 3 last, when we dismissed 68 of the least efficient clerks.

Mr. COOMBS. Then you have not 425 clerks?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; we have 367.

Mr. COOMBS. Are you not allowed to make drafts from other bureaus?

Mr. LAMOREUX. No, sir; they make drafts from us. We have to furnish a force, frequently, to the Secretary's office.

Mr. BOWERS. I would like to submit to you a letter of very considerable importance which I prepared and submitted to the Secretary before or about the time this application was made for these ten \$1,800 clerks.

Mr. COOMBS. You can leave that with us.

Mr. BOWERS. The substance of it is that we are to register very nearly all of the outstanding grants under the act of March, 1887. By the act of March 3, 1891, we can not bring in any sites unless we do it within five years. They must be brought in prior to March 3, 1896. It involves the readjustment of many of the railroad

grants, and 30 or 40 of them are difficult and laborious pieces of work. Unless we have an additional force of clerks for division F, in particular, that work can not be done.

Mr. COOMBS. There is no wish on the part of the committee to cripple any Department. This investigation is to dispense with the dead wood and make the Departments more efficient.

Mr. LAMOREUX. You can see that in dropping the force we took those that we could best spare, considering their record from the reports.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the division of swamp lands. How many clerks have you in that division?

Mr. BOWERS. I would have to look at our register brought up to date.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not that division be consolidated with some other division?

Mr. BOWERS. I suppose they could be.

The CHAIRMAN. In the interest of the public service?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not think it would be advantageous.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that work behind?

Mr. BOWERS. Very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Who goes through this force in your office and makes a personal examination with a view of determining their efficiency?

Mr. BOWERS. There is a report made every week to the chief of the division and by him made to the chief clerk, who is particularly charged with keeping track of the clerks and their efficiency.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the work which is now being done in that division of swamp lands?

Mr. LAMOREUX. They have two classes of work in that division—swamp lands and school lands. With the admission of new States, the selection of school lands is increasing. Wherever the selection has been made by States and occupied prior to statehood, the State is entitled to make indemnity claims, and in that line there is usually a great deal of work.

Mr. DINGLEY. The swamp-land division is the main one?

Mr. LAMOREUX. They have school-land questions and indemnity questions.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is there a large accumulation of claims on account of swamp-land grants to the States; that legislation of course, has been constantly urged for the purpose of securing indemnity.

Mr. LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are any claims being allowed which involve payments from the Treasury?

Mr. LAMOREUX. Some small ones.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do any involve the substitution of other lands?

Mr. LAMOREUX. They are constantly coming up.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you any idea of the extent of those claims? How much has been allowed this last fiscal year?

Mr. LAMOREUX. It has been reported to Congress. I also have gone into it minutely in a report upon the bill which has been introduced into the Senate and House in reference to the swamp-land question, stating the amount of indemnity and the amount of lands. Where it is sold the State claims indemnity either in cash or other lands.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount is involved in that report?

Mr. LAMOREUX. I have estimated it in that report as \$1,000,000, but Secretary Noble estimated it as \$2,000,000.

Mr. DINGLEY. These are claims based on donations of lands granted by the United States.

Mr. LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Grants without a consideration?

Mr. LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; the Government has sold lands which had been given to the States.

Mr. DINGLEY. Having given lands away to the States, the States are making claims growing out of an absolute gift.

Mr. COOMBS. They are lands which were given to the States and afterwards sold by the Government?

Mr. LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you to say that you have charge of the personnel of your force?

Mr. BOWERS. The chief clerk has.

The CHAIRMAN. What standard have you, if any, in the division of contests by which you are enabled to determine a good, honest day's work?

Mr. BOWERS. It would be impossible to lay down an absolute rule, because one case may have a vast volume of testimony which would take three weeks in pre-



paring the case, whereas another case might have all *ex parte* evidence and a man might prepare it in three hours and write the decision in the afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no way by which you can establish an average standard of efficiency?

Mr. LAMOREUX. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you in any other division?

Mr. LAMOREUX. We have reports from the chiefs of the amount of work done by the various individuals and reports of their promptness and efficiency according to the general system of rating.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that at all reliable?

Mr. LAMOREUX. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I see that in the reduction made in the Land Office force there were 2 clerks of class 4, 6 of class 3, 14 of class 2, and 20 of class 1, and 16 clerks at \$1,000 each, and 10 copyists at \$900 each, and I notice that you ask in this bill an increase of 10 clerks of class 4 and 5 clerks of class 3. You have reduced 6 clerks of class 3 and you ask for 5 additional clerks of class 1. You discharged 20 clerks of class 1; is there anything in the statute which required these specific discharges?

Mr. LAMOREUX. We did not so consider it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Therefore they were made by you as you thought best?

Mr. LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; for the benefit of the service. We discharged some clerks of class 4.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Therefore you have filled the places of the clerks of class 4 with other persons receiving less?

Mr. LAMOREUX. We did fill a few places of \$1,800 men by promotion. We discharged 6 clerks of class 4 and the bill provided that there should be 2, but we thought that there should be more than 2.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all of your chiefs of divisions efficient?

Mr. LAMOREUX. I think they are. There are some that I would like to have a little better.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they be competent to take charge of a desk of any clerk in his absence? Take, for instance, the division of contests, in which there are 32 clerks.

Mr. LAMOREUX. Mr. O'Donoghue can take any desk in his division.

The CHAIRMAN. The chief of the railroad division; is he competent to take charge of any desk?

Mr. BOWERS. A man in that division to take any desk must be an irrigation engineer.

Mr. LAMOREUX. The chief of the surveyor's division could go to work and examine surveys that require an expert. He passes upon contracts and should be a lawyer, which he is.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these chiefs, who are mostly new men, displaying industry enough to possess themselves of the details of their work, or are they compelled to rely upon the old clerks?

Mr. LAMOREUX. I think that they are, entirely, with possibly one exception. I think that the chief of the public land division knows what every clerk is doing, and it is so with most of the chiefs of divisions. The chief of the mineral division is a man of that character. I do not think that there is anything in his division which he is not up to.

Mr. DINGLEY. These chiefs are appointed from outside?

Mr. LAMOREUX. They are not in the classified service.

Mr. DINGLEY. Were some clerks promoted to be chiefs?

Mr. LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; three of them were, McGee, O'Donoghue, and King.

Mr. COOMBS. You ask for \$7,000 per annum in lieu of subsistence of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent entries, official misconduct, etc. You had the same appropriation last year. How much did you use during the fiscal year?

Mr. BOWERS. I think that it was all used last year. The \$7,000 for this year has been nearly all expended, owing to the fact that we have had unusual expenses in the way of detailing clerks to this Cherokee Outlet. The appropriation for 1894 stands as follows:

Expended for inspectors .....	\$1, 837. 35
Expended for clerks in Oklahoma .....	4, 482. 30
The amount expended for detailing clerks in investigation of land entries .....	333. 33
Total .....	6, 652. 98
Leaving a balance of .....	347. 02

\$4,000 has been asked for as a deficiency to carry us through the remainder of the year.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you anticipate that this will carry you through?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir. We will not have this money for the Cherokee opening.

Mr. COOMBS. For "other necessary incidental expenses." Does that mean incidental expenses in the same connection?

Mr. BOWERS. This is only applicable to this one item. We have another appropriation for contingent expenses.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you have a definite appropriation for incidental expenses?

Mr. BOWERS. Suppose an inspector were directed to make an examination where it was necessary to have a survey and he submits an estimate for one, and we approve it and it goes to him. He employs a surveyor and he may have to have a guide, and such things as that.

Mr. COOMBS. Have you not some other appropriation to cover the expenses of that nature?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. The trouble would be in getting some other expenses than those of an incidental character out of that sum?

Mr. BOWERS. We would regard the pay of a surveyor as a proper incidental expense?

Mr. COOMBS. You expended for books \$500, and you ask the same for 1895.

Mr. LAMOREUX. That is a regular annual appropriation made every year.

Mr. COOMBS. Here is an estimate for maps, \$14,840?

Mr. LAMOREUX. They go to members of Congress.

Mr. COOMBS. How much was expended under that head in 1893?

Mr. LAMOREUX. There are contracts outstanding.

Mr. BOWERS. A great many of those maps were sent out during the present extra session. Some of them have not been paid for. They are not delivered altogether. The whole amount of the maps is under contract, and when they get a certain number of them they send them to us.

Mr. COOMBS. Where are those maps printed?

Mr. LAMOREUX. A certain portion of the work is done in New York and other portions in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know as to the contract price?

Mr. BOWERS. I think, speaking of this, that this appropriation is always used and my impression is that there is a small deficiency this year of \$2,750.

The CHAIRMAN. Have those mine inspectors been appointed?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; one new mine inspector has been appointed.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has charge of this force?

Mr. BOWERS. The Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Who makes the estimates?

Mr. BOWERS. That is rather a curious affair, and I do not understand it exactly. The reports come to us merely for transmission to the Secretary, and this estimate is submitted to our office, but the direction and management and reports and all are in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he anyone in the office who is familiar with this?

Mr. BOWERS. Mr. Acker, of the miscellaneous division of the Secretary's office, has charge of that matter.

Mr. LAMOREUX. You understand, I suppose, what their duties are?

Mr. COOMBS. It is for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories.

The CHAIRMAN. What number of appointments can you make under the law?

Mr. BOWERS. I think that there are 3 men, 1 in Utah, 1 in Indian Territory, and 1 in New Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send a statement in writing giving the places where these inspectors are located and the amount of expenditure out of the contingent fund?

Mr. BOWERS. I think that you had better call someone in the Secretary's office to explain it.

Mr. DINGLEY. Under the head of subsistence of inspectors, etc., has there been any detailed report made of the amounts paid on account of this appropriation of \$7,000?

Mr. LAMOREUX. There is the annual report, but not in detail. I will send up the names and all information we can give in relation to those mineral inspectors.

Mr. DINGLEY. And give us the expenditure under that head.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What is the duty of these packers?

Mr. LAMOREUX. You will understand that all of the supplies for the land offices and the offices of the surveyors-general are furnished by the Department here. Every sheet of paper, pen, and ink for all the land offices and the surveyor-general's offices throughout the country is supplied by the Department of the Interior, and the supplies are sent out from here.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Does that position of packer require any particular technical knowledge?

Mr. LAMOREUX. No, sir; they have laborers who carry them around.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Then they are really laborers?

Mr. BOWERS. It is just like any other packer; they have to be skilled enough to pack these boxes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1898.

SIR: The condition of the work in the railroad division of the General Land Office is such that I deem it my duty to invite your attention thereto and ask your consideration of the following facts and suggestions.

This division as you are aware is charged with the consideration and determination of all questions relating to and arising out of conflicts between grants by Congress to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines, wagon roads, canals, and river improvements, and grants of rights of way over the public lands for railroads, canals, ditches, and reservoirs. It is also charged with the preparation for patenting of the lists of the land embraced in these grants, and of the adjustment and final closing of such grants.

In 1886 the force of the division consisted of 39 clerks, and has been reduced, by transfer and otherwise, until now we have only 23 clerks—9 of whom are ladies. In consequence of this decrease the work has been accumulating until at this time there are pending herein or unclosed upon the records 2,700 docket cases and about 2,500 applications. Even if this were all, I think an additional force sufficient to bring up the work to a practical current basis should be employed; but more important and more urgent than bringing up the contest work of the division is the absolute necessity of adjusting these grants so as to enable the United States to take proper steps for the recovery of title to any lands which may have been erroneously conveyed under them, as required by the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 256). This act requires that the adjustments be made in accordance with the rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court, and it is not surprising, since conveyances under these grants date back to 1850 and 1851, and were made under various courts and departmental rulings, that many have been, and still can be found, under the construction now given the various grants by the Supreme Court, to have been erroneous.

The urgent necessity for a speedy adjustment of these grants arises out of the act of March 3, 1891, which provided that suits by the United States to vacate or annul patent theretofore issued should only be brought within five years from the date of its passage, and that suits to vacate and annul patents thereafter issued should only be brought within six years from the date of such patent.

Final adjustments have been made in only a very few grants. The adjustments of a number of the grants have proceeded so far that demand has been made upon the companies for the reconveyances, and in others rules have been served requiring the companies to show cause why suits should not be brought for the recovery, as required by the act of 1887; but even in these cases a further examination and adjustment has been made necessary by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Mary Bardon v. Northern Pacific Railroad Company* (145 U. S., 535), wherein the court held, in effect, that land covered by a subsisting claim, either at the date of said grant or the definite location of the road thereunder, was excepted from it and reverted to the Government. The grant to the Northern Pacific Company was a present grant with certain exception of lands sold, claimed, or reserved at the time of the definite location of the road, and in those respects it is similar to other railroad grants and they will, of course, be affected by said decision.

Prior to the Bardon decision, with the exception of the period between May, 1878, and August, 1886, the status of the lands at definite location, without reference to the date of the grant, determined whether it passed thereunder, and the necessity for readjustments of all the grants which have not been finally closed is apparent. Besides this in some cases the adjustments were made upon an erroneous system of measurement of grants which has since been abrogated.

It will thus be seen that a practical readjustment of all unclosed grants will be necessary, and this is a work of great magnitude and should not be delayed.

In the present condition of affairs the force employed is unable to keep up the current work, so much time being consumed in answering correspondence resulting from the work being so far behind.

In view of these facts I think an additional force of at least 10 competent clerks should be employed to properly adjust these grants and bring up the back work of the division, and request that Congress be asked to make an appropriation for these purposes.

Very respectfully,

EDW. A. BOWERS,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1893.

GENTLEMEN: In response to your verbal request I hand you herewith statement of cases pending before the General Land Office on the 29th day of April, 1893, and on the 25th day of November, 1893.

The statement of division K does not show pending school selections or swamp-land selections not in contest.

Petitions for the creation of forest reservations, applications for timber permits, and timber depredations awaiting investigation or other action of this office are not included in report of division P. In this division, also, cases involving the unlawful inclosure of the public lands are disposed of.

I also forward, as requested, a detailed statement of the expenses of the three inspectors of this office, and of the amount expended from this fund for the expenses of clerks detailed from the force of the General Land Office in connection with the opening of new land offices, etc., as authorized by the terms of the appropriation.

Very respectfully,

EDW. A. BOWERS,  
Assistant Commissioner.

The COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
House of Representatives.

*Summary showing number and area of entries of the public lands pending at the close of the week ending April 29, 1893, on which patents have been applied for.*

Di- vi- sion.		Apr. 29, 1893.		Nov. 25, 1893.	
		Num- ber of entries.	Approx- imate num- ber of acres embraced.	Num- ber of entries.	Approx- imate num- ber of acres embraced.
B	Approved cases awaiting patent .....	449	71,840	297	47,520
C	Final entries posted but not approved .....	10,309	1,649,440	13,232	2,277,120
C	Final entries not posted nor approved .....	10,305	1,648,800	11,712	1,875,920
D	Private land claims pending .....	2,987		2,995	
D	Donation land claims pending .....	92		91	
D	Scrap locations pending .....	832		845	
D	Indian entries pending .....	1,109		2,018	
F	Entries in railroad limits pending .....	1,909	229,080	2,715	325,800
F	Applications to enter lands within railroad limits .....	2,554	306,480	2,336	280,320
F	Railroad selections pending .....		28,325,386		29,369,914
F	Wagon-road selections pending .....		305,126		304,802
G	Preemption cases ( <i>ex parte</i> ) pending .....	3,746	599,360	3,017	482,720
G	Town-site entries pending .....	37		35	
G	Town-lot entries pending .....	45		32	
H	Contest cases, all classes, pending .....	1,796	187,360	2,279	364,640
K	Cases in conflict with swamp lands pending .....	147	23,520	96	15,460
N	Mineral and coal entries pending .....	491		137	
N	Mineral and coal entries suspended pending .....	2,046		2,116	
N	Mineral-entry contests pending .....	166		184	
N	Agricultural entries pending .....	202		251	
P	Cases pending alleged fraudulent .....	2,076	347,380	1,955	333,480
Total number of cases pending and area embraced.		41,308	34,693,772	47,343	35,675,696

## 204 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

*Expenses of inspectors for 1893.*

Names of agents.	Month.	Per diem.	Expenses.	Total.
1892.				
Brown, Ira.....	July.....	\$93.00	\$122.05	\$215.05
Harbison, Robert.....	July.....	93.00	32.95	125.95
Harlan, W. D.....	July.....	45.00	28.50	73.50
Brown, Ira.....	August.....	93.00	133.75	196.75
Harbison, Robert.....	August.....	93.00	35.20	128.20
Harlan, W. D.....	August.....	93.00	30.10	123.10
Brown, Ira.....	September.....	24.00	88.80	112.80
Harbison, Robert.....	September.....	90.00	8.65	98.65
Harlan, W. D.....	September.....	90.00	124.05	214.05
Brown, Ira.....	October.....	21.00	66.59	87.59
Harbison, Robert.....	October.....	93.00	.....	93.00
Harlan, W. D.....	October.....	93.00	42.28	135.28
Brown, Ira.....	November.....	63.00	70.66	133.66
Harbison, Robert.....	November.....	90.00	17.66	107.66
Harlan, W. D.....	November.....	90.00	69.40	159.40
Brown, Ira.....	December.....	93.00	111.40	204.40
Harbison, Robert.....	December.....	93.00	172.54	265.54
Harlan, W. D.....	December.....	93.00	19.87	112.67
1893.				
Harbison, Robert.....	January.....	93.00	.....	93.00
Harlan, W. D.....	January.....	93.00	28.75	121.75
Majors, J. F.....	January.....	21.00	38.45	59.45
Harbison, Robert.....	February.....	84.00	117.25	201.25
Harlan, W. D.....	February.....	84.00	60.00	144.00
Majors, J. F.....	February.....	84.00	59.20	143.20
Harlan, W. D.....	March.....	93.00	62.30	155.30
Majors, J. F.....	March.....	93.00	125.15	218.15
Harlan, W. D.....	April.....	90.00	26.65	116.65
Majors, J. F.....	April.....	90.00	49.95	139.95
Andrews, G. W.....	May.....	63.00	86.17	149.17
Harlan, W. D.....	May.....	93.00	85.63	178.63
Majors, J. F.....	May.....	93.00	.....	93.00
Andrews, G. W.....	June.....	72.00	76.77	148.77
Carmichael, John.....	June.....	75.00	87.55	162.55
Harlan, W. D.....	June.....	15.00	.60	15.60
Majors, J. F.....	June.....	90.00	.....	90.00
Total.....		2,739.00	2,078.67	4,817.67
Detailed clerks.....		1,128.00	1,046.84	2,174.84
Total.....		3,867.00	3,125.51	6,992.51

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 8.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 5.

Total number of divisions 13, as follows: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, M, N, and P.

## CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION (A).

General administration of affairs of bureau and surveyor-general and local land office.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, chief clerk.....	\$2,250
1 assistant chief.....	1,800
2 clerks of class 4.....	3,600
1 clerk of class 4, receiving clerk.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3, private secretary to Commissioner.....	1,600
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2.....	2,800
1 clerk of class 1.....	1,200
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
2 copyists, at \$900 each.....	1,880
2 messengers, at \$840 each.....	1,680
9 assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	6,480
12 laborers, at \$660 each.....	7,920
6 packers, at \$720 each.....	4,320
2 law clerks, at \$2,200.....	4,400
2 law examiners, at \$2,000.....	4,000

47 Total..... 49,250

## RECORDER'S DIVISION (B).

Issuing agricultural patents and miscellaneous work.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief .....	1,800
5 clerks of class 2 .....	7,000
13 clerks of class 1 .....	15,600
4 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	4,000
13 copyists at \$900 each .....	11,700
2 copyists at \$600 each .....	1,200
<b>39 Total .....</b>	<b>43,300</b>

## PUBLIC LAND DIVISION (C).

Keeping the public land records, examining homestead cases, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief .....	1,800
4 clerks of class 4 .....	7,200
7 clerks of class 3 .....	11,200
15 clerks of class 2 .....	21,000
15 clerks of class 1 .....	18,000
14 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	14,000
12 copyists at \$900 each .....	10,800
2 copyists at \$600 each .....	1,200
<b>71 Total .....</b>	<b>87,200</b>

One clerk of class 1 (\$1,200) falls below a fair standard of efficiency.

## PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS DIVISION (D).

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief .....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2,800
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 clerk .....	1,000
<b>7 Total .....</b>	<b>10,400</b>

## DIVISION OF SURVEYS (E).

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief .....	1,800
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
5 clerks of class 3 .....	8,000
4 clerks of class 2 .....	5,600
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 copyist .....	900
<b>16 Total .....</b>	<b>21,500</b>

## RAILROAD DIVISION (F).

Adjustment of grants for railroads, wagon roads, canals, ditches, reservoirs, and river improvements.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
1 assistant chief .....	1, 800
5 clerks of class 4 .....	9, 000
6 clerks of class 3 .....	9, 600
4 clerks of class 2 .....	5, 600
3 clerks of class 1 .....	3, 600
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	4, 000
1 copyist .....	900
25 Total .....	36, 500

## PREEMPTION DIVISION (G).

Examination and final action on entries made under the preemption, timber-culture, desert-land, and town-site laws; also adjudication of contests in which preemption rights or town-site questions are involved.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
1 assistant chief .....	1, 800
4 principal examiners of land claims and contests .....	800
6 clerks of class 3 .....	9, 600
7 clerks of class 2 .....	9, 800
5 clerks of class 1 .....	6, 000
3 clerks, at \$1, 000 each .....	3, 000
4 copyists, at \$900 each .....	3, 600
31 Total .....	43, 800

## CONTEST DIVISION (H).

Examining and deciding cases relating to contests between individuals and all matters pertaining thereto involving homestead, timber-culture, desert and timber-land entries.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
1 assistant chief .....	1, 800
4 principal examiners .....	8, 000
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5, 400
6 clerks of class 3 .....	9, 600
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4, 200
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2, 400
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	4, 000
2 copyists, at \$900 each .....	1, 800
1 copyist .....	600
27 Total .....	39, 800

## DIVISION OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL GRANTS (K).

Adjusting grants of public lands to States, swamp lands, school lands, etc., and incidentally deciding claims of settlers in conflict with claims of States, settlement of swamp-land cash indemnity.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
1 assistant chief for swamp-land section .....	1, 600
1 assistant chief for school-land section .....	1, 600
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4, 800
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1, 400
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2, 400
1 clerk .....	1, 000
2 copyists, at \$900 each .....	1, 800
12 Total .....	16, 600

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DRAFTING DIVISION (L).

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief .....	1,800
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6,400
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2,800
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 transcriber of plats and records .....	600
12 Total .....	17,600

## DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS (M).

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief .....	1,800
5 clerks of class 3 .....	8,000
6 clerks of class 2 .....	8,400
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
1 clerk .....	1,000
2 copyists, at \$900 each .....	1,800
18 Total .....	25,400

## MINERAL DIVISION (N).

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief .....	1,600
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4,800
3 clerks of class 2 .....	5,200
7 clerks of class 1 .....	8,400
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	3,000
3 copyists, at \$900 each .....	2,700
1 assistant messenger .....	720
1 principal examiner .....	2,000
24 Total .....	32,220

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION (P).

Attention to all matters connected with fraudulent or illegal transactions in relation to public lands, timber trespass therein, and the creation of forest reservations.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief .....	1,800
6 clerks of class 3 .....	9,600
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4,200
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	2,000
2 copyists, at \$900 each .....	1,800
1 assistant messenger .....	720
1 principal examiner .....	2,000
19 Total .....	26,560

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.



DECEMBER 2, 1893.

## MINE INSPECTORS.

## STATEMENT OF W. P. COUPER.

Mr. DINGLEY. Under the act of 1891 three mine inspectors were authorized. Have those all been appointed?

Mr. COUPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. What are the duties of those mine inspectors?

Mr. COUPER. The duties of those mine inspectors are to inspect all mines in the Territories in which they are appointed.

Mr. DINGLEY. What Territories are those?

Mr. COUPER. They are appointed in New Mexico, Utah, and the Indian Territory.

Mr. COOMBS. Then they simply relate to Territories?

Mr. COUPER. Yes, sir. Only three are appointed.

Mr. DINGLEY. One in each Territory?

Mr. COUPER. One in each Territory.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they act separately?

Mr. COUPER. They act separately.

Mr. DINGLEY. So they do not act as a board, but each acts separately in the Territory for which he is appointed?

Mr. COUPER. Yes.

Mr. DINGLEY. You may state further.

Mr. COUPER. Their duties are to inspect all mines, to provide or see there is provided such appliances for safety to the lives of the employes employed in those mines, and if the appliances are not such as are required for safety they report to the governor of the Territory and report to the Secretary of the Interior the lack of those appliances, and on such reports the owners of the mines are notified to supply the necessary appliances. If they fail to do that within the time given them to do it they are fined \$500 for the failure, and if the failure further continues an injunction is issued by law preventing the operation of the mines until the proper safeguards are supplied.

Mr. DINGLEY. Were these 3 inspectors appointed so as to perform duty in the fiscal year 1893 ending the 30th of last June?

Mr. COUPER. Two of the mine inspectors were appointed in 1892, and one March, 1893, all previous to the close of the last fiscal year.

Mr. DINGLEY. And they performed service during the last fiscal year?

Mr. COUPER. Yes, sir; each from the date of his appointment.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the aggregate expenditure for the fiscal year 1893?

Mr. COUPER. I have not that information, but their salary is stated at \$2,000 per annum with traveling expenses while actually on duty at not exceeding \$3 per day.

Mr. DINGLEY. You are not able to give expenditures other than the salaries?

Mr. COUPER. No. I did not compile that data.

Mr. DINGLEY. You have the information in your office?

Mr. COUPER. I can obtain the information at my office.

Mr. DINGLEY. I think it will be well for you to send to the committee a statement of the expenses for the fiscal year 1893, aside from the salary of those officers, and the length of time each one of them served in the fiscal year 1893.

Mr. COUPER. I have here the date of appointment.

Mr. DINGLEY. Well, embody it in that communication and let it all come together.

Mr. COOMBS. Are those men appointed because they are experts?

Mr. COUPER. I have a memorandum here, if the committee would like to read it or keep it. An inspector must have been a resident of the Territory for six months, be a practical miner or mining engineer, and give bonds for \$2,000, and have no interest in a mine.

Mr. DINGLEY. These men receive also subsistence at \$3 per day when on duty?

Mr. COUPER. They receive not to exceed \$3 per day for subsistence and also their necessary traveling expenses.

*Memorandum, mine inspectors.*

Appointed by the President, without confirmation by Senate, under act Fifty-first Congress, second session, March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., p. 1104), entitled "An act for the protection of lives of miners in the Territories." Appropriation act Fifty-second Congress, first session (27 Stats., p. 34).

In organized and unorganized Territories in which are coal mines with an annual output in excess of 1,000 tons the President shall appoint an inspector, who shall

have been a resident of said Territory for six months, be a practical miner or mining engineer, and give bond of \$2,000 and have no interest in mines.

*Duty.*—To make thorough inspection of all coal mines and report at least annually to the governor of the Territory and Secretary of the Interior, and in unorganized Territories to the Secretary of the Interior. If proper appliances for safety are not furnished on the report of the inspector the governor of Territory and Secretary of the Interior shall give notice fixing a time in which such improvements are to be made, after which it shall be unlawful to operate said mine, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$500; further, in case of noncompliance an injunction shall issue restraining further operation of mine.

*Salary.*—Mine inspectors to receive a salary of \$2,000 per annum and actual expenses when traveling on duty, not to exceed \$3 per day.

When an organized Territory has made laws for safe operation of mines the laws of said Territories shall operate in lieu of this act.

Department of the Interior also requires monthly reports from mine inspectors.

*Appointments.*—Three. John C. Spears, New Mexico, July 1, 1892; Robert Forrester, Utah, August 23, 1892; Luke W. Bryan, Indian Territory, March 2, 1893.

*New Mexico.*—Twenty-five coal mines. Output in 1893, 639,356 tons. Capital invested, \$3,574,863. Number of men employed, 1,043. Number of fatal accidents, 3. Number of nonfatal accidents, 36.

*Utah.*—Seventeen coal mines. Output in 1892, 361,673 tons. Cash entries and filings on coal lands, 159,749 acres. Fatal accidents, 2; nonfatal, 9.

Report of mine inspector of the Indian Territory not accessible now; can be furnished later.

General Land Office given control by Secretary of the Interior J. W. Noble, and required to make estimates.

No mine inspector appointed for Alaska or other Territories, as by the best information obtainable the output did not exceed 1,000 tons, or the laws of the Territories provided for safe operation of mines.

W. P. COUPER,  
Chief of Patent and Miscellaneous Divisions,  
Secretary of the Interior's Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, December 4, 1893.

SIR: I transmit herewith for your information a statement showing the cost of the inspection of coal mines in the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, and Indian Territory, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

By direction of the Secretary.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. DE LACY,  
Acting Chief Clerk.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,  
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

*Memorandum showing amounts paid for salaries of mine inspectors per diem in lieu of subsistence and actual necessary expenses in inspection of coal mines in Territories up to and including June 30, 1893.*

J. C. Spears, appointed mine inspector for New Mexico July 1, 1892: Salary, \$1,663; expenses, \$394.80; per diem, \$909.

Robert Forrester, appointed mine inspector for Utah August 23, 1892: Salary, \$1,516.30; expenses, \$126.50; per diem, \$741.

Luke W. Bryan, appointed mine inspector for Indian Territory March 2, 1893: Salary, \$566.67; expenses, \$24.45; per diem, \$309.

Total paid for salaries to July 1, 1893	\$3,745.97
Total paid for expenses to July 1, 1893	545.75
Total paid for per diem to July 1, 1893	1,959.00

6,250.72

Appropriation for mine inspectors for fiscal year ended June 30, 1893

(act of July 16, 1892):

Salaries, 3 inspectors, at \$2,000 each per annum.....	\$6,000.00
Per diem in lieu of subsistence at \$3 per day and for actual and necessary traveling expenses .....	5,000.00
Total .....	11,000.00
Expended as above set forth .....	6,250.72
Unexpended balance.....	4,749.28
Respectfully submitted.	

W. P. COUPER,

*Chief Miscellaneous Division, Secretary's Office, Department Interior.*

DECEMBER 4, 1893.

DECEMBER 1, 1893.

#### OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### STATEMENT OF DANIEL M. BROWNING, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DINGLEY. Please state to the committee in general the condition of the work in your office.

Mr. BROWNING. Of course, we have a small force, 92 in number and the work has increased for a year or two past, and is still increasing. We have not asked an increase of the clerical force. Really, it ought to have been increased, but we considered the matter and concluded it was not a good time to ask for it. The force is needed. All our force work well. There are no sinecures. At the same time the pay is less than it is in most of the other bureaus of the Government.

Mr. DINGLEY. How many divisions have you?

Mr. BROWNING. The division of Indian depredations has been abolished. We have the divisions of law and land, accounts, education, files, and miscellaneous—five divisions.

Mr. DINGLEY. Please state briefly what is the work of the division of accounts.

Mr. BROWNING. It adjusts the accounts which come before the division which are made and sent in by Indian agents, superintendents of bonded schools, and accounts of that character. The finance division has the keeping of the accounts showing the amount of money which passes through the Bureau. When a claim is made for money to be expended it must go to the finance division to see whether it is in keeping with the appropriation, or whether such an appropriation has been made. The files division is where papers go to be filed. The law and land division is rather an important one. They have to do with all lands allotted to the Indians as well as reserves, plats, maps, and things of that sort. The education division has charge of the educational work of the 291 schools, the teachers, matrons, superintendents, and the selection of those employes as well as the keeping of accounts and reports as they come in.

Mr. DINGLEY. Can there not be a consolidation of any of these divisions? The educational division simply consists of 7 people.

Mr. BROWNING. Their work is distinct from that of any other division. We did away with the depredations division. We abolished the chiefship and put that in the land division. This is the only consolidation that we could possibly make. The chief was getting \$2,000, and we thought that we could consolidate it, and did so. That dispensed with the position, but the person is at work in the land division, having the same matter in charge. The work of the other divisions is dissimilar.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then there is no chance of consolidating these divisions? Is your force efficient?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir; there has been but one man who was retired because of inefficiency.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you any old men in your office—men whose years injure their efficiency?

Mr. BROWNING. No, sir. We have the chief of the files division, who has been in the service for years, but he understands all about it, and is a man of vigor, strength, and energy. He gets along with his work well.

Mr. DINGLEY. There are certain changes in your estimates as proposed. Will you explain each of those changes? There is a proposition to increase the salary of the Commissioner and the assistant.

Mr. BROWNING. I will state something about that, which is personal to myself. You will observe that the Indian Office has been discriminated against in the matter

of salaries. The commissioner only gets \$4,000, while every other chief gets more money. The Commissioner of the Land Office, the Commissioner of the Pension Office, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office each get \$5,000, and the Director of the Geological Survey gets \$6,000. The Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs has a varied amount of work scattered all over the United States. I thought he ought to be charged with the other duties and get a larger salary. The assistant is the chief clerk.

Mr. DINGLEY. You propose to strike out these words: "Who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk?"

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir; with the understanding that the salary should be increased. No other assistant gets less than \$3,500. His pay has been \$3,000, and I thought it ought to be raised to \$3,500.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is proposed to strike out the words "who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk."

Mr. BROWNING. That comes from the Secretary, I presume. I did not suggest that. It is important, because it dispenses with the chief clerk.

Mr. DINGLEY. This language should remain unless there is another office created.

Mr. BROWNING. In connection with this increase I want to suggest why the change should be made to compare with other bureau officers. The appropriation will be the same. The Secretary said he did not want to increase this department, but would take off \$1,000 from the Geological Survey. He recommended that the other commissioners get \$5,000 each.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The chief of the accounts division is a clerk of class 4?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. The case of the files division is similar to the other case—simply a designation?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir. The chief is assigned from the clerks.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you ask to have the words, "One of whom shall have charge of the educational division," left in?

Mr. BROWNING. Not if there is a chief of the educational division. It is proposed in the place of that.

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 1.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 5.

Total number of divisions, 6, as follows:

#### LAND DIVISION.

Everything pertaining to Indian lands, areas, surveys, irrigation, leasing, allotments, disposition of timber, etc. Also commissions to negotiate for lands, agreements made, railroads over reservations, Indian homesteads and contests, intruders on reservations, sale of liquor to Indians, and law questions generally, depredation claims, etc.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
2 clerks of class 3.....	3,200
3 clerks of class 2.....	4,200
1 stenographer.....	1,400
9 clerks of class 1*.....	10,800
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	3,000
1 copyist.....	900
21 Total.....	27,300

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### FINANCE DIVISION.

Everything pertaining to contracts, purchase, inspection and transportation of supplies, remittances of funds, records of appropriations and expenditures, settlement of claims, and Indian finances in general.

\*One detailed to Court of Claims.

## 212 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 financial clerk, who is chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 principal bookkeeper.....	1,800
6 clerks of class 3.....	9,600
2 clerks of class 2.....	2,800
3 clerks of class 1.....	3,600
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	3,000
3 copyists, at \$900 each.....	2,700
<b>19 Total.....</b>	<b>25,500</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

Accounts of all disbursing officers examined, both property and cash; issuance of rations, all employes except those in schools, Indian police, annuity payments.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk, class 4, who is chief of division.....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
7 clerks of class 2.....	9,800
4 clerks of class 1.....	4,800
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
2 copyists, at \$900 each.....	1,800
<b>18 Total.....</b>	<b>23,600</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### FILES DIVISION.

Registry and custody of all papers received in Indian office; indexing of letters received and sent, and briefing of former.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4, who is chief of division.....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
4 clerks of class 1.....	4,800
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
4 copyists, at \$900 each.....	3,600
<b>12 Total.....</b>	<b>13,800</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### EDUCATION DIVISION.

School employes, management of schools, attendance of pupils, school matters generally.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4, who is chief of division.....	\$1,800
4 clerks of class 1.....	4,800
3 copyists, at \$900 each.....	2,700
<b>8 Total.....</b>	<b>9,300</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

Custody and issuing of stationery and other office supplies, making up annual report of Indian Bureau, keeping roster and time of clerks, requisitions for printing, distributing annual report, traders' licenses, pay roll, and miscellaneous correspondence.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 stenographer, acting as chief of division.....	\$1,600
1 clerk .....	1,000
2 Total .....	2,600

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

NOT ASSIGNED TO ANY DIVISION.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

2 draftsmen, at \$1,600 .....	\$3,200
1 confidential clerk .....	1,000
2 messengers, at \$840 each .....	1,680
2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	1,440
1 laborer .....	660
2 charwomen, at \$240 .....	480
1 messenger boy .....	360
11 Total .....	8,620

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

DECEMBER 1, 1893.

## PENSION BUREAU.

**STATEMENT OF WILLIAM LOCHREN, COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. WILLIAM B. SHAW, JR., CHIEF OF THE FINANCE DIVISION.**

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in your estimate that you omit from the language of the current law the words "who shall be experts in their profession." Was that omission accidental or intentional?

Commissioner LOCHREN. It must have been accidental.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you also omit the words "who shall be surgeons of education, skill, and experience, in their profession." Was that omission accidental or intentional?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I should think that language ought to be retained.

The CHAIRMAN. In the third line below that the present law reads: "Sixty principal examiners of review board, at \$2,000." The words "of review board" are omitted in your estimates. Did you so intend?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I think they are not all used upon the review board, but that some are in other work. I should think those words ought to be left out. They are used on the board of review, but they are also employed on other business.

The CHAIRMAN. You think those words ought to be omitted?

Commissioner LOCHREN. They might as well be.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice the estimate in the aggregate is the same as the current year.

Commissioner LOCHREN. Substantially so.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that in the report to the joint commission, dated May 24, you name the several divisions of your office, from which it appears that the total force numbers 2,009, of which 1,340 are males, and 417 are females. I want to know the duties of the several divisions. On page 118 of this census of the Departments I notice that the chief clerk has 42 employes under him. What are the duties of those employes?

Commissioner LOCHREN. The duties of the clerks under the chief clerk consists of keeping the record of the time of the clerks of the Bureau. The whole division comes under the supervision of the chief clerk, and also all the files of the office are under the chief clerk. There is no such office as chief of files. A man is designated as chief of files.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his compensation?

Commissioner LOCHREN. The salary of the chief clerk is \$2,250. The salary of the other clerk is \$1,400.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the range of salaries of the people employed under the chief clerk?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I can not.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state briefly exactly what these people do?

Commissioner LOCHREN. They are in charge of the admitted files of the office, and a large portion of the force is also employed immediately in the chief clerk's room in looking over records, making time reports, and general routine work of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Who knows anything about the personnel of this force?

Commissioner LOCHREN. The chief clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not able to state from your own knowledge whether they are efficient or inefficient?

Commissioner LOCHREN. From their conduct they appear to be an efficient force.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not give the salaries?

Commissioner LOCHREN. No, sir; because there are a great many changes constantly being made. I do not know the salaries of the several clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. In the appointment division you have a chief with 18 people. What is the compensation of that chief?

Commissioner LOCHREN. \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work done by that division?

Commissioner LOCHREN. The chief of that division has charge of all the appointments and changes, and the appointments of medical examining boards all over the country; he keeps the personal files of all the employes in the office, and also those of the medical examiners throughout the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the range of salaries paid those employes?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I can not now from recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. The board of review has 132 people. What is the salary of the chief of that division?

Commissioner LOCHREN. \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the range of salaries?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I think the board of review is constituted of the best clerks we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give me the nature of the work done by that division?

Commissioner LOCHREN. It reviews the work sent in by the adjudicating divisions. That work all goes to the board of review before it is passed.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these high-class clerks?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir; some of them are \$2,000 clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Sixty-eight clerks are included in that division.

Mr. SHAW. The majority are in the board of review.

Commissioner LOCHREN. They are generally the best clerks we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to state whether or not these clerks are efficient?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I think most of them are.

The CHAIRMAN. The board of revision has 28 people. What is the compensation of that chief?

Commissioner LOCHREN. The chief of the board of revision has to be an examiner. It is not a regular board of the Bureau. It is simply for the purpose of examining the cases which were passed under Gen. Raum's Order No. 164. It is a temporary board. Mr. Van Mater is the chief.

The CHAIRMAN. The medical division has 133 people. Who has charge of that?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Dr. Featherstonhaugh.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his compensation?

Commissioner LOCHREN. \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the clerks in that division all physicians?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Not all of them. They are principally physicians.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average compensation?

Commissioner LOCHREN. The highest class, I think, gets \$1,800, and some few \$1,600. Others receive \$1,400, and some possibly receive less.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the lowest salary paid to physicians in that division?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I think \$1,400 is the lowest paid to any physician.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to say whether they are efficient?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I think most of them are.

The CHAIRMAN. You have two clerks who are 76 to 80 years of age. Can you give the compensation of those two clerks?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I can not.

The CHAIRMAN. You have three who are from 71 to 75 years of age?

Commissioner LOCHREN. There are some pretty old people in that division, and they have been there a very long time.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they getting high-class salaries?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I do not know. Some men become feeble earlier in life than others, while some retain their faculties until they are very old.

Mr. COOMBS. I suppose those people have had long experience in that Department, which accounts for something?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Undoubtedly; still it is a question, perhaps, whether some of those in that division ought not to be dispensed with and new men be put in their places.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that the titles of the divisions indicate the duties?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimated for 24 assistant chiefs at \$1,800, and 3 stenographers at \$1,600. What is the necessity of assistant chiefs of division when they are not so employed in other bureaus?

Commissioner LOCHREN. We have a larger number of clerks in our Bureau than in any other bureau—I was going to say we had as many as all other bureaus. Our divisions are large, and it requires more than one person to have charge of them. The salary of an assistant chief is not larger than his merits would entitle him to, even if they were not so designated. This assistant chief simply has charge of the other clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. The special examination division has charge of the examination. What is the compensation of the chief?

Commissioner LOCHREN. All the chiefs in the Bureau get \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. This force of 183 employes is all located in the office here in Washington?

Commissioner LOCHREN. There is a large force in the office here.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of the regular force are now detailed to field duty?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I believe about 214 in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the 150 authorized by law?

Commissioner LOCHREN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Sixty-four of the clerks are detailed additional to the force of 150 special examiners?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has there been an increase in the past year?

Commissioner LOCHREN. No, sir. There is a larger number in the field, but we are authorized to detail any clerks for that work.

Mr. DINGLEY. How much has this force been increased in six months?

Commissioner LOCHREN. From 151 in July to 214 in October.

Mr. DINGLEY. What work has called for this increase?

Commissioner LOCHREN. The increases of cases sent to the field for examination.

Mr. DINGLEY. Suspended cases?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Those do not go to the field. There are a large number of cases where proof is not satisfactory, or where a claimant fails to furnish proof, although such proof may be in existence, and those examiners are sent out to find it.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is that in case of an application for increase, or in case of an original?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Both. In many cases where there is a report and the information seems to be reliable, those examiners are sent to the field, but the main purpose is for supplying evidence which is not supplied by claimants, but which appears probably to be in existence.

Mr. DINGLEY. The increase arises mainly from these alleged fraudulent cases.

Commissioner LOCHREN. No, sir; I do not think I can say it arises mainly from that.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have the number of certificates issued been increased for the last year?

Commissioner LOCHREN. No, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. And therefore the increase of these special examiners in the field has not been on account of the regular work in the office, but on account of alleged fraudulent cases?

Commissioner LOCHREN. It has been on account of the regular work in the office. What I mean to say is, that for the last few years since the passage of the act of 1890 the work of the office, especially during the last year, was mainly upon that class of cases. They were a simpler class of cases, and therefore they were run out so rapidly. A great many certificates have been issued. During the present year the work has fallen off, though the force has been hard at work.

Mr. DINGLEY. What I was trying to get at was to find out the necessity for such a large increase of special examiners in the field.

Commissioner LOCHREN. I have a report here of Capt. Fritts, chief of the special examination division. I presume that as time elapses it will be very difficult to get evidence in these cases, and while the parties fail to furnish evidence, still the cases appear, as far as we can judge, to be meritorious. The only way to do is to send a special examiner.

Mr. COOMBS. I can say that my cases have all been taken better care of than formerly.

Commissioner LOCHREN. It seems to be the impression that these special examiners are sent out for the purpose of defeating cases; but that is a wrong impression. The main result and the main object of their work is to secure evidence in meritorious cases, when otherwise they would fail.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of this force consists of old clerks?



Commissioner LOCHREN. Quite a large proportion.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not able to state definitely?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I know, from a conference had with Capt. Fritts, that they are mostly men of experience. We get special examiners from the Civil Service Commission and keep them in the Bureau for a while. I may say that a great many, perhaps a majority, of the special examiners have been in the office for years, through the administrations of Gen. Raum, Gen. Black, and some for a longer time.

The CHAIRMAN. State the duties of the finance division.

Mr. SHAW. The finance division is charged with the duty of keeping the accounts relative to examiners, surgeons, and all accounts of the 18 pension agents throughout the country. It has nothing to do with the accounts of the office. We have charge of the requisitions and the preparation of instructions to agents. We have to attend to the execution of all bonds and the preparation of leases of quarters for pension agents, and also we have supervision of the suspension, dropping, and resumption of all cases in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with the accounts of agencies?

Mr. SHAW. They are audited.

The CHAIRMAN. What sort of accounts do you keep?

Mr. SHAW. All the balances.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you determine them?

Mr. SHAW. By accounts current which are made at the end of every month.

The CHAIRMAN. What sort of accounts current?

Mr. SHAW. The balances in the aggregate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they itemized?

Mr. SHAW. They are itemized for Army and Navy pensions.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the eastern division?

Commissioner LOCHREN. The eastern division has charge of the States east of New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Eastern, western, middle, and southern divisions; those are geographical designations?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir; they are all adjudicating divisions. All the pension claims in any particular territory go to that particular division.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is a pension claim first presented?

Commissioner LOCHREN. It goes to the record division.

The CHAIRMAN. What is done with it in the record division?

Commissioner LOCHREN. A record is made of it, and then it is sent to the adjudicating division.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they do with it?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Examine it and see if there is any testimony lacking; and if so, inform the claimant wherein proof is defective. If the proof is ample, it is passed upon. The board of review examines it over again, which is a re-examination.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a court of last resort?

Commissioner LOCHREN. On questions of disability, it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Ordinarily, a case goes to the board of review to determine what questions?

Commissioner LOCHREN. In the first place, whether it has been properly adjudicated.

The CHAIRMAN. Then where does the claim go?

Commissioner LOCHREN. To the medical division. They pass upon the medical evidence, and the effect of the injury or disease. They also determine the rating.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does it go from the medical division?

Commissioner LOCHREN. It goes back to the board of review for the purpose of making the proper rating. Then it goes to the certificate division, and the certificate is issued.

The CHAIRMAN. The old war and navy division has charge of the old war and navy claims?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of the work in that division?

Commissioner LOCHREN. It is well up to date.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have some old clerks in this division—one 90 years of age.

Commissioner LOCHREN. The chief of that division, although 71 years of age, is extremely efficient, and I think is pretty careful.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the division of Army and Navy survivors?

Commissioner LOCHREN. That division keeps the records of the different regiments and organizations, so far as they can be gotten. I think that is the particular work of that division.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose is that work done?

Commissioner LOCHREN. For use in the Bureau. It is very often necessary to

refer to those. They keep the records of the present residence of pensioners and all persons who have belonged to military organizations, so as to be able to furnish that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that a duplication of the work done in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department?

Commissioner LOCHREN. To some extent, it is. So far as keeping the present residence, it is not.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think that work could be dispensed with?

Commissioner LOCHREN. It is a matter which we have discussed somewhat. That work is convenient at times. It is valuable, but whether it is sufficiently valuable, I have some doubt.

The CHAIRMAN. What division requests the Army service from the Record and Pension Office of the War Department?

Commissioner LOCHREN. The adjudicating divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they get all the military records from the Record and Pension Office?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir; we rely upon them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think they are accurate?

Commissioner LOCHREN. They are supposed to be.

The CHAIRMAN. How many clerks are engaged in this Army and Navy work in the survivors' division?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Forty or 50, Mr. Shaw says.

The CHAIRMAN. The stationery division is in charge of a chief?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir; at \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That division has 4 people. Is not that a small force for a major-general?

Mr. COOMBS. Does that chief have to make contracts for stationery?

Commissioner LOCHREN. No, sir; stationery is furnished from the Interior Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The mail division has charge of the mail, and it has a chief at \$2,000?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the superintendent's division?

Commissioner LOCHREN. The superintendent's division has charge of the building—keeping it in order and repair. It has charge of the laborers, the engineers, and those who operate the elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a Bureau which the Government can afford, and which it intends to maintain, with an ample force to do the work; and yet I do not think any one in Congress or outside would desire to provide an unnecessary force. We want to maintain an efficient force. Now I want you to state to the committee, if you can do so (and if you can not do so now, can you not in writing?) whether or not some of these divisions can be consolidated with benefit to the public service, and without detriment to the pensioners?

Commissioner LOCHREN. My impression is that it may be an open question whether the Army and Navy survivors' division might not be consolidated by putting the records relating to Pennsylvania and Ohio in with those of Michigan, and having them kept there and so distributed.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can you not dispense with the force, if you are duplicating the work?

Commissioner LOCHREN. There is only a duplication in part. We can not dispense with the work in that particular. We have every day applications for the residences of soldiers and different organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not refer to that work.

Commissioner LOCHREN. It might often happen that meritorious cases would not be able to secure the testimony if we did not have it. This is always done where we can do it.

The CHAIRMAN. For expenses of special examiners we gave you last year \$200,000, and a deficiency of \$25,000. You submit an estimate of \$500,000 for the current year. What is the reason for that increase?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Because the work has increased. You will find, if you will go back, that the amounts of the appropriation in past years has been much more than that. There are now some 18,000 claims in the special examination division, or set aside to be sent there, which have to be delayed until they are examined. The adjudication of those claims is delayed, and yet the work has been increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for expenses of examiners in the field?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us in writing a statement showing the amount that has been recovered by the Government each year for the last ten years by this force?

Commissioner LOCHREN. It has not been kept.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I make that inquiry is because it has always been

insisted that this force more than paid for itself by detecting frauds and punishing persons who were guilty of fraud.

Commissioner LOCHREN. That claim has often been made, but it is done by figuring the amount which would be paid upon the claims which were baseless or fraudulent.

Mr. SHAW. We have been keeping the record since May.

The CHAIRMAN. When did the custom go into disuse?

Mr. SHAW. It was four or five years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not Commissioner Dudley keep a record of that nature?

Mr. SHAW. I am not positive.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad if you would send the committee information on that point.

Commissioner LOCHREN. I have some figures here, made up since May, showing the amount of money saved by special investigation up to June, which amounts to \$150,279.48.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it show the items of saving?

Commissioner LOCHREN. It is not itemized.

The CHAIRMAN. It ought to be in order to be valuable.

Commissioner LOCHREN. We have that for the Drury cases, and the amount saved on those suspensions is \$12,240.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the Drury cases?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Those are the Norfolk cases, where fraud was discovered.

Mr. DINGLEY. The appropriation per diem for field force in the current appropriation bill was \$200,000. What will be the probable expenditure for the fiscal year under this estimate?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I suppose it will be about \$500,000.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then you have already asked a deficiency of \$300,000?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHAW. At the present rate there will be no money available on the 1st of February.

Mr. DINGLEY. The expenditure has been increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000?

Mr. SHAW. In 1885 there were \$585,000 appropriated; in 1891 \$415,000 was appropriated. In 1892 it was \$225,000.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will your reports show the number of original and increase cases which have been referred to special examiners in the field as distinguished from other cases?

Commissioner LOCHREN. We can show that.

Mr. DINGLEY. Will your reports show it?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Have you a copy?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I have understood it was sent here.

Mr. SHAW. This is the report of the special examination division [handing paper to Mr. Dingley].

Mr. DINGLEY. Can you send to this committee a statement showing the number of original and increase cases which have been referred to examiners in the field, or the number which have been reported upon by examiners during the current fiscal year?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I presume so.

Mr. DINGLEY. Can you send the number of cases referred to special examiners for inquiry as to allegations of fraud, etc.?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I do not know whether I could make that out or not.

Mr. DINGLEY. I take it that the increase is entirely in those cases where there are suspicions of fraud?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Usually, I should suppose.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Dingley). You desire information of the number of increase cases sent to these special examiners?

Mr. DINGLEY. Yes, sir; and the number of cases where fraud is charged, or suspicion of fraud, in order that they may be separated, to see where this increase comes in. (To Commissioner Lochren.) Does your report show the number of cases in which fraud has been discovered?

Commissioner LOCHREN. I think it does show the number of them.

The CHAIRMAN. You might include the number of cases in which fraud has been discovered.

Mr. DINGLEY. I think it would be desirable to know what has been accomplished. (To Commissioner Lochren.) To what extent has this force in the field been changed during your incumbency?

Commissioner LOCHREN. It has not been changed materially, except that it has been increased somewhat.

Mr. DINGLEY. There were 150 examiners, or thereabouts, on the 1st of March?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. And now you have added to the number until it has reached 214? Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHAW. The number is 244. I made a mistake in reading the wrong column when I said 214.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then 94 have been added to this force. Can you give to the committee the number of changes which have been made in this force during your incumbency?

Commissioner LOCHREN. There have not been many changes made. I think there were a few changes made before I came in. Since then I have made very few.

Mr. DINGLEY. Three or four new ones have been sent to my district.

The CHAIRMAN. You can in a statement give the names of the examiners and the date of their appointment?

Commissioner LOCHREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHAW. In regard to the increase during the present fiscal year, in the statement which you request, do you want it since the present administration began or during the present year?

Mr. DINGLEY. During the present administration, as the policy has been running during that time.

Commissioner LOCHREN. What policy?

Mr. DINGLEY. The policy of increasing the present force in the field.

Commissioner LOCHREN. It has increased because the work has increased.

Mr. DINGLEY. Because of the examination of fraudulent and suspicious cases?

Commissioner LOCHREN. There has been a large amount of fraud at Norfolk and in New Mexico.

Mr. DINGLEY. To be frank, I am not making this inquiry except solely with reference to the public service. I simply want to know this, and I have no doubt it can be furnished. This shows a large increase in expenditure, and I want to know whether there is sufficient information which would seem to make the expenditure in the interest of economy. I do not want to be understood as objecting in the least to any investigation or withdrawal of pensions.

Commissioner LOCHREN. I think that on account of frauds there has been but very little increase; but the increase is on account of the number of cases which come in and which require special examination in order to furnish satisfactory proof. It is entirely proper that this committee should understand the matter fully, and the value of this work.

The CHAIRMAN. We will transmit a formal letter, after consulting with Governor Dingley, and will embody his suggestions.

Commissioner LOCHREN. Very well.

(The letter referred to above and reply thereto will be found printed in House Report 215, on the urgent deficiency bill made to the House December 15, 1893.)

#### PRESENT ORGANIZATION, BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 13.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 6.

Total number of divisions, 19, as follows:

#### CHIEF CLERKS.

Of the employes on the chief clerk's roll two principal examiners, at \$2,000, total \$4,000, are with the House of Representatives. One principal examiner, \$2,000; six clerks of class 4, at \$1,800; two clerks of class 3, at \$1,600; five clerks of class 2, at \$1,400; two special examiners, at \$1,300; eight clerks of class 1, at \$1,200; two clerks of class, \$1,000; two copyists, at \$900, and five messengers, at \$840; total of salaries, \$43,200, with the Secretary of the Interior. Two clerks of class 3, at \$1,600; two clerks of class 2, at \$1,400; one clerk of class 1, at \$1,200; one clerk of class \$1,000; and two copyists, at \$900, total of salaries, \$10,000, with Civil Service Commission. One copyist, \$900, with Railroad Bureau, and one copyist, \$900, with Patent Office. Whole number detached, 45. Grand total of salaries \$59,000. Employes on duty with commissioner and deputies are also on this roll.

General supervision and distribution of the force of the Bureau, keeping record of the absences of the same, whether annual leave, sick leave, leave without pay, or absence without permission. Looking after the admitted files, etc., which are under his immediate charge.

## 220 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed:*

1 chief of division, chief clerk in charge .....	\$2, 250
8 principal examiners at \$2,000 .....	16, 000
13 clerks of class 4. ....	23, 400
7 clerks of class 3. ....	11, 200
21 clerks of class 2. ....	29, 400
22 clerks of class 1. ....	26, 400
10 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	10, 000
11 copyists at \$900 each .....	9, 900
12 messengers at \$840 each .....	10, 080
5 assistant messengers at \$720 each .....	3, 600
1 stenographer at \$1,600 .....	1, 600
2 special examiners at \$1,300 .....	2, 600
6 messenger boys at \$400 .....	2, 400
119 Total .....	148, 830

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency:  
2 clerks at \$1,000 each, \$2,000; 1 copyist \$900; total 3, \$2,900.

### APPOINTMENT.

Matters relating to appointments or changes in the official force, preparation of the pay rolls, appointments of boards of examining surgeons, and translations of foreign languages.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 assistant chief clerk in charge .....	\$2, 000
1 assistant chief .....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 3. ....	1, 600
8 clerks of class 2. ....	11, 200
4 clerks of class 1. ....	4, 800
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 messenger .....	840
1 messenger boy .....	400
18 Total .....	23, 640

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### BOARD OF REVIEW.

Final review of claims prior to allowance.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
5 assistant chiefs, \$1,800 .....	9, 000
27 clerks of class 4, \$1,800 .....	48, 600
20 clerks of class 3, \$1,600 .....	32, 000
23 clerks of class 2, \$1,400 .....	32, 200
6 clerks of class 1, \$1,200 .....	7, 200
7 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	7, 000
10 copyists, at \$900 each .....	9, 000
2 messengers, at \$840 each .....	1, 680
1 messenger boy .....	400
1 laborer .....	660
26 principal examiners, at \$2,000 each .....	52, 000
129 Total .....	201, 740

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## MEDICAL.

Affixing ratings for disabilities, determining pathological sequences, writing medical opinions in answer to queries, determining causes of death, and all medical questions arising in the Bureau.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$3,000
1 assistant chief.....	2,250
3 clerks of class 4.....	5,400
6 clerks of class 3.....	9,600
27 clerks of class 2.....	37,800
31 clerks of class 1.....	37,200
14 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	14,000
11 copyists, at \$900 each.....	9,900
2 messengers, at \$840 each.....	1,680
1 messenger boy.....	400
1 qualified surgeon.....	2,000
4 principal examiners.....	8,000
38 medical examiners.....	68,400
140 Total.....	199,630

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, 4 of class 2, \$5,600; 4 of class 1, \$4,800; 3 at \$1,000, \$3,000. Total 11, \$13,400.

## LAW.

The duties of this division may be briefly summed up to settle all legal questions under the supervision of the Commissioner.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
2 assistant chiefs.....	3,800
3 clerks of class 4.....	5,400
7 clerks of class 3.....	11,200
13 clerks of class 2.....	18,200
24 clerks of class 1.....	28,800
11 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	11,000
1 copyist.....	900
2 messengers, at \$840 each.....	1,680
2 principal examiners.....	4,000
1 messenger boy.....	400
67 Total.....	87,380

## BOARD OF REVISION.

Reexamination of pension claims under the act of June 27, 1890, already allowed. This under the Bennett decision of May 27, 1893.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 principal examiner, acting as chief of division.....	\$2,000
2 assistant chiefs.....	3,600
4 clerks of class 4.....	7,200
2 clerks of class 3.....	3,200
8 clerks of class 2.....	11,200
2 clerks of class 1.....	2,400
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	4,000
1 copyist.....	900
2 messengers, at \$840 each.....	1,680
7 principal examiners.....	14,000
33 Total.....	50,180

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## EASTERN.

## Adjudicating claims.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 principal examiner, acting as assistant chief.....	\$2, 000
1 chief of division.....	2, 000
2 assistant chiefs, at \$1,800.....	3, 600
5 clerks of class 4.....	9, 000
9 clerks of class 3.....	14, 400
38 clerks of class 2.....	53, 200
3 clerks of class \$1,300 (S. E.).....	3, 900
51 clerks of class 1.....	61, 200
22 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	22, 000
12 copyists, at \$900 each.....	10, 800
2 messengers, at \$840 each.....	1, 680
1 assistant messenger.....	720
147 Total.....	184, 500

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: Class 3, 2, \$3,200; class 2, 3, \$4,200; class S. E., 1, \$1,300; class 1, 2, \$2,400; class \$1,000, 4, \$4,000; copyist, 1, \$900; total, 12, \$14,700.

## MIDDLE.

Adjudication of claims arising out of service rendered in military organizations from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 000
1 assistant chief.....	1, 800
7 clerks of class 4.....	12, 600
14 clerks of class 3.....	22, 400
44 clerks of class 2.....	61, 600
37 clerks of class 1.....	44, 400
21 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	21, 000
17 copyists, at \$900 each.....	15, 300
1 assistant messenger.....	720
2 principal examiners.....	4, 000
7 special examiners, at \$1,300.....	9, 100
2 messenger boys, at \$400.....	800
154 Total.....	195, 720

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: 2 at \$1,200, \$2,400; 2 at \$1,000, \$2,000; 1 at \$900; 1 at \$1,400; total, 6, \$6,700.

## WESTERN.

## Adjudication of claims.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2, 000
1 assistant chief.....	1, 800
2 clerks of class 4.....	3, 600
5 clerks of class 3.....	8, 000
41 clerks of class 2.....	57, 400
52 clerks of class 1.....	62, 400
41 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	41, 000
14 copyists, at \$900 each.....	12, 600
1 messenger.....	840
1 assistant messenger.....	720
2 principal examiners.....	4, 000
4 special examiners.....	5, 200
1 watchman detailed as messenger.....	720
166 Total.....	200, 280

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: 1 clerk class 3, \$1,600; 3 clerks class 2, \$4,200; 6 clerks class 1, \$7,200; 3 clerks, \$1,000 each, \$3,000; total, 13, \$16,000.

## SOUTHERN.

## Adjudication of claims.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
2 assistant chiefs.....	3,600
7 clerks of class 4.....	12,600
6 clerks of class 3.....	9,600
25 clerks of class 2.....	35,000
49 clerks of class 1.....	58,800
36 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	36,000
18 copyists.....	16,200
4 special examiners.....	5,200
3 messengers, at \$840 each.....	2,520
151 Total.....	181,520

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency,  
4 clerks class 1, \$4,800; 3 clerks class E, \$3,000; total, 7—\$7,800.

## OLD WAR AND NAVY.

## Adjudicating pension and bounty land claims.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
2 assistant chiefs.....	3,600
3 clerks of class 4.....	5,400
5 clerks of class 3.....	8,000
18 clerks of class 2.....	25,200
35 clerks of class 1.....	42,000
29 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	29,000
22 copyists, at \$900 each.....	19,800
1 assistant messenger.....	720
1 principal examiner.....	2,000
6 special examiners.....	7,800
2 messenger boys.....	800
125 Total.....	178,720

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency,  
2 clerks of class 2, \$2,800; four clerks of class 1, \$4,800; total, 6—\$7,600.

## SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

Principally investigation of pension claims on merits. Investigation of matters of fraud. Aids in prosecution of criminals, recover money improperly paid pensioners, and ascertain credibility of witnesses.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

4 principal examiners.....	\$8,000
2 assistant chiefs.....	3,600
4 clerks of class 4.....	7,200
8 clerks of class 3 * †.....	12,800
67 clerks of class 2.....	93,800
54 clerks of class 1.....	64,800
29 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	29,000
8 copyists, at \$900 each.....	7,200
1 stenographer.....	1,600
3 messengers, at \$840 each.....	2,520
1 assistant messenger.....	720
121 special examiners, at \$1,300 each.....	157,300
* Extra allowance as chief (act March 3, 1893).....	400
† Extra allowance as assistant chief (act March 3, 1893).....	200
302 Total.....	389,140

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency,  
2 special examiners (\$1,300), \$2,600; 1 clerk class 1, \$1,200; total, 3—\$3,800.



## 224 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

### FINANCE.

All instructions to pension agents relative to their duties, the control of the pension appropriations, etc.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
9 clerks of class 2.....	12,600
11 clerks of class 1.....	13,200
15 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	15,000
7 copyists, at \$900 each.....	6,300
1 assistant messenger.....	720
1 principal examiner.....	2,000
1 special examiner.....	1,300
2 messenger boys, at \$400.....	800
<b>51 Total.....</b>	<b>59,120</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, 1, at \$1,000.

### RECORD.

Recording, searching, jacketing, numbering, copying, compiling reports and miscellaneous.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
13 clerks of class 2.....	18,200
26 clerks of class 1.....	31,200
38 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	38,000
15 copyists, at \$900 each.....	13,500
2 messengers, at \$840 each.....	1,680
<b>97 Total.....</b>	<b>107,980</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency: 1, at \$1,200; 3, at \$1,000 each, \$3,000; 1, at \$900. Total, 5—\$5,100.

### CERTIFICATE.

Recording, writing, etc., certificates, orders to inscribe, fee orders, notices of issue, etc., in admitted claims, adjudicating and issuing duplicate certificates, making transfers, issuing permits, reporting issues for the press, general correspondence, etc.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
12 clerks of class 2.....	16,800
40 clerks of class 1.....	48,000
30 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	30,000
15 copyists, at \$900 each.....	13,500
1 messenger.....	840
2 messenger boys, at \$400 each.....	800
<b>103 Total.....</b>	<b>115,340</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## MAIL.

Counting, cutting, stamping, distributing, acknowledging, and for important papers, recording mail received. Mail sent is counted and assorted first.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 assistant chief.....	1,600
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2.....	2,800
19 clerks of class 1.....	22,800
12 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	12,000
10 copyists, at \$900 each.....	9,000
1 messenger.....	840
1 boy messenger.....	400

48 Total..... 53,040

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, 3 of \$1,200, \$3,600; 2 of \$1,000, \$2,000; 1 of \$900. Total, 6, \$6,500.

## ARMY AND NAVY SURVIVORS.

Keeping a record of the post-office addresses of survivors of the Army and Navy, and supplying claimants and the S. E. and adjudicating divisions with same.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
2 clerks of class 3.....	3,200
3 clerks of class 2.....	4,200
1 special examiner.....	1,300
19 clerks of class 1.....	22,800
13 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	13,000
9 copyists, at \$900 each.....	8,100
1 messenger.....	840

49 Total..... 55,440

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, 2 of class 1, \$2,400; 4 of class \$1,000, \$4,000; 1 of class \$900. Total, 7, \$7,300.

## STATIONERY.

All stationery and blanks supplied for use of Bureau.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
1 clerk of class 1.....	1,200
1 clerk.....	1,000
2 copyists, at \$900 eac *.....	1,800
1 messenger boy.....	400

7 Total..... 8,000

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

Lighting, heating, and keeping clean the Pension building, in which are employed nearly 2,000 people; making, repairing, and taking care of all furniture and all repairs of building, water-closets, water-coolers, ice supply, running 2 elevators, engines, boilers, and guarding building day and night with 24 watchmen, etc.

\* Resignation of one copyist takes effect December 22, 1893.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, superintendent .....	\$1,400
1 captain of watch .....	840
3 sergeants of watch, at \$750 each .....	2,250
20 watchmen, at \$720 each .....	14,400
2 engineers, at \$1,200 each .....	2,400
2 at \$1,000 each (plumber and carpenter) .....	2,000
1 painter .....	900
1 cabinet-maker .....	900
1 messenger .....	840
3 firemen, at \$720 each .....	2,160
25 laborers, at \$660 each .....	16,500
5 female laborers, at \$400 each .....	2,000
15 charwomen, at \$240 each .....	3,600
<hr/> 80 Total .....	<hr/> 50,190

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

DECEMBER 2, 1893.

## PATENT OFFICE.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN S. SEYMOUR, COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS,  
AND SAMUEL T. FISHER, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.**

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you omit from your estimates the following words after financial clerk, \$2,000, "who shall give bond in such amount as the Secretary of the Interior may determine." Is that accidental or intentional?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I did not know how this was printed.

The CHAIRMAN. This is your estimate as the present law reads: "Financial clerk, \$2,000, who shall give bond in such amount as the Secretary of the Interior may determine." Now, then, the words in brackets you see before you are eliminated in the estimate; do you desire that to be done?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I did not know that it was there, but he now gives bond. I have no request to make to leave it out.

The CHAIRMAN. Just below there is an item for 5 clerks of class 4, 1 of whom shall act as application clerk, but you omit the words in your estimates, "one of whom shall act as application clerk." Do you desire those words to be omitted?

Mr. SEYMOUR. No, sir; I think this must have been done because it was thought not necessary to put it in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Should the words be retained?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I have no objection to them.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Forty-fourth Congress the salaries of the 32 principal examiners-in-chief were reduced to \$2,400 each, and some two years since they were restored to the amount fixed by statute, \$2,500 each. Do you think that is the amount these examiners should be allowed, \$2,500, or could not the amount be restored to what was fixed by the Forty-fourth Congress, \$2,400?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I think clearly it should not be reduced below \$2,500. I think that sum was fixed in 1848.

The CHAIRMAN. It was reduced in the Forty-fourth Congress along the line of certain other reductions and remained at \$2,400 until the Fifty-first Congress, when it was restored to this amount by the Senate or a conference committee.

Mr. SEYMOUR. The work of those men—the force has not been materially increased in later years.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not talking about increased work, but salary.

Mr. SEYMOUR. I was comparing the salaries with what they are required to do, and I think decidedly that they ought to have it. They are college men, and very frequently lawyers also. They are trained experts, for each runs a patent office. The principal examiner with his 4, 5, or 6, or 7 assistant examiners, clerks, messengers, and copyists, have the whole to do with 19 out of 20 patents that go out of that office. The classification as it is forms a certain division, and that division only has to do with it unless it is a rejected one or on appeal. There are 32 of these principal examiners, and they are really 32 little patent offices in the Department, of which each one of these men have charge.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice, as appears in the report made to the joint commission under date of May 24, you have 605 people, 366 of whom are males and 233 females; is that entire force efficient?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Well, I know there are individual exceptions to the rule of efficiency, but I think on the whole the Patent Office is more efficient and more competent on the average than any other in the Department; but that is a matter of opinion on which I am really not competent to speak, but I say, as far as I know, it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Of that force in the office of the chief clerk you have 2 clerks whose ages range from 71 to 75; in the mail room, 1 clerk of from 71 to 75 years of age; in the board of appeals, 1 clerk of 71 to 75 years of age; in the assigning and copying division, 2 clerks of 71 to 75 years of age. In other words as appears by the summary, you have 16 people of from 61 to 65 years of age, 4 from 66 to 70, and 6 from 71 to 75 years of age; are they all efficient?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I can not say definitely as to each one of them. I do not know the names of them, and I have not associated the age with the names. Those are in the classified service?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SEYMOUR. There have been since that report was made nine dismissals in the classified service for cause, and some of them I am sure must be among those ages. Does that include the examining force?

The CHAIRMAN. It includes the entire force.

Mr. SEYMOUR. It includes at least three or four of those men, but I do not know, as I have not the list. You must excuse me not knowing exactly the line of your investigation, and I will go now or send for it if you wish. I am speaking now of things with which I have not specially charged my mind.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in office?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I have been in office eight months; seven and a half months.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made an examination of this force, or caused such examination to be made, that you can state whether or not the clerks employed in the several divisions are all efficient?

Mr. SEYMOUR. As I say, I am measurably satisfied that in some divisions, and in some individual cases the force is not efficient, and I have made, as I say, nine dismissals in the classified service for cause.

Mr. DINGLEY. For inefficiency?

Mr. SEYMOUR. For inefficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. The law requires the head of each department to report to Congress each year the number of inefficient clerks, and as you prepared this estimate the presumption would be that you had gone over that force to determine that question?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I did not. I declined to fill out that item. It was stated by my chief clerk they would send it back to me for filling out, and I said I must decline to speak personally about the force over my own signature when I had not been in the office long enough to do so, but as far as I could investigate I would do it, and when I ascertained definitely a man was inefficient I would discharge him, but I could not speak generally and say that so many are now known to be inefficient without some moderate familiarity with the force, and I will say that the divisions and the chiefs of divisions are the same to-day, with one exception, that they were when I came in.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that law to be complied with?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I am going to comply with it as soon as I can inform myself, but I certainly can not do it at once. It so happened that my term of office began at a time when I was not able to do everything. I will file it cheerfully when I inform myself.

The CHAIRMAN. We will furnish blanks at the conclusion of this investigation calling for that information as to the number of clerks and the compensation paid each.

Mr. SEYMOUR. May I ask whether that will be of importance in reference to the appropriation act?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; the object of the inquiry is of course to determine the efficiency of the service, with the view of making an increase or decrease, as the judgment of the committee may determine. To illustrate: Suppose it should appear that 50 of your people were inefficient (and I only use it for an illustration), why that fact would suggest at once some action on the part of Congress to reduce the force or relieve that trouble. Of course I do not assume that there is any such number of your force inefficient.

Mr. SEYMOUR. Would it be important, in view of the fact that as soon as I determine a man is inefficient I expect to discharge him and relieve the office of that difficulty so far as that goes? I ask that in view of the accumulation of the work in the Patent Office to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. We simply want the information to prepare this bill properly, and the law requires that to be furnished. There are a large number of divisions in your office, and I do not want to repeat the question in regard to each division,

as we want to conclude this examination this evening; so I will just ask you to take up, briefly as possible, and give the exact work done by each division.

Mr. SEYMOUR. Will you permit Mr. Fisher, the Assistant Commissioner, who is present, and who has been through the office, and has been there a good many years, to answer this? He can speak much more familiarly in regard to this than I can now.

Mr. FISHER. Office of the chief clerk, division A: The chief clerk has the general control of the clerical force of the office, as distinguished from the examining force, and under him are, first, the mail room, where all mail is received, which often contains large amounts of money, and from which mail is delivered; second, under the chief clerk's division is the attorneys' room, where the attorneys are allowed to come into the office and have the applications of which they have charge sent, and where they may examine them. It is a rule of the office that every application shall be kept in secret except from the inventor, his attorney, or some person authorized by them, and this room is provided in order that they may have a chance to consult their papers.

Mr. COOMBS. Those are simply attendants?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir. The interference records—the name speaks for itself. The records of all interferences, which are contests between two applicants claiming the same thing, or between an applicant and a patentee claiming the same invention, the contest being for the purpose of deciding to whom the patent should be issued. The financial clerk is under the chief clerk and he has charge of all the money. The money as it is received in the mail room is checked up and the amount marked down on the proper books and then it goes to the financial clerk.

Mr. SEYMOUR. And it ranges from 10 cents to \$10—a bout \$100,000 a month.

Mr. FISHER. In the model halls are kept a portion of the models left in the Patent Office, which is open to the public, and certain attendants are there to take charge of the models and send them out to the courts when they are used in suits.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you decreased that forcesince you have removed the models?

Mr. FISHER. No, sir; but we have to-day attendants in both the Patent Office and the Union building, where the models are still kept open to the public. The scientific library contains the works of general importance bearing upon patent questions, which works are consulted by the board and members of the examining corps to determine whether or not an application is patentable.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes are there in that library?

Mr. FISHER. Well, I could not state.

Mr. SEYMOUR. There are over 65,000 volumes, I think.

Mr. COOMBS. Is that raised by this appropriation which is asked for a little further on?

Mr. FISHER. It has been raised by annual appropriations from time to time.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you require 15 people to care for that library?

Mr. FISHER. We do; because that library is not only general scientific works, but copies of all foreign patents which are exchanged with the various countries which exchange. For instance, England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Australia, and those records have to be all kept ready open to the public, and copies of them are being continually requested to be used in suits.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, those copies are not made by the force employed in that division?

Mr. FISHER. No; they are not.

The CHAIRMAN. The 15 employes are simply handing down books when they are called for and see that they are properly cared for?

Mr. FISHER. Well, more than that, they have to distribute the whole foreign—there are two copies at least of every foreign patent, and these have to be distributed all over the office among the 33 different examining divisions, and they have to be kept in such a way that they can be readily accessible, and they have to have typewriters there and a man who does all the translating. The translating is all done in the library itself.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are engaged in caring for the library proper of the 65,000 volumes?

Mr. FISHER. Well, as I remember there are 6, but I will not be sure about that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of this chief?

Mr. FISHER. \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, proceed now with the next division.

Mr. FISHER. The issue and Gazette division has charge of the preparation of the patents after they have been allowed by the different examining divisions. In the first place an application is carefully gone over to see that it is in all respects in proper form and to see that there are no mistakes. Then if it is correct it goes from there to the printing office and returns from the Government Printing Office to the issue and Gazette division and proof read and drawings received from the drafts-men division is bound up with the specification and the grant of the patent and then the patent is delivered. This division has charge also of the issuance of the

Official Gazette, which contains the drawings and applications of these patents. The drawings are prepared and sent to the Government Printing Office and then an issue of about 7,000 volumes is sent to the issue and Gazette division, who distribute it weekly.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Board of Appeals.

Mr. FISHER. The Board of Appeals consists of 3 examiners-in-chief, to whom appeals from the decision of the primary examiner come, if such decisions are adversely taken; it applies not only to *ex parte* cases, but also to interference cases, and the number of appeals are very great.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a word there; what number of appeals on the average are taken from the examiners each year to this board?

Mr. FISHER. Well, I can not tell from memory, but about 800 cases which come to the Commissioner.

The CHAIRMAN. From this board?

Mr. FISHER. From the board and from the primary examiners. I do not think that exceeds the number, although I am not sure; it is one and a half or twice as great, probably 1,200 to 1,600 cases.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of the decisions of the examiners are overruled or reversed?

Mr. FISHER. As nearly as I can say, about half.

The CHAIRMAN. About half?

Mr. FISHER. About half, I should think.

Mr. COOMBS. They are specially equipped men for that purpose?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Are they men of long service?

Mr. FISHER. They are men of long service, and the recent appointments have been made from the examining corps.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that half of the appeals taken from the 32 principal examiners, who are getting \$2,500 a year each, are reversed by the Board of Appeals?

Mr. FISHER. I should think that is about the proportion, but I have not looked up the thing specially.

The CHAIRMAN. These 32 examiners are especially equipped for that work?

Mr. FISHER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that a rather large proportion of reversible cases?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Will you permit me to add the examining force passes on about 40,000 cases a year, and they were allowed 22,000 last year, and it is only cases where they refuse to allow them and appeals are taken that go to the board at all. The most of them are acquiesced in; 19 out of 20 are not appealable.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that true that of the cases disposed of one half are reversed?

Mr. FISHER. Where they refuse the grant of patent, I hardly think so. In many cases the decisions of the examiners are acquiesced in.

Mr. SEYMOUR. I possibly did not understand your question.

Mr. FISHER. I was principal examiner myself and I think about one-third of the cases I reviewed were reversed. I do not think it is larger than that.

Mr. COOMBS. You think about half of those cases—

Mr. FISHER. Are allowed by the board.

The CHAIRMAN. Now proceed with the next division, interference division.

Mr. FISHER. That has charge of interferences which I stated are contests between two applicants or an applicant and a patentee to determine to which of the two a patent should issue. There are now about 600 cases on hand, the number being much less than before the financial depression.

The CHAIRMAN. The next division is the draftsmen division; that title indicates the nature of the duties there?

Mr. FISHER. The draftsmen division has entire charge of the drawings of the office. Every drawing as it is sent in is sent to that division to see whether it is satisfactory. All patent drawings are sent there, all what we call the loose copies of patents are prepared there, then the copies of drawings and copies of specifications are pasted together. All original drawings are kept in the draftsmen division, and one of the most important functions of the draftsmen division is to keep a complete record of all patents ready for examination by the public. This is an offshoot, perhaps it might be termed, of the attorney's room, for it is used chiefly by attorneys, and it is filled every day by attorneys and inventors consulting the patented drawings to see if inventions they have made are patentable and see whether it is worth while to apply for them.

Mr. COOMBS. That is, they consult these drawings which are on record?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir; the drawings which are on record.

Mr. COOMBS. And it involves keeping them in good shape?

Mr. FISHER. This also requires the constant presence of several attendants to pass the drawings around. The attorneys are not allowed to go to the portfolios to hold

themselves, but they simply sit at the tables and ask for copies of such and such a class, which are handed to them and then returned by the attendants themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. Pass to the next division.

Mr. FISHER. The assigning and copying division, as the name indicates, is a division for recording assignments and have the furnishing of copies generally speaking of everything demanded by inventors and attorneys.

Mr. COOMBS. All of these next divisions speak for themselves?

Mr. FISHER. Then follows the 33 examining divisions which examine applications that pertain to them, each of which examines applications for patents in certain classes.

Mr. COOMBS. That is indicated by the title of the division?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you can pass those. Come to the messenger and assistant messenger force—just before you reach that, what does that one laborer at \$1,200 do?

Mr. FISHER. He has charge of arranging and verifying applications in a sort of record room, you may say. It is quite often consulted by the attorneys and by the examiners.

Mr. COOMBS. Then this is not a proper designation for it?

Mr. FISHER. Well, scarcely; no.

Mr. COOMBS. Suppose we change it and make it conform to his real duties?

The CHAIRMAN. Then another thing; does that compensation harmonize with the duties performed; is not that a little extravagant for that sort of work?

Mr. FISHER. Well, it is rather an important place, as the drawings must all be kept in order by number and class.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has the person employed been engaged in this work?

Mr. FISHER. A very long time; ever since I have been in the office, I think. The messenger and property clerk has general charge of the property of the office—desks, furniture, chairs, etc. He has to see that the messengers under him keep the rooms properly swept, aired, and cleaned; he attends to putting down carpets, removing all furniture, or whatever thing of the kind is necessary.

Mr. SEYMOUR. He is chief of all the laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a very large force of laborers—45 at \$600 and 45 at \$480. What is the necessity for such an army of employés?

Mr. FISHER. A great many of those laborers are obliged to do clerical work, because we have not enough clerks to properly do clerical work.

Mr. COOMBS. Are there any part of the 48 put down here as messengers performing clerical duties?

Mr. FISHER. A great many of them are attached to various examining divisions. Our examining force is the hardest worked part of the office, so they have drawn on the other force to keep that work up.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these laborers under civil service?

Mr. FISHER. They are not; that is, all of them are not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that true of any of them?

Mr. FISHER. I think the model attendants are under civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a matter of fact that the pressure for those offices is very great on the outside, and has not this force increased out of proportion to the necessities of the office because of the pressure for places?

Mr. FISHER. As a matter of fact we need every one we have, although I personally would rather see them under the civil service, but we need every man we have got.

The CHAIRMAN. I was under the impression that this force has been largely increased because of outside pressure?

Mr. FISHER. I do not think it is.

The CHAIRMAN. You think not?

Mr. FISHER. No, sir. Oh, I know it.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of this force is doing clerical work?

Mr. FISHER. Well, it is either 53 or \*3, I have forgotten which. I looked that point up, but I do not remember, but it is one of those numbers.

Mr. COOMBS. What do you mean by clerical work?

Mr. FISHER. I mean, for instance, when a man is assigned to the examiners divisions; if the clerical force is short he is charged with the revision of applications and entering them and distributing drawings and the messenger work of that division. It is partly clerical and partly messenger, but by far the greater part of it is clerical.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of the laborers are really engaged in doing the work of laborers?

Mr. FISHER. What is the number, 90 laborers?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FISHER. Well, there are 128 people, if I remember aright, in the unclassified

service, and of those 128 I think, as I said before, 83 are doing clerical work, so that leaves the difference.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of work in each one of these divisions?

Mr. FISHER. In the assignment and copying division, the issue and Gazette division, and the draftsmen division the work is practically up to date; in the examining divisions they vary from one month behind to between three and four months behind. When this administration commenced there were some divisions between eight and nine months behind, and the division that is now worse behind is between three and four months behind.

The CHAIRMAN. What division is that?

Mr. SEYMOUR. The electrical. That is the worst division.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it practical to keep the work of the examining divisions up to date?

Mr. FISHER. We have made that large gain of which I speak at the expense of the classification work. It seemed to Mr. Seymour and myself, too, that the most important thing to be done was to bring the work up to date. By that I mean this, that I do not think there will be the least complaint if the work is within one month, so we directed all our energy to that point first, and as a result the number of applications has been reduced from 10,500 to about 6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you accomplish that work of bringing up the work in arrears?

Mr. FISHER. By telling the various examiners that it was absolutely important while the character of the work should not deteriorate, that even if necessary they must work overtime to bring the deficiency up.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they worked overtime?

Mr. FISHER. A great many have.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the clerical force worked overtime?

Mr. FISHER. The clerical force attached to the examining divisions have, but the clerical force employed in the other divisions of the office has not.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, Mr. Commissioner, is it possible and practicable to consolidate any of the divisions so as to reduce expenditures without detriment to the service?

Mr. FISHER. No, sir; it is not.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice there are quite a number of divisions with a limited number of employés?

Mr. FISHER. Well, every examining division should have at least one principal, four examiners, and two clerks, or one clerk and one messenger. There is only one division that is below that, and that is because we are two or three men short, and as soon as I can get an extra man I shall bring them up to the full quota.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you could not consolidate any of those divisions?

Mr. FISHER. I know, of my own experience as an examiner, where I had four assistants it was as much as I could do to pass on the work of those four assistants. There are none of the divisions that have more than six assistants, with a single exception.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any of the divisions doing work that is simply clerical, such as assorting papers and arranging papers?

Mr. FISHER. Not the slightest. Each one of the examining divisions has to pass on an average of 1,000 or 1,200 cases a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, take the mail division, room A, with only 6 employés. What is the salary of the person in charge of that division?

Mr. FISHER. The chief clerk of the mail room, that is Mr. Phillips.

Mr. SEYMOUR. I think he gets \$1,600, but I have not that book here.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have mail room, division B, with only 4 clerks, what compensation does the person in charge of that get?

Mr. FISHER. I can not tell.

Mr. SEYMOUR. I think it is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have two divisions relating to correspondence?

Mr. SEYMOUR. One is outgoing and the other incoming. We received 45,000 applications for patents, which makes almost a thousand letters a week of that character; besides this the correspondence following on that is very considerable.

Mr. COOMBS. On page 117 you will notice an estimate for the purchase of professional and scientific books, and the words "professional and scientific" are in brackets; do you want those words left off?

Mr. SEYMOUR. No, sir; we do not want them left out; we do not want it for any other class of books.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you want the words "expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign countries," left out?

Mr. SEYMOUR. No, sir; but we ought to have a special appropriation for that. The expenditure for transportation of our publications to foreign countries is quite considerable a year, amounting to from \$750 to \$1,000.



Mr. COOMBS. You want that left out there, and put in another place?

Mr. SEYMOUR. We want it somewhere.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you use the International Exchange Bureau at all for those things?

Mr. SEYMOUR. It is done through the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. COOMBS. That does not involve any expenditure however?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir; they make us pay our expenses. Formerly the Interior Department paid it out of the contingent fund, but now it is taken out of this little fund and reduces the \$2,000 which is given us last year to \$1,250 or \$1,000, and it is very inadequate, I think.

Mr. COOMBS. I believe you only ask for \$2,000 this year?

Mr. SEYMOUR. That is because the honorable Secretary of the Interior has determined that he will not ask, until the revenues of the country are settled, for anything more, but it is exceedingly important that there should be a larger appropriation. May I, right here, speak one moment upon the subject-matter of that?

Mr. COOMBS. Yes.

Mr. SEYMOUR. A patent is void if an invention is described in a book printed in German in Germany, and it is void if it is printed in one published in Italian in Italy, and yet we have not the books that those are printed in to determine whether that patent ought to go out or not. If we issue it and it goes out, and it is ascertained that it is printed in that book the patent is declared void in the courts. I think the last estimate relating to foreign publications describing inventions and relating to the useful arts, put the cost between \$9,000 and \$10,000, and I so reported in the annual report just issued that there was absolutely needed in order not to grant invalid patents an appropriation of \$10,000. It may not seem suitable and meet to grant it, but the reason of the appropriation for the scientific library is not for the amusement of anybody, but actual study, and we think we ought to have a book published in Germany which describes an invention we are passing upon to determine the question whether the Government gives the man a grant for exclusive use of that for seventeen years; we think we ought to have all the books that are reasonable to determine the validity of that. Those books are not read for the purpose of amusement, not one of them. We are not asking, Mr. Chairman, for money produced on any internal revenue or import duties, we are asking for a portion of that large fund which comes to the Patent Office day by day.

The CHAIRMAN. But this fund comes to the general Treasury; the Patent Office turns it over to the Treasury?

Mr. SEYMOUR. We do turn it over, and yet every sheet of paper we use in the Patent Office pays in \$177,000 more than for every cent of expenditure.

Mr. DINGLEY. In other words, your plea is, in view of the fact your office pays a large sum of money to the Treasury the Government ought from that to give you enough to do the work of that office properly?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I do, and while we do not claim we are entitled to this fund unless we do need it, if we do need it we think we have the best claim to it.

Mr. COOMBS. You think that \$2,000 for those purposes is not enough?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I do, and the only reason it has not been allowed by the Secretary, and I saw him to-day, and he authorized me to say to this committee that he had cut down this estimate below what he knew we needed, with the assurance to me personally that in another year it would be formally requested, and he said that every one of these requests made were just and proper, and that I was at entire liberty to present the question to the committee without regard to his own estimates. I recognize with him the entire propriety of not expending a dollar that is not an immediate and pressing necessity, but when they say that they want those books and that we shall be granting invalid patents next year, although we do not want to, unless we have these books, and while I think it is a public evil that an invalid patent should go, we can not forbear to ask for that which we know to be an immediate and pressing necessity.

Mr. COOMBS. Let me ask you, you have exchanges with Italy and Germany?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Australia, England, and France?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. And with all patent-giving countries; the books you get from them contain information of all patents granted?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. But not of all they want; it does not give you information of inventions made and not patented?

Mr. SEYMOUR. No, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. That is what you want to remedy?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir; a patent may be entirely different from the art as practiced in the outside world. A man may have a patent on an electric switch or a cut-out, and the use of those lamps may be entirely different from the patent. They are all

published and discussed in scientific publications. One shows the state of the patent field as disclosed in grants and the other shows the actual practice of the arts in the outside world, which is in many cases entirely different.

Mr. COOMBS. I want to ask you a question right there. You exchange these publications with foreign governments, say, for instance, England, how many do you send of our issue, only one copy?

Mr. SEYMOUR. We send a mass of it, the transportation expenses are very heavy. For loose copies of our patents for certain uses we were obliged to say we could only transport them to the British legation and leave them under their care to transport. The transportation was something like \$1,000.

Mr. COOMBS. When you send to England, is it a rule that you only exchange with one office in London?

Mr. SEYMOUR. We exchange with the patent office, but I am not this moment posted on the details of their outgo.

Mr. FISHER. All goes to the patent office in London.

Mr. COOMBS. I have had applications from a part of England to see if they could not get exchanges with the Patent Office so as to be posted with them there. Now, for foreign exchanges and transporting patents and other publications you want \$50. That seems to be a new item?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes; taken out of the item for scientific books, and I have put them separately, and it is put in brackets in the clause above.

Mr. COOMBS. If this last is allowed, then you can leave that in brackets above?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I would leave that in brackets above out. I do not want to importune, but I sincerely hope in regard to the circumstances of these items of expenditures, if you are satisfied that this expenditure is needed for the administration of the Patent Office, you will see your way clear to make a considerably larger expenditure for the scientific library.

Mr. COOMBS. Will you be kind enough to send us a statement of what you spent for books in the fiscal year 1893, apart from the expenditure for freight, etc.?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Now we come to the item on top of page 118, for photolithographic, or otherwise producing plates for the Official Gazette. Now, those are not the plates which you put in patents?

Mr. SEYMOUR. That is only for the reproduction.

Mr. COOMBS. Where are the other expenses for the Official Gazette?

Mr. SEYMOUR. They are below.

Mr. COOMBS. How are these plates bought; do you buy them by competition?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Do you mean how they are mechanically made, or how is the contract made?

Mr. COOMBS. How is the contract made. Are a good many made in New York?

Mr. SEYMOUR. They are done in Washington. The last appropriation act contained this language relating to the Patent Office, that it should be done under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patents in the city of Washington, if it could be so done at reasonable rates.

Mr. DINGLEY. Why was that provision put in there?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I noticed that when I first came here. I do not know how it came to be put in there, but I have my idea about it.

Mr. FISHER. I can tell you about that.

Mr. COURTS. It was done at the request of the Patent Office years ago.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you secure work done here at as low rates as can be done elsewhere?

Mr. FISHER. In the last administration, when I was law clerk, this subject was looked into and the assistant commissioner was directed to go to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston and get bids, and in all cases the bids were higher than the Norris-Peters Company did it in Washington.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then there is but one concern at work here?

Mr. FISHER. There are now two; that was the case then.

Mr. DINGLEY. Two competing concerns?

Mr. FISHER. Two competing concerns.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has this contract now?

Mr. FISHER. The National Lithographic Company.

The CHAIRMAN. How many bids were received when this contract was let?

Mr. FISHER. Two.

The CHAIRMAN. From whom?

Mr. FISHER. One from the National Lithographic Company and one from the Norris-Peters Company, both of this city.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the difference in the bids?

Mr. FISHER. About \$5,600.

Mr. SEYMOUR. About \$6,700 I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it understood that these two firms have a community of interests; that they are on good terms—

Mr. SEYMOUR. Oh, no; they have been fighting each other and fighting the office, too, and also fighting the newspapers, for awarding the bid to this other concern.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not you think you had better eliminate this language from the law restricting contracts to Washington City?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Would it be the construction of the law that in case a California concern should bid the lowest that the Commissioner would not have the discretion to award it to a Philadelphia concern, or one near by? My impression is—

Mr. FISHER. It could not possibly be done, unless it was done here in Washington, or at the farthest in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the trouble about the specifications in the contract?

Mr. SEYMOUR. That it shall be done here?

The CHAIRMAN. That it shall be delivered at a certain time. I can see how utterly impracticable it will be to accept a contract from a man in California, where it would take three or four weeks to deliver the work, but those matters are matter of detail in the specifications.

Mr. SEYMOUR. We have to make up the work one week, and send it there under bond, for you must remember they have the secrets of the inventors in their possession, which are not to be revealed, and then they do the work and send it back in a week. I do not think it would be practical to have it done further away than New York or Boston, if even there.

Mr. FISHER. It was tried in Philadelphia and given up as impractical.

Mr. SEYMOUR. I think it can be done in Philadelphia, but I think the way to do it is to have a Government concern do it. I think the Government Printing Office could do that work.

Mr. DINGLEY. It will cost 25 per cent more if you do that.

Mr. SEYMOUR. If you do it by hand labor it will, but if you do not, it will not.

Mr. DINGLEY. If you put it in a Government establishment where the hours of labor are 25 per cent less and wages 25 per cent more, you at once increase the expense.

The CHAIRMAN. You get into trouble just there.

Mr. SEYMOUR. Why could not they—

Mr. COOMBS. Could it be done in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Why could it not be done to take in competition within an area of such a distance from Washington as might be determined on by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner, if you are willing to trust him, or something of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. I will suggest, with the consent of the committee, that you consider this matter and submit the language just as you may desire for our consideration.

Mr. DINGLEY. Covering two objects; first, to secure such competition as possible; and, secondly, to bring it within an area that the work can be done effectively and successfully for the Government. Of course, the difficulty now is, by restricting it to Washington you will get it narrowed down so as to prevent competition here. There will be a combination, as they are apt to get up a combination, this being the age of combinations. They will do that sort of thing very soon when they learn the thing is narrowed down to the city of Washington alone. Now you want to avoid that objection of one city, and also want to avoid the objection of having this work done at a long distance. I think there can be a happy medium between the two.

Mr. SEYMOUR. I think so.

Mr. COOMBS. You will furnish us with your ideas on this subject?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Just prepare a paragraph to cover this suggestion made by Governor Dingley.

Mr. COOMBS. Now, how much did you expend for the Official Gazette in 1893?

Mr. SEYMOUR. \$55,802.62, I think.

Mr. COOMBS. You went above your appropriations.

Mr. SEYMOUR. I came to the last of the year. I had been there three months and I had given out proposals for bids to those 2 companies about two weeks before that time and when we came to the last week of the year there was \$802 short, and I put in the specifications that the bid for this year should include doing the last weekly edition of the Gazette in consideration of the contract being awarded them. I could not say it should be done for nothing and I did not know how to get around it. The refusal to publish the last issue of the Gazette for that year would have caused a great deal of consternation all over the country and I did not see any way out of it. There are 7,000 of them and they go to all the inventors and attorneys all over the world.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you get any pay for them?

Mr. SEYMOUR. We get \$5 a year when they are not distributed gratuitously, but I think there ought to be a larger gratuitous distribution.

Mr. DINGLEY. What were the receipts last year from the sale of the Official Gazette?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I can not give that.

Mr. DINGLEY. Also state the estimated expense for publishing that Gazette?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I know the expenditure; it was \$55,802, and that covers all the items, except the work of printing.

Mr. DINGLEY. I mean to include all the items?

The CHAIRMAN. That does not include personal services?

Mr. SEYMOUR. It does not.

Mr. DINGLEY. You can separate mechanical expenses and make an estimate of that by itself.

Mr. COOMBS. The next item is put down for \$100,000 for photolithographing, etc. How much did you expend in 1893?

Mr. SEYMOUR. We expended \$99,000 and something, I think.

Mr. COOMBS. You estimate for \$100,000?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Our estimate is \$100,000.

Mr. COOMBS. Will you send us a memorandum of expenditures under that?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I do not remember the exact figures, but it was within a very little of the appropriation.

Mr. COOMBS. Now, the next item is for investigating the question of the public use and sale of inventions for two years or more, etc. You estimate \$750. Will you give us the amount you expended in 1893 for that item? The next item is for the share of the United States in the expense of conducting the international bureau at Berne, Switzerland. I see that the expense in 1893 is put down at \$1,355.30, while the appropriation was \$800?

Mr. SEYMOUR. I have not spent any of that, and I do not know anything about what was done. I know there was an international convention, but how the representatives of this Government were paid I do not know.

Mr. COOMBS. How valuable is that?

Mr. SEYMOUR. There is a trade-mark patent congress to be held at Brussels next June. Lord Roseberry requested there should be an informal conference, especially in regard to trade-marks, next April or May.

Mr. COOMBS. Has it resulted in legislation?

Mr. SEYMOUR. It has resulted in a treaty by which a trade-mark registered in any country of the union will be registered afterward, as a matter of course, in all the others. It will require legislation again because that can not hold, probably. There is a little trouble about it now.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the international bureau do; what is the nature of its work?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Your questions have been in a rather different line from what I expected and my notice of it was rather short, and I can not tell at this moment definitely about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state, in that memorandum that is requested, the work of this bureau and the expenses? I suppose we sent a delegate; state who the delegate is and how he is paid.

Mr. COOMBS. I see, in looking over the classification lists here, there have been very few changes in your time. I find some people have been in service seven years or more, and that some of them have been in service for forty-three years.

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes.

Mr. COOMBS. I suppose they are not deadwood in any sense: are they kept there because of special efficiency or are they kept there because they have been there so long?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Candidly, there is a little dead wood in the office. I know that; but one trouble about the Patent Office is the permanency of tenure of the incumbent. Take the examiners, a force consisting of 200 men, the lowest class receive \$1,200 and come in under civil-service examinations. When they get high up they begin to learn enough about patent law so that they can make eligible arrangements for the practice of law outside, and they begin to drop out; that is, the very best of them. And the ones who are less bright and pushing remain, and there is a process, you might say, of artificial selection to sap the force.

Mr. COOMBS. And instead of the best ones going to the top the poorer ones do?

Mr. SEYMOUR. No; not always. Very often they keep on up; but, as I say, our force is excellent. Occasionally, if there is any weak man, he stays; he does not resign and go outside.

Mr. COOMBS. Are the resignations entirely under your control?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir; it can be asked for, but that is something no Commissioner has done for the last four or five years; well, I might say ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. You get them from the civil service.

Mr. SEYMOUR. That is true; but the promotions are made through special examinations held in the Patent Office instead of the civil service.

Mr. DINGLEY. But how about the original appointment?

Mr. SEYMOUR. The original appointment to the lowest grade is through examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the character of these examinations? They are not purely scholastic?

Mr. SEYMOUR. No; there is a large portion of mechanics; a very considerable.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you think when this examination has been made that it covers in due degree the practical work that is to be done by the man appointed?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. As a matter of fact do you get good men out of that examination?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir; these appointments, of which there have been about 15, are pronounced universally around the office as being good.

Mr. COOMBS. Do they furnish you the examination papers to select from?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you make the original questions for those examinations?

Mr. SEYMOUR. It is prepared by a committee from the Patent Office, but they approve that committee. I suggested some portion and they cheerfully adopted it.

Mr. DINGLEY. The criticism is sometimes made that the examinations under the Civil Service Commission are purely scholastic and do not have sufficient reference to the practical work the men have to do, so that does not apply as far as you are concerned?

Mr. SEYMOUR. Not so far as I know. I had one conflict with the Civil Service Commission about model attendants. They were going to give me copyists, men who took down from dictation words, and took down what was read and wrote it out, and things of that kind. Those are the men they wanted to furnish as model attendants to repair and classify models and I objected to that, and they are going to hold on this week or next a special examination for that.

Mr. DINGLEY. So I understand when there is to be an appointment for a position where the work is not purely scholastic or that of copyists, questions are framed by a committee from the Department where the appointment is to be made?

Mr. SEYMOUR. It is so in our case.

Mr. DINGLEY. So if there is any defect, it is their fault rather than the fault of the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. SEYMOUR. That is our situation; I do not know what it is in the Treasury Department.

Mr. COOMBS. If that obtained in the other Departments we should have a good civil service.

Mr. SEYMOUR. I very much support the civil service.

Mr. COOMBS. You have every reason to do so on that ground.

Mr. DINGLEY. I am with you in that matter and I want to see it perfected so there will be no real ground of objection or criticism.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. PATENT OFFICE,  
*Washington, December 11, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: Complying with your request, made orally at the hearing accorded this Department before your honorable committee, that I should furnish certain information and data, I beg to transmit herewith a report made to me by the chief clerk of this office upon all the matters covered by the request.

Referring to your request that I should submit the phraseology for the appropriation bill, so far as it concerns the Official Gazette and the photolithographing of patents, I beg to submit the following language:

"For photolithographing or otherwise producing plates for the Official Gazette, fifty thousand dollars.

"For photolithographing or otherwise producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents, for producing copies of designs, trade-marks, and pending applications, and for the reproduction of exhausted copies of drawings and specifications, ninety-five thousand dollars; said photolithographing or otherwise producing plates and copies referred to in this and the preceding paragraph to be done under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patents, and in the city of Washington, or within such a reasonable distance therefrom as the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents may consider to be not disadvantageous to the Department; and the Commissioner of Patents, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be authorized to make contracts therefor."

I have purposely left out the phrase "if it can there be done at reasonable rates," in the current appropriation act for the contract without that language would

come under the general provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, requiring Government work to be awarded upon public advertisement in the newspapers, unless in exceptional cases.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

JOHN S. SEYMOUR,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY,  
*Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

U. S. PATENT OFFICE,  
*Washington, December 6, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following data respecting the expenditures of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Amount appropriated for the purchase of professional and scientific books and expense of transporting publications of patents to foreign governments .....	\$2,500.00
Amount actually expended out of this fund for books and periodicals .....	\$2,033 45
Amount actually expended out of this fund for transportation of patents to foreign governments .....	465.15
	<hr/> 2,498.60

Unexpended balance .....	1.40
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Amount appropriated for photolithographing or otherwise producing copies of drawings of the weekly issue of patents, etc. ....	100,000.00
Amount actually expended out of this fund for the purposes for which it was appropriated .....	99,788.92

Unexpended balance .....	211.08
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Amount appropriated for photolithographing or otherwise producing plates for the Official Gazette .....	55,000.00
Amount actually expended out of this fund for the purposes for which it was appropriated .....	54,998.30

Unexpended balance .....	1.70
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The amount appropriated was sufficient to cover only 30 pages of the 138 pages issued of the Official Gazette, June 27, 1893, thus leaving 108 pages, at \$7.45 per page, or \$804.60, indebtedness or deficiency.

Amount appropriated for investigating public use, etc. ....	\$500.00
Amount actually expended out of this fund .....	0

Unexpended balance .....	500.00
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Amount appropriated for use in connection with the International Convention for the protection of Industrial Property .....	700.00
Amount expended out of this fund .....	681.76

Unexpended balance .....	18.24
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The expenses incurred on account of this convention are shared proportionately by each of the contracting governments. The estimates of expense for the year ending June 30, 1894, on account of this convention are double the amount provided for the year ending June 30, 1893, and therefore the United States Government, a contracting party, is liable for \$1,400 for this purpose if called upon therefor.

# 238 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The receipts on account of the Official Gazette for the year ending June 30, 1893, were as follows:

Amount of cash.....	\$12, 616. 53
Amount to be charged to miscellaneous account.....	952. 75
	<hr/>
Amount refunded.....	13, 569. 28
	<hr/>
Total.....	100. 41
	<hr/>
Total.....	13, 468. 87

Very respectfully,

S. E. DARBY,  
*Chief Clerk.*

Hon. JOHN S. SEYMOUR,  
*Commissioner of Patents.*

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION PATENT OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 36.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 1.

Total number of divisions, 37, as follows:

### DIVISION A.

Receipt, record, and distribution of applications for patent, and all express and mail matter; correspondence; record of appeals and interferences; charge of models; supervision of laborers, messengers and carpenters; general supervision of clerical force, etc.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk.....	\$2, 250
3 clerks of class 4, at \$1,800 each.....	5, 400
1 clerk of class 3.....	1, 600
3 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400 each.....	4, 200
3 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 each.....	3, 600
2 model attendants, at \$1,000 each.....	2, 000
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	3, 000
1 chief messenger.....	1, 000
13 copyists, at \$900 each.....	11, 700
4 copyists, at \$720 each.....	2, 880
3 messengers, at \$840 each.....	2, 520
4 model attendants, at \$800 each.....	3, 200
3 assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	2, 160
10 laborers, at \$480 each.....	4, 800
7 laborers, at \$600 each.....	4, 200
1 messenger boy.....	360
1 machinist.....	1, 600
63 Total.....	56, 470

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division.....	\$22, 50
3 clerks of class 4, at \$1,800 each.....	5, 400
1 clerk class 3.....	1, 600
3 clerks class 2, at \$1, 400 each.....	4, 200
3 clerks class 1, at \$1, 200 each.....	3, 600
2 model attendants, at \$1, 000 each.....	2, 000
3 clerks, at \$1, 000 each.....	3, 000
1 chief messenger.....	1, 000
13 copyists, at \$900 each.....	11, 700
4 copyists, at \$720 each.....	2, 880
3 messengers, at \$840 each.....	2, 520
4 model attendants, at \$800 each.....	3, 200
3 assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	2, 160
10 laborers, at \$480 each.....	4, 800
7 laborers, at \$600 each.....	4, 200
1 messenger boy.....	360
1 machinist.....	1, 600
63 Total.....	56, 470

## RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS AND FEES.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief financial clerk.....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
2 clerks of class 1.....	2, 400
1 copyist.....	900
—	—
5 Total.....	6, 700

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

Charge of scientific books and periodicals; makes translations; catalogues, indexes, and collates American and foreign scientific catalogues and periodicals; receives, records, binds, and distributes foreign patents.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 librarian.....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 4.....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1, 600
4 clerks of class 1.....	4, 800
1 model attendant.....	1, 000
3 copyists, at \$900 each.....	2, 700
3 copyists, at \$720 each.....	2, 160
1 assistant messenger.....	720
—	—
15 Total.....	16, 780

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## INTERFERENCE DIVISION.

Deciding interference cases; public use proceedings.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, examiner of interferences.....	\$2, 500
2 first assistant examiners, at \$1,800 each.....	3, 600
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
—	—
4 Total.....	7, 500

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## BOARD OF APPEALS.

Appeals from decisions of examiners and examiner of interferences.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

3 examiners in-chief, at \$3,000 each.....	\$9, 000
1 clerk of class 2.....	1, 400
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
1 assistant messenger.....	720
—	—
6 Total.....	12, 320

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.



# 240 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## ISSUE AND GAZETTE DIVISION.

Official Gazette and other publications, issue of patents, notices of allowance.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1	chief of division	\$2,000
1	assistant chief	1,800
1	clerk of class 2	1,400
6	clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 each	7,200
7	clerks, at \$1,000 each	7,000
7	copyists, at \$900 each	6,300
6	copyists, at \$720 each	4,320
2	assistant messengers, at \$720 each	1,440
9	laborers, at \$600 each	5,400
3	laborers, at \$480 each	1,440
43	Total	38,300

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DRAFTSMAN'S DIVISION.

Making and examining drawings, charge of printed patents and rejected and abandoned applications.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1	chief of division	\$2,000
1	assistant chief	1,800
2	clerks of class 3, at \$1,600 each	3,200
2	clerks of class 2, at \$1,400 each	2,800
3	skilled draftsmen, at \$1,200 each	3,600
1	clerk of class 1	1,200
1	skilled laborer	1,200
2	clerks, at \$1,000 each	2,000
4	draftsmen, at \$1,000 each	4,000
8	copyists, at \$900 each	7,200
9	copyists, at \$720 each	6,480
2	model attendants, at \$800 each	1,600
7	assistant messengers, at \$720 each	5,040
12	laborers, at \$600 each	7,200
19	laborers, at \$480 each	9,120
10	messenger boys, at \$360 each	3,600
84	Total	62,040

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## ASSIGNMENT DIVISION.

Recording assignments and deeds, making certified and M. S. copies, charge of patented and caveat files.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1	chief of division	\$2,000
1	assistant chief	1,800
1	clerk of class 3	1,600
3	clerks of class 2, at \$1,400 each	4,200
4	clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 each	4,800
5	clerks, at \$1,000 each	5,000
2	model attendants, at \$1,000 each	2,000
14	copyists, at \$900 each	12,600
1	model attendant	800
25	copyists, at \$720 each	18,000
4	assistant messengers, at \$720 each	2,880
12	laborers, at \$600 each	7,200
6	laborers, at \$480 each	2,880
79	Total	65,760

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## TILLAGE AND FENCES.

Examining applications for patents.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
2 second assistant examiners, \$1,600 .....	3,200
1 third assistant examiner .....	1,400
2 fourth assistant examiners, \$1,200 .....	2,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	720
<hr/>	
8 Total .....	11,420

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## FARM STOCK, PRODUCTS, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
1 third assistant examiner .....	1,400
2 fourth assistant examiners, \$1,200 .....	2,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	900
<hr/>	
7 Total .....	10,200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## METALLURGY, METAL FOUNDRY, ROLLING, COATING, ANNEALING, TEMPERING, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 second assistant examiner .....	1,600
2 fourth assistant examiners, \$1,200 .....	2,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
2 copyists, at \$720 each .....	1,440
<hr/>	
7 Total .....	9,140

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
2 second assistant examiners, \$1,600 .....	3,200
2 fourth assistant examiners, \$1,200 .....	2,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	900
1 copyist .....	720
<hr/>	
9 Total .....	12,720

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## 242 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

### FINE ARTS, STATIONERY, BOOKBINDING, MUSIC, ETC.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2, 500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1, 800
2 third assistant examiners, \$1,400 .....	2, 800
2 fourth assistant examiners, \$1,200 .....	2, 400
2 copyists, at \$900 each .....	1, 800

8 Total ..... 11, 300

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### CHEMISTRY, MEDICINES, FERTILIZERS, PRESERVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHY, SUGAR, AND SALT.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2, 500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1, 800
1 second assistant examiner .....	1, 600
2 third assistant examiners, \$1,400 .....	2, 800
1 fourth assistant examiner .....	1, 200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
1 copyist .....	900

8 Total ..... 12, 000

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### HARVESTERS, GAMES, AND TOYS.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2, 500
2 third assistant examiners, \$1,400 .....	2, 800
4 fourth assistant examiners, \$1,200 .....	4, 800
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 copyist .....	720

9 Total ..... 11, 820

There are no employ  s in this division who are below a fair standard of efficiency.

### FURNITURE, TOILET, UMBRELLAS, CANES, ETC.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, first assistant examiner .....	\$1, 800
1 first assistant examiner .....	1, 800
2 third assistants, \$1,400 .....	2, 800
2 fourth assistant examiners, \$1,200 .....	2, 400
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 model attendant .....	800
1 copyist .....	720

9 Total ..... 11, 320

There are no employ  s in this division who are below a fair standard of efficiency.

### HYDRAULICS, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, ETC.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2, 500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1, 800
1 third assistant examiner .....	1, 400
3 fourth assistant examiners, at \$1,200 .....	3, 600
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1, 200
1 copyist .....	720
1 assistant messenger .....	720

9 Total ..... 11, 940

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, RAILWAY CARS, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
3 second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 .....	4,800
1 third assistant examiner .....	1,400
1 fourth assistant examiner .....	1,200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	720

8 Total..... 11,820

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## BOOTS AND SHOES, CLASPS, BUCKLES AND BUTTONS, HARNESS, HOSE AND BELTING, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
2 second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 .....	3,200
2 fourth assistant examiners, at \$1,200 .....	2,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	900
1 copyist .....	720

9 Total..... 12,720

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, STORE SERVICE.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
2 second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 .....	3,200
1 third assistant examiner .....	1,400
1 fourth assistant examiner .....	1,200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	720

8 Total..... 12,020

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## METAL WORKING, ARMS AND PROJECTILES, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
2 first assistant examiners, at \$1,800 .....	3,600
2 second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 .....	3,200
1 fourth assistant examiner .....	1,200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	900

8 Total..... 12,600

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## 244 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

### METAL BENDING, WIRE WORKING, COIN-CONTROLLED APPARATUS, ETC.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner.....	\$2, 500
1 first assistant examiner.....	1, 800
1 second assistant examiner.....	1, 600
1 third assistant examiner.....	1, 400
1 fourth assistant examiner.....	1, 200
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
1 copyist.....	720
1 messenger.....	360
<hr/>	
8 Total.....	10, 780

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### PLASTICS PAPER-MAKING, GLASS, FUEL, AND BREAD-MAKING, ETC.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner.....	\$2, 500
2 first assistant examiners, \$1,800.....	3, 600
1 second assistant examiner.....	1, 600
2 third assistant examiners, \$1,400.....	2, 800
2 clerks of class 1, \$1,200.....	2, 400
<hr/>	
8 Total.....	12, 900

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### TELEGRAPHY, TELEPHONY, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, AND SIGNALING.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner.....	\$2, 500
1 first assistant examiner.....	1, 800
1 second assistant examiner.....	1, 600
2 third assistant examiners, \$1,400.....	2, 800
2 fourth assistant examiners, \$1,200.....	2, 400
1 clerk.....	1, 000
1 copyist.....	720
1 laborer.....	480
<hr/>	
10 Total.....	13, 300

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### PAPER MANUFACTURING AND PRINTING.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner.....	\$2, 500
3 second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 each.....	4, 800
1 third assistant examiner.....	1, 400
1 fourth assistant examiner.....	1, 200
2 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200 each.....	2, 400
1 laborer.....	480
<hr/>	
9 Total.....	12, 780

None of the employes above enumerated are below a high standard of efficiency.

## STEAM ENGINEERING.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
2 second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 each .....	3,200
2 third assistant examiners, at \$1,400 each .....	2,800
1 fourth assistant examiner .....	1,200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	900
<hr/> 9 Total .....	<hr/> 13,600

No employé above enumerated is below a high standard of excellence.

## STOVES AND FURNACES.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
1 second assistant examiner .....	1,600
1 third assistant examiner .....	1,400
2 fourth assistant examiners, at \$1,200 each .....	2,400
1 clerk .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	900
<hr/> 8 Total .....	<hr/> 11,800

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## BUILDERS' HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SAFES, DENTISTRY, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 second assistant examiner .....	1,600
2 third assistant examiners, at \$1,400 each .....	2,800
1 fourth assistant examiner .....	1,200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	900
<hr/> 7 Total .....	<hr/> 10,200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## TEXTILES, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
1 second assistant examiner .....	1,600
2 third assistant examiners, at \$1,400 each .....	2,800
1 fourth assistant examiner .....	1,200
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 messenger boy .....	360
<hr/> 8 Total .....	<hr/> 11,260

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## FIREARMS, NAVIGATION, SIGNALS, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
1 second assistant examiner .....	1,600
2 third assistant examiners, at \$1,400 each .....	2,800
1 fourth assistant examiner .....	1,200
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400

8 Total ..... 12,300

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## INSTRUMENTS OF PRECISION, ACOUSTICS, OPTICS, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
2 second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 each .....	3,200
1 third assistant examiner .....	1,400
2 fourth assistant examiners, at \$1,200 each .....	2,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	900
1 copyist .....	720

10 Total ..... 14,120

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## SEWING MACHINES, APPAREL, DESIGNS, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
2 second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 each .....	3,200
2 third assistant examiners, at \$1,400 each .....	2,800
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	720
1 laborer .....	480

9 Total ..... 12,700

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## ARTESIAN AND OIL WELLS, BUTCHERING, MILLS AND THRASHING, STONE-WORKING, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
1 second assistant examiner .....	1,600
1 third assistant examiner .....	1,400
2 fourth assistant examiners, at \$1,200 each .....	2,400
2 clerks of class 1, .....	2,400

8 Total ..... 12,100

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## ELECTRICITY GENERATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
2 second assistant examiners, at \$1,600 each .....	3,200
1 third assistant examiner .....	1,400
2 fourth assistant examiners, at \$1,200 each .....	2,400
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 copyist .....	900
<hr/>	
9 Total .....	13,200

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## BRUSHING AND SCRUBBING, GRINDING AND POLISHING, LAUNDRY, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
2 first assistant examiners, at \$1,800 each .....	3,600
1 second assistant examiner .....	1,600
1 fourth assistant examiner .....	1,200
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 laborer .....	600
<hr/>	
7 Total .....	\$10,700

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## PNEUMATICS, REFRIGERATION, AIR AND GAS ENGINES, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
5 third assistant examiners, at \$1,400 each .....	7,000
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 copyist .....	720
<hr/>	
9 Total .....	\$13,220

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## WOODWORKING MACHINES, CARPENTRY, COOPERING, ROOFING, ETC.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
1 first assistant examiner .....	1,800
1 second assistant examiner .....	1,600
2 third assistant examiners, at \$1,400 .....	2,800
2 fourth assistant examiners, at \$1,200 .....	2,400
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 copyist .....	900
1 messenger boy .....	360
<hr/>	
10 Total .....	13,360

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## LAMPS, GAS FITTING, TYPEWRITERS, MATRIX-MAKING MACHINES.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner .....	\$2,500
2 first assistant examiners, at \$1,800 .....	3,600
1 second assistant examiner .....	1,600
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 copyist .....	720
1 laborer .....	480
<hr/>	
8 Total .....	11,100

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.



## 248 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

### GAS, PAINTING, LEATHER TANNING, ALCOHOL OILS, ETC.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner.....	\$2, 500
2 first assistant examiners, at \$1, 800.....	3, 600
1 third assistant examiner.....	1, 400
1 fourth assistant examiner.....	1, 200
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
1 copyist.....	900
1 model attendant.....	800
<hr/> 8 Total.....	<hr/> 11, 600

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### ADVERTISING, BAGGAGE PACKING AND STORING VESSELS, ETC.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner.....	\$2, 500
1 first assistant examiner.....	1, 800
1 second assistant examiner.....	1, 600
1 third assistant examiner.....	1, 400
1 fourth assistant examiner.....	1, 200
1 clerk of class 1.....	1, 200
1 copyist.....	720
<hr/> 7 Total.....	<hr/> 10, 420

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### EXAMINING TRADE-MARK APPLICATIONS.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, principal examiner.....	\$2, 500
1 third assistant examiner.....	1, 400
1 fourth assistant examiner.....	1, 200
1 clerk.....	1, 000
1 copyist.....	720
<hr/> 5 Total.....	<hr/> 6, 820

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

DECEMBER 1, 1893.

### BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Mr. DINGLEY. I see your estimates for the next fiscal year are precisely what they were for the last fiscal year.

Commissioner HARRIS. So far as the clerks are concerned.

Mr. DINGLEY. How is the work in your office?

Commissioner HARRIS. It is well up. We have had a very hard year on account of the Columbian Exposition, which has made a great deal of work for us. Foreign educators have made a great many requests of us. We are, therefore, a little pressed with our regular work, because our clerks have been taken off so much during the summer.

Mr. DINGLEY. Is the force in your office efficient?

Commissioner HARRIS. It is, on the whole. Some are very efficient in some respects.

Mr. DINGLEY. How many divisions have you in your office?

Commissioner HARRIS. Three; but I can not say whether they are authorized by

law. I have the impression that the law does not recognize any of our divisions. Our chief clerk gets only \$1,800.

Mr. DINGLEY. I see a large number of divisions for the conduct of the work in which there are 4 to 8 clerks. Does that diminish the amount of work done, and in consequence necessitate having some one assigned to the head of each division?

Commissioner HARRIS. No. One head of a division does more work than any one.

Mr. DINGLEY. It does not in any manner increase the expense?

Commissioner HARRIS. Not in the slightest. It is a mere matter of business. We have letters from all parts of the country and I sign the answers.

Mr. DINGLEY. What character of work is your office doing now?

Commissioner HARRIS. One side of the office attends to the correspondence. We have a great many letters from all parts of the United States in regard to the customs, manners, etc., of teaching. We try to distribute printed information, giving the experience of the whole country. In order to do that, we have one set of people at work. The chief part of our work is devoted to the collection of statistics. Statistics are compiled by sending out blanks to the high and secondary institutions of the country, and to schools which fit pupils for college as well as scientific schools.

Mr. DINGLEY. Your work, then, is mainly statistical, both in this country and abroad, as to the progress of education?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. I notice one specialist to inquire into preventatives for pauperism and crime. What has he done?

Commissioner HARRIS. He has been very active since I appointed him. He has been to Europe at his own expense and visited most of the specialists in France, Germany, and England. He has been around with Mr. Booth investigating the slums of London. I thought as our cities were growing this information would become useful. The slums develop with the cities, and more especially does crime develop in the same way.

Mr. DINGLEY. Has there been any special report made on that?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes, sir; we have had quite a circle of information on criminology. This gentleman has issued a work on "abnormal man." We have the best lot of books on the subject which has ever been gotten up. We have 200 books on the subject in our library.

Mr. DINGLEY. How long has this specialist been at work?

Commissioner HARRIS. Only two years.

Mr. DINGLEY. You want him continued?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you intend to make him permanent?

Commissioner HARRIS. Yes, sir. I would like to have him continued, and I would like to have you help him with some special instruments. Men working in colleges invent machines by which they can test nervous disorders. This amount would not be large.

Mr. DINGLEY. Could your clerical force be reduced without injuring its efficiency?

Commissioner HARRIS. I do not think it could. We have 375,000 teachers in the United States. Our cities are looming up rapidly, and it takes more work now than it did ten years ago.

Mr. DINGLEY. For books for the library you ask \$500.

Commissioner HARRIS. We have been quite crippled in that respect. We used to have \$1,000. We must keep up our books on education.

Mr. DINGLEY. These are books which pertain specially to education?

Commissioner HARRIS. Entirely to education.

Mr. DINGLEY. I see you estimate for some newspapers.

Commissioner HARRIS. There are 100 periodicals on education published in the United States, and something like 50 in Germany. We have to buy periodicals, and they are mostly educational.

Mr. DINGLEY. The word "newspapers" is inserted at your suggestion?

Commissioner HARRIS. The Boston Herald in every number has two or three columns devoted to education.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you mean to say that you want to subscribe for newspapers with an occasional editorial article on education?

Commissioner HARRIS. Not occasional ones, but regular ones. We buy but few papers.

Mr. DINGLEY. For collecting statistics for reports of specialists you ask \$3,000. Last year you received \$1,500.

Commissioner HARRIS. We were lowered in that respect to \$2,000 and then to \$1,500. This \$3,000 will help me in regard to criminology and pauperism. This fund will be used for that purpose, and for traveling expenses as well as a great variety of things which are necessary and can not be foreseen. We sometimes require special articles. Sometimes a specialist in a particular branch of education becomes important, and we get him to make us an essay and pay for it out of that fund.

## 250 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DINGLEY. The word "valuable" is inserted. Do you desire to have that stricken out?

Commissioner HARRIS. That is for valuable sets of books and periodicals.

Mr. DINGLEY. Would the language of last year be sufficient?

Commissioner HARRIS. It is well enough to say that.

Mr. DINGLEY. For purchase and distribution of educational documents you ask \$4,000. The appropriation of last year was \$1,500?

Commissioner HARRIS. This is the Museum fund. This was for the World's Fair, and we have had donations. The French have given us their educational exhibits there.

Mr. DINGLEY. Would the appropriation of last year, \$1,500, be sufficient?

Commissioner HARRIS. We ask for more.

### *Appropriations for the Bureau of Education for 1892-'93 with expenditures.*

Library fund.....	\$750.00
Expended for books not purely for reference.....	218.44
Subscriptions (annual) for periodicals.....	530.33
Amount not expended.....	1.23
	<hr/> 750.00
Fund for the purchase and distribution of documents.....	2,000.00
Purchase of books of reference.....	1,621.45
Pamphlets for distribution.....	74.50
For cataloguing foreign books.....	304.00
Amount not expended.....	.05
	<hr/> 2,000.00
Fund for collecting statistics.....	2,000.00
Manuscripts purchased for circulars.....	911.00
Manuscripts purchased for use in annual report.....	694.25
For traveling expenses, on official business.....	390.05
Amount not expended.....	4.70
	<hr/> 2,000.00

### PRESENT ORGANIZATION BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Number of divisions therein authorized by bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 4.

Total number of divisions, 4, as follows:

#### DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

The collecting, compiling, and formulating for publication and distribution the statistics pertaining to education in the United States.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 statistician, in charge.....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2.....	2,800
2 clerks of class 1.....	2,400
2 copyists, at \$900 each.....	1,800
1 copyist.....	800
1 copyist.....	720
1 laborer.....	660
1 collector and compiler of statistics.....	2,400
1 specialist in education as a preventive of pauperism and crime.....	1,600
<hr/> 13 Total.....	<hr/> 16,580

All the clerks of this division are above a fair standard of efficiency, or at least equal to it.

## DIVISION OF CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS.

The receiving, recording, and replying to correspondence addressed to this Bureau. The recording of the receipt and distribution of reports, circulars of information and bulletins printed for the use of and distribution by this Bureau.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk, in charge.....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
3 clerks of class 1.....	3,600
1 clerk.....	1,000
1 copyist.....	900
1 laborer.....	840
1 laborer.....	660
2 laborers, at \$420 each.....	840
1 laborer.....	400
1 laborer.....	360
<hr/> 14 Total.....	<hr/> 13,800

None of these clerks are below a fair standard of efficiency.

## DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

The examining, digesting, and compiling for use in making comparisons in this Bureau all facts concerning education in foreign countries as contained in their reports on education, published by their respective governments, and the examination of all foreign educational journals.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 commissioner.....	\$3,000
1 clerk of class 4 (specialist).....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3 (translator).....	1,600
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
1 clerk.....	1,000
3 copyists, at \$900 each.....	2,700
1 copyist.....	800
<hr/> 9 Total.....	<hr/> 12,300

None of these clerks are below a fair standard of efficiency.

## LIBRARY AND MUSEUM DIVISION.

The entering, numbering, and shelving and casing, all additions to the library and museum, whether by gift or purchase; also, making card catalogue, showing contents of books and the literature accessible on various educational topics.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 (in charge).....	\$1,800
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
1 clerk of class 1.....	1,200
1 copyist.....	900
1 assistant messenger.....	720
<hr/> 5 Total.....	<hr/> 6,020

None of the above clerks are below a fair standard of efficiency.

DECEMBER 2, 1893.

## OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

## STATEMENT OF MAJ. JOHN W. POWELL, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. Your entire force, according to the report made to the joint commission on the 24th of May last, numbered 165 persons, of which 157 are males and 8 are females. Now, I will ask you to state briefly the character of the work done in each one of these divisions as they appear in this report. You have 5 people in the office of the Director. What is the average range of compensation paid these clerks?

Maj. POWELL. I have a list of them all.

The CHAIRMAN. About what is the range of the salaries?

Maj. POWELL. The salaries for the past year were, Director, \$6,000; executive officer, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$2,400.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, we have that here in the bill. Your office is simply an administrative office.

Maj. POWELL. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. State the character of the work done in the division of accounts.

Maj. POWELL. The division of accounts, under the charge of the chief clerk, pays out all appropriations made for the Geological Survey on both bills. In addition to that he keeps the property account. We have a very extensive property account.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by property account?

Maj. POWELL. Well, we have horses, mules, wagons, harness, etc.

Mr. COOMBS. All over the country?

Maj. POWELL. In every State and Territory.

The CHAIRMAN. For the field force?

Maj. POWELL. Yes; instruments, theodolites, etc.; a great variety of instruments.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this division audit these accounts?

Maj. POWELL. Primarily.

The CHAIRMAN. Then they go to what auditor?

Maj. POWELL. To the First Auditor.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this force efficient?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir. May I make a remark in that respect?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir. I notice you have 1 clerk of from 71 to 76 years of age.

Maj. POWELL. There is no clerk of that age.

The CHAIRMAN. It is so reported in the report to the joint commission of the 24th of May last, 1 clerk from 71 to 76 years of age.

Maj. POWELL. There is something wrong about that.

The CHAIRMAN. There is some error?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no clerk of that age?

Maj. POWELL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is reported that you have another, 56 to 60.

Maj. POWELL. That is true, but the other one is some error.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the range of salaries paid in that division?

Maj. POWELL. The chief clerk gets \$2,400, his name is—

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want his name; but what is his title?

Maj. POWELL. He is the disbursing clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. He has charge of that division?

Maj. POWELL. Yes; he is a bonded officer, and bonded for \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money does he disburse annually?

Maj. POWELL. About \$400,000, that is, he and his assistants.

The CHAIRMAN. We come now to the division of library and documents.

Maj. POWELL. May I say something more about that disbursing clerk?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Maj. POWELL. That disbursing clerk, I think, is the most skillful disbursing clerk in the employ of the Government. He has been twenty-four years at the work.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "most skillful?"

Maj. POWELL. He understands the laws and decisions of the Department and his accounts are more transparent and more quickly settled than any other disbursing officer of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. It follows logically, then, that the other disbursing clerks are not altogether efficient?

Maj. POWELL. The work of the others are supervised by him—

The CHAIRMAN. You mean, then, the disbursing clerks of the other Departments are not altogether efficient?

Maj. POWELL. I would not say that; I would not make any criticisms there. If you would inquire of the Auditor and the Comptroller of the Treasury you would find that his accounts are settled more promptly than any other bureau of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, the division of library and documents; you may state the character of work done in that division.

Maj. POWELL. We have a library now of about 98,000 volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. In that building?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On one floor?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; all relating to geology.

The CHAIRMAN. You say 98,000 volumes?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; bound books and pamphlets together.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this entire force engaged in looking after the library and caring for it?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; and distributing our books.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean distributing the publications?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; they do both.

Mr. COOMBS. Is this a circulating library?

Maj. POWELL. No, sir; it is a special library.

Mr. COOMBS. It is a reference library?

Maj. POWELL. Only a reference library; it is a library for the service.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the chief of that division?

Maj. POWELL. \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the range of the salaries of the employés in that division?

Maj. POWELL. From \$50 a month to \$1,200 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all efficient?

Maj. POWELL. They are all efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the clerk reported to us as 76 to 80 years of age efficient?

Maj. POWELL. I do not know what that refers to; there must be some error.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the report made by your Bureau to the joint commission on the 24th day of May last?

Maj. POWELL. There seems to be some miscopying or other; I do not know of any clerk as old as that.

The CHAIRMAN. You say all of these clerks are efficient?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; they are all efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work done by the editorial division? State the character of that?

Maj. POWELL. We publish 10 or 15 volumes of reports every year, all of which he reads or corrects or rather criticises. He first reads it in manuscript and subsequently reads it in proof.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the chief of that division?

Maj. POWELL. \$2,400 a year, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are those salaries carried in this bill?

Maj. POWELL. They are carried in another bill—the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are paid out of the gross sum?

Maj. POWELL. No; there are certain salaries elaborated in the sundry civil bill, and others to be paid out of a gross sum.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the two assistants in that division?

Maj. POWELL. I have not that with me, exactly, but I think that one gets \$720 and the other \$1,200 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Miscellaneous division—state its duties briefly.

Maj. POWELL. That is a division that takes charge of correspondence and general writing of the Bureau and collecting of material necessary for my annual reports, and things of that kind; it prepares statistical tables, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation of the chief of that division?

Maj. POWELL. I think it is \$1,400.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the range of salaries of other employés of that division?

Maj. POWELL. From \$720 to \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an efficient division?

Maj. POWELL. It is.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any inefficient clerks?

Maj. POWELL. None at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the work of that division mechanical largely, I mean merely clerical?

Maj. POWELL. Mostly clerical.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the division of illustrations?

Maj. POWELL. Those are all specialists.

Mr. COOMBS. What comes under that bureau?

Maj. POWELL. They draw fossils and make geological sections and illustrations for reports generally.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a chief of that division?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his compensation?

Maj. POWELL. I did not know you were going into the other bill and I did not bring up these matters.

The CHAIRMAN. We are doing joint work on the other bill also.

Maj. POWELL. May I bring all those figures down to you and give them to you exactly?

The CHAIRMAN. We will furnish you some blanks to give that information at the conclusion of your examination.

Maj. POWELL. I did not think you would take up the other bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, the photographic laboratory division—what is the character of work done there?

Maj. POWELL. That is the reproduction of maps. In the first place, a larger part of the work is the reproduction of maps. That photographic work is work that we have devised gradually in the service so as to reduce the expense of changing the scale of maps, etc. We have got a photographic division, by which maps are photographed instead of being reduced and having to change the scale.

Mr. COOMBS. Do they do any other work?

Maj. POWELL. All the illustrations of fossils, etc.

Mr. COOMBS. Those photographs I saw on glass hung around the office—are those done by them?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, out of another appropriation; those on glass are made from time to time, under an appropriation made for exhibits, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the engraving division?

Maj. POWELL. It engraves on copper all our maps and prints.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these high-class clerks?

Maj. POWELL. No, sir; they are not clerks; they are engravers; they are printers.

The CHAIRMAN. What is their average compensation?

Maj. POWELL. They vary from \$40 a month to \$1,400 a year, except the chief, who gets \$2,400 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by geographic branches, eastern division, and western division?

Maj. POWELL. We divide the topography of the United States into two great divisions. Under the present law this year it is put under three. There is a certain amount of appropriation for east of the ninety-seventh meridian, another portion of the appropriation is for that region of country between the ninety-seventh meridian and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and the third division is west of that.

Mr. COOMBS. This appropriation is for only two, and you have this year three divisions?

Maj. POWELL. Under the present law three are provided for.

Mr. COOMBS. The same number of employés?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the clerks employed in this division efficient?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, I believe they are.

Mr. COOMBS. Are they skilled men or simply clerks?

Maj. POWELL. Those men are not clerks, they are topographers, engineers.

Mr. COOMBS. Will you explain to me—I confess I am a little ignorant on that point—what their duties are?

Maj. POWELL. Their duty is to go into the field and measure base lines by surveys 500 or 600 miles long. They extend a system of triangulation by instruments, designed for that purpose, fixing points about the country. Then, another class enter the field with plane tables and make maps on that ground of country passed over. I brought these maps to show you, not knowing what questions would be asked me. I can present the maps to you to show you where we are working and what progress is made in the United States, etc.

Mr. COOMBS. These maps are used and printed?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir. Under our present arrangement, as we are running now, these maps are published to a very slight extent. The States are publishing them. Massachusetts takes our copper plates and prints our maps; New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Missouri, etc., make State appropriations to publish our maps.

Mr. COOMBS. They have nothing to do with boundaries?

Maj. POWELL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the work done by the geological division?

Maj. POWELL. First, in chemistry and microscopic structure of the rocks; second, in identifying formations of fossils; and third, placing upon the topographical maps the geological formations.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all high-class clerks?

Maj. POWELL. They are all high class.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the chief get?

Maj. POWELL. There is no chief; I take charge of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now in regard to the division of paleontology, is that an efficient force?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the division of chemistry.

Maj. POWELL. That is an efficient force.

The CHAIRMAN. The next the division of mining.

Maj. POWELL. That is presided over by Mr. Day.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that efficient?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that important work?

Maj. POWELL. Very important.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the division of skilled labor.

Maj. POWELL. Those men cut sections of rocks for microscopic study and various works of that kind, more of that than anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the compensation?

Maj. POWELL. Varying from \$50 a month to \$1,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the entire force employed in your bureau?

Maj. POWELL. About 360 now, but it is very variable at different times; sometimes we have 500 or 600 persons employed.

The CHAIRMAN. In this report it appears that you had 165 people employed on the 24th of May last?

Maj. POWELL. Yes; but in summer time we have in the field axmen, drivers, cooks, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. But I want to know what is your force in the office here?

Maj. POWELL. It is practically the same as that, 165, in the office. That is, the permanent force; and they are not only in the office, but in the field too.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that the force you have here, according to this report, is 26 watchmen, messengers, and laborers, etc. Of that force, how many are messengers?

Maj. POWELL. I can not tell you off hand now. I did not know you were going to ask those questions, and I did not prepare myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I notice in this bill there are 5 watchmen provided. Have you any watchmen carried in the sundry civil bill?

Maj. POWELL. They are all carried in the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. No; those are carried here.

Maj. POWELL. Oh, yes; they are not carried in the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to have so many watchmen as that?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; we have two buildings.

Mr. COOMBS. Are those owned by the Government?

Maj. POWELL. No, sir; they are rented.

The CHAIRMAN. You have one building next to the Ebbitt House.

Maj. POWELL. And one in the back of the alley.

The CHAIRMAN. Adjoining the other building?

Maj. POWELL. Not immediately joining, but a little way off—about 100 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. How many watchmen do you employ in the annex building?

Maj. POWELL. Only one in the annex.

The CHAIRMAN. And four at the main building?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; four at the main building.

The CHAIRMAN. How many hours are they employed daily?

Maj. POWELL. No; there are three at the main building and two at the annex.

The CHAIRMAN. Each one is on duty eight hours?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I notice a great number of small divisions—6 clerks, 3 clerks, 4 clerks, 8 clerks, etc. Is it not practicable to consolidate some of those divisions and reduce expenditures and promote the efficiency of the service at the same time?

Maj. POWELL. I devised it for the purpose of making it as efficient and economical as possible.

Mr. COOMBS. I suppose the difficulty is on account of having technical knowledge of a particular subject which requires it?

Maj. POWELL. That is the point.

Mr. COOMBS. There does not seem to be much clerical work in this.

The CHAIRMAN. By reason of the great number of subdivisions is not the expense increased?

Maj. POWELL. It is not.



The CHAIRMAN. Is not the chief of each one of these subdivisions receiving a greater compensation by reason of having a division in charge?

Maj. POWELL. Except the chief disbursing officer and the editor, the salaries paid to the other men are very small. The editor is a learned man. He has to read over all that manuscript, which takes a man of ability to read and criticise.

Mr. COOMBS. He has to understand the subject, too?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. You have a great variety of subjects, geological, geographical, paleontological, etc.?

Maj. POWELL. I did not select him originally by the reason of him being an expert in geology, but I selected him originally because of his literary attainments, and because I wanted him to criticise the work, but as years have gone by he has become a geologist.

Mr. COOMBS. How long has he been with you?

Maj. POWELL. Seven or eight years.

Mr. COOMBS. How much does he get?

Maj. POWELL. \$2,400.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice your librarian receives \$2,000. I was trying to call to mind the salary paid a librarian in some of the other Departments. It seems to me that it is a good deal in excess of the usual sum.

Maj. POWELL. There are three pretty large libraries, the Capitol library here, the Surgeon-General's library, and the Patent Office library; but you must understand that the Geological Survey has a large library.

The CHAIRMAN. Ninety odd thousand books?

Maj. POWELL. He is a man competent to do the work, and he was taken from the Capitol library.

The CHAIRMAN. How many assistants does he have?

Maj. POWELL. I think four or five.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it all on the same floor?

Maj. POWELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That force is not used simply in connection with the library, but used for distributing the documents published by your bureau?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; and exchanges.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is essentially a scientific library?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; and our library is filled up by exchanges.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you make a distribution of documents through your bureau?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not send them to the Interior Department to be distributed?

Maj. POWELL. No, sir; they are distributed from our bureau. You see the law is rather peculiar about that.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you distribute from your bureau?

Maj. POWELL. All bound reports, maps.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, members and Senators are entitled to a certain number. How, how many volumes do you distribute from your bureau in addition to the number allowed Senators and Representatives?

Maj. POWELL. On the average about 120,000 volumes a year.

Mr. COOMBS. There is a portion of your work which by law you sell?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Are those funds turned into the Treasury?

Maj. POWELL. They are turned into the Treasury.

Mr. COOMBS. How much did it amount to last year?

Maj. POWELL. I do not remember, but not a very large amount, some \$2,000 or \$3,000.

Mr. COOMBS. Then the majority of the work is giving them away to scientific institutions?

Maj. POWELL. By exchange; 1,900 under the law are sent to particular places.

Mr. COOMBS. That is, particular depositories?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Do they go direct from your office, or is it distributed by the Interior Department?

Maj. POWELL. They go direct from my office. You see we have more under that depository system than any other bureau, 800 more. Then each Senator and Representative has 2 libraries in addition to the number designated; each designates 2 additional libraries.

Mr. DINGLEY. This bill carries a force in the neighborhood of 165?

Maj. POWELL. Not this bill; that is the sundry civil.

Mr. DINGLEY. I understand you to say the whole number of employes now are something over 300, and they sometimes ran to 500?

Maj. POWELL. Generally when there is not much field work going on there are

about 160 persons; but then it has run at times up to 400 or 500, just temporary employes.

Mr. DINGLEY. Those are temporary employes employed under the appropriation in the sundry civil?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do you make a detailed report of the expenditures in print?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; every year.

Mr. DINGLEY. Showing the amount received by each one of the employes?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir. There are one or two things which I would like to speak about which are changed in this bill from the other.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they?

Maj. POWELL. From the present estimate the executive officer is dropped; and I want to say to you gentlemen—

The CHAIRMAN. The executive officer?

Maj. POWELL. At \$3,000. It does not appear; and I want to say something which I do not want to print, if you please, as I do not want to criticise gentlemen who have served the Government at all, and I want to explain just why this is done.

The CHAIRMAN. This must go down if you want us to act on it. I now notice that this officer is eliminated from the estimate. You may state what you desire.

Maj. POWELL. It may be taken down if you wish to. In the early part of our work we had to organize on a different plan from what we now do. The reason of that was all of that Western country was unsettled and we had to haul our rations long distances, sometimes 200 or 300 miles in the early years of the work. We had to supply the scientific men, and I employed an executive officer in the early part of the work to buy animals, rations, and grain, which were hauled to those points, etc. Now, that Western country has been settled up and we can live on the country. The men can stop at a farmhouse here and a farmhouse there and live on the country, and instead of supplying the men with wagon trains they get their living on the country. That changed the duty of that executive officer, and gradually he took charge of other work for me. As time went on that executive officer was considered under this bill not to be a scientific man, and an executive officer was appointed who was not doing scientific work and could not aid me in scientific work. The last executive officer—and this is what I did not want to say for publication—was unsatisfactory to me, and it was proposed to appoint one who was satisfactory to me, and I recommended that the executive officer should be dropped and that he should be a scientific man. The Secretary of the Interior has changed his mind about that and has appointed a geologist in that place, so if I had known that at first I should not have recommended that be done.

Mr. COOMBS. He has recommended a geologist be appointed?

Maj. POWELL. He has already appointed a geologist.

Mr. COOMBS. Is he provided for in this bill?

Maj. POWELL. Not in this present bill. He is dropped out of the estimate because I did not think an ordinary business man should be employed, and could not give me that help which I thought I ought to have. There is one thing which would be advantageous to the service. There should be authority given to the Secretary of the Interior to designate one of my chief geologists who could assume the duties in my illness or absence, and sign papers, and if the executive officer was still dropped, and the Secretary of the Interior authorized to designate one of my geologists as acting director in my absence or illness, it would be very advantageous to the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the executive officer a creature of a statute?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The statute specially provides for him, or does he live in an appropriation bill?

Maj. POWELL. A statute provides for him.

The CHAIRMAN. For an executive officer?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; that is to say, at some time in the history of this matter, the various employes who are now designated under this bill were fixed as such, and their salaries fixed. This executive officer has existed since the foundation of the service.

Mr. COOMBS. You mean, simply dropped by not being put in an appropriation?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No; he is simply appropriated for.

Maj. POWELL. Let me say to you, you put a clause some years ago I think it was, Mr. Holman, in an appropriation bill fixing those officers and fixing their salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1882 the executive officer was appropriated for (1883 to 1894 inclusive), salary, \$3,000. That means he is simply appropriated for, there is no statute in regard to it.

Maj. POWELL. Well, Mr. Courts will remember what I refer to.

Mr. DINGLEY. As I understand you, notwithstanding the geologist has been appointed as executive officer, yet you still are of the opinion that an executive officer is not needed, in view of the changed circumstances in the country?

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Maj. POWELL. No, sir; he can do work for me because that geologist——

Mr. DINGLEY. But it will not be in the nature of executive duties?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; I have got to adjust a piece of topographic work in the office and geological work elsewhere, and when he is taking up one question, I can give my time to, for example——

Mr. DINGLEY. So it is really executive work he is doing?

Maj. POWELL. It is really executive work he is doing.

Mr. DINGLEY. And he is really acting as deputy, so to speak?

Maj. POWELL. He is deputy only; he has no authority to sign papers.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then your recommendation is that that office be continued, not as executive officer, but as deputy with authority to act in your absence?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; in my absence, and if you do not do that, provide that the Secretary may in my absence or in my sickness designate a man who can sign papers.

### PRESENT ORGANIZATION U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order, or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for: Each division has a special work and requires the employment of an expert as its chief; all are appropriated for but not designated as chiefs of division in the law.

Total number of divisions, 13, as follows:

#### OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.

##### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 Director .....	\$6,000
1 executive officer .....	3,000
1 chief clerk .....	2,400
1 stenographer .....	1,800
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
2 clerks, at \$900 each .....	1,800
2 messengers, at \$720 each .....	1,440
1 messenger .....	480
10 Total .....	18,120

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### EASTERN DIVISION OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Makes topographic surveys and maps in the Eastern half of the United States.

##### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief topographer .....	\$3,600
1 topographer .....	3,000
1 chief geographer .....	2,700
1 geographer .....	2,500
1 topographer .....	2,200
1 topographer .....	2,000
5 topographers, at \$1,800 .....	9,000
8 topographers, at \$1,600 .....	12,800
6 topographers, at \$1,400 .....	8,400
5 topographers, at \$1,200 .....	6,000
2 assistant topographers, at \$1,000 .....	2,000
10 assistant topographers, at \$900 .....	9,000
3 assistant topographers, at \$840 .....	2,520
1 clerk .....	1,200
1 assistant messenger .....	720
1 laborer .....	700
48 Total .....	68,360

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## WESTERN DIVISION OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Makes topographic surveys and maps in the Western half of the United States.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 geographer .....	\$3, 000
1 topographer .....	2, 500
5 topographers, at \$2,000 .....	10, 000
1 topographer .....	1, 800
7 topographers, at \$1,600 .....	11, 200
4 topographers, at \$1,400 .....	5, 600
2 topographers, at \$1,200 .....	2, 400
7 assistant topographers, at \$1,000 .....	7, 000
1 special disbursing agent .....	1, 800
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 skilled laborer .....	840
1 messenger .....	600
32 Total .....	47, 740

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

Investigates the composition and distribution of rock formations and their economic contents, and prepares maps and reports showing results.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 geologist, in charge .....	\$4, 000
2 geologists, at \$4,000 .....	8, 000
1 geologist .....	3, 000
1 geologist .....	2, 700
1 geologist .....	2, 400
1 geologist .....	2, 200
2 geologists, at \$2,000 .....	4, 000
1 geologist .....	1, 800
5 assistant geologists, at \$1,800 .....	9, 000
2 assistant geologists, at \$1,600 .....	3, 200
1 assistant geologist .....	1, 400
2 paleontologists, at \$2,000 .....	4, 000
2 assistant paleontologists, at \$1,400 .....	2, 800
2 assistant paleontologists, at \$1,200 .....	2, 400
1 stenographer .....	1, 600
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 copyist .....	720
1 assistant mechanician .....	900
1 skilled laborer .....	840
2 1 laborer, \$600; 1 messenger, \$600 .....	1, 200
31 Total .....	57, 160

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

The following named are employed from time to time for limited periods as scientific experts, receiving compensation only for duties actually performed.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

4 geologists, at \$10 per diem.
3 geologists, at \$7 per diem.
2 geologists, at \$6 per diem.
2 geologists, at \$5 per diem.
10 assistant geologists, at \$5 per diem.
1 assistant geologist, at \$4.50 per diem.
2 assistant geologists, at \$4 per diem.
3 paleontologists, at \$5 per diem.

27

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## 260 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

### DIVISION OF ENGRAVING.

Engraves and prints topographic and geologic maps and revises the copper plates.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief engraver .....	\$2,400
1 engraver .....	1,600
2 engravers, at \$1,200 each .....	2,400
2 engravers, at \$1,080 each .....	2,160
1 engraver .....	1,000
1 engraver .....	840
1 engraver .....	720
1 engraver .....	600
1 map printer .....	1,400
4 map printers, at \$1,044 each .....	4,176
2 assistant map printers, at \$900 each .....	1,800
1 assistant map printer .....	760
2 assistant map printers, at \$720 each .....	1,440
1 assistant map printer .....	600
3 assistant map printers, at \$480 each .....	1,440
3 printer assistant boys, at \$108 each .....	324
2 laborers, at \$600 each .....	1,200
1 laborer .....	480
1 storekeeper .....	600
<hr/> 31 Total .....	<hr/> 25,940

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### DIVISION OF MINING STATISTICS AND TECHNOLOGY.

Prepares and publishes annually a volume of statistics of mineral production, gathering the data chiefly by correspondence.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 geologist .....	\$3,000
1 statistician .....	2,000
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
1 messenger .....	600
<hr/> 4 Total .....	<hr/> 7,000

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### DIVISION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Prepares all illustrations and edits all graphic matter relating to the Survey's publications.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 draftsman .....	\$2,400
1 draftsman of class 4 .....	1,800
2 draftsmen of class 1 .....	2,400
1 draftsman .....	1,000
1 draftsman .....	900
1 map proof-reader .....	1,200
1 messenger .....	600
<hr/> 8 Total .....	<hr/> 10,300

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DIVISION OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Reduces, enlarges, and copies maps and makes photographs to illustrate the Survey's publications.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 photographer.....	\$2,000
1 assistant photographer.....	900
1 assistant photographer.....	720
1 assistant photographer.....	480
1 messenger.....	480
5 Total.....	4,580

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

Keeps all accounts, audits all vouchers, draws contracts, purchases supplies, and is the custodian of and accounts for all Survey property.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief disbursing clerk.....	\$2,400
1 clerk of class 4.....	1,800
1 clerk of class 3.....	1,600
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
1 clerk of class 1.....	1,200
1 clerk.....	900
1 messenger.....	720
1 laborer.....	840
8 Total.....	10,860

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTS.

Has charge of all books, pamphlets, and maps obtained by purchase and exchange for the use of the Survey, catalogues and arranges same, and distributes the Survey's publications.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 librarian.....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 1.....	1,200
1 clerk.....	900
1 copyist.....	840
1 copyist.....	720
2 messengers, at \$600 each.....	1,200
7 Total.....	6,860

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

Makes chemical analyses of such samples of water, coal, rocks, and minerals, etc. as are needed for geologic purposes.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chemist.....	\$3,000
1 chemist.....	2,400
1 assistant chemist.....	900
1 messenger.....	480
8 Total.....	6,780

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## EDITORIAL DIVISION.

Reads and edits all manuscripts intended for publication, reads all proof, and supervises publication.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 editor .....	\$2, 600
1 assistant editor .....	1, 600
1 copyist .....	720
<b>3 Total .....</b>	<b>4, 920</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## MISCELLANEOUS, OFFICE WATCH, AND LABOR FORCE.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 engineer .....	\$1, 000
1 assistant engineer .....	600
1 fireman .....	600
1 fireman .....	480
1 carpenter .....	900
1 laborer .....	840
1 wagon driver .....	600
1 janitor .....	600
1 assistant messenger .....	720
1 watchman .....	840
2 watchmen, at \$720 .....	1, 440
1 watchman .....	600
4 charwomen, at \$180 .....	720
<b>17 Total .....</b>	<b>9, 940</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

*Personnel of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, together with expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.*

## PERSONNEL DECEMBER 1, 1893.

	Salary.
Powell, J. W. ....	None.
Rizer, H. C. ....	None.
McChesney, Jno. D. ....	None.
	Per month.
McGee, W. J. ....	\$275. 00
Mallery, Garrick .....	250. 00
Holmes, W. H. ....	216. 66
Pilling, James C. ....	200. 00
Thomas, Cyrus .....	200. 00
Dorsey, J. Owen .....	166. 66
Gatschet, Albert S. ....	150. 00
Cushing, F. H. ....	150. 00
Mooney, James .....	150. 00
Stevenson, M. C. ....	133. 33
Hodge, E. Webb .....	133. 33
Mindelef, Cosmos .....	133. 33
Hoffman, W. J. ....	116. 66
Hewitt, J. N. B. ....	100. 00
Fowke, Gerard .....	100. 00
Dinwiddie, Wm. ....	100. 00
Davison, Lucy E. ....	100. 00
Leary, Ella .....	100. 00
Barron Kate H. ....	70. 00
McChesney, Augusta .....	60. 00
Thomas, Nora .....	60. 00
Walther, Henry .....	60. 00
Spriggs, Tolly .....	50. 00
Russell, Louvenia .....	40. 00

*Classification of expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.*

Salaries or compensation .....	\$36,985.01
Traveling expenses .....	3,281.36
Field expenses .....	311.50
Drawings .....	970.25
Stationery .....	159.05
Freight .....	229.53
Field material .....	137.73
Supplies .....	1,711.14
Publications .....	399.36
Specimens .....	3.00
Miscellaneous .....	310.84
	<hr/>
	44,498.77

*Analysis of disbursements for same period.*

Sign language and picture writing .....	\$4,408.65
Exploration of mounds .....	2,401.80
Researches in archæology .....	12,280.59
Researches in language, North American Indians .....	13,015.59
Salaries, office of Director .....	7,398.32
Illustrations for reports .....	2,196.34
Researches among Pueblos .....	1,621.77
Contingent expenses .....	1,175.71
	<hr/>
	44,498.77

The amount of \$4,498.77 expended in excess of the appropriation of \$40,000 was brought forward from unexpended balance of previous fiscal year.

J. W. POWELL.

DECEMBER 2, 1893.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

## STATEMENT OF MR. CECIL CLAY, CHIEF CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

MR. COOMBS. I notice you have asked an increase of \$500 in the compensation of the solicitor of your Department?

MR. CLAY. Yes, sir; that is the statutory salary. The Solicitor-General is the hardest worked official, large or small, in the Department. He has the bulk of the Supreme Court work on his hands. For several years back the statutory salary has not been appropriated, and the present Attorney-General's idea was that it is not too much.

As to the salary of the appointment clerk, it is proposed to make it \$500 more. The appointment clerk in our Department has a large force of clerks under him, and some have been detailed there for some years. We propose in the appropriation bill to give him this additional.

MR. COOMBS. This is simply an addition to the salary of fourth-class clerk?

MR. CLAY. There is no appointment clerk provided for our Department, and the disbursing clerk has been doing the appointment clerk's business. It is to provide this additional salary for the same person. Attorney-General Miller and the present Attorney-General thought that there ought to be that provision made, so long as he was in charge of the appointment work.

MR. COOMBS. You propose to take one of the fourth-class clerks and add \$500 to his salary to compensate him for his services as appointment clerk?

MR. CLAY. Yes, sir.

MR. COOMBS. You do not propose to add these two amounts?

MR. CLAY. That was the Attorney-General's idea. His idea was that if there was a separate office there ought to be another clerk appointed. This gentleman has the responsibility of a disbursing clerk. The amount we disburse is not so large, but ours being a Department we have expenditures, and there are about as large a number of items as if we were paying a million.



Mr. COOMBS. What are the duties of the disbursing officer?

Mr. CLAY. His duties are to pay the salaries of the Department, to pay the compensation of examiners who travel in the prosecution of crimes, which require a good deal of scrutiny, to pay also the attorneys who are employed in the prosecution of the French spoliation claims, or in defense of suits in claims against the Government throughout the country.

Mr. COOMBS. How are those sums determined which you pay attorneys?

Mr. CLAY. They are paid out of the appropriation to defend suits at a per diem.

Mr. COOMBS. Who audits these accounts?

Mr. CLAY. They go to the Treasury and are audited by the First Auditor. The disbursing clerk also pays Indian depredation agents. There are 8,000 or 9,000 of those Indian depredation cases throughout the country, and special attorneys are employed.

Mr. COOMBS. Is he under bonds?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir; he gives \$15,000 bonds.

Mr. COOMBS. How much does he get?

Mr. CLAY. He gets \$2,000 as disbursing clerk. If he takes the business of the appointment clerk, he can not really devote enough attention to the other business, unless he has an ample clerical force. There will soon be several vacancies to fill, probably twenty-five or thirty positions, and for each of these places there will probably be fifty applicants. The President likes to have sent to him a brief of the applications. Each one of those fifty applicants will have from one hundred to two hundred papers. The Attorney-General thought it was cheaper to add \$500 a year to his salary and detail him to do that work, instead of appointing a clerk at \$1,800.

Mr. COOMBS. I see you have a force, all told, of 99 in your Department. Are those all efficient?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir. We have weeded out two or three who were inefficient; and it is very safe to say that there is not one there who is not up to the mark.

Mr. COOMBS. For contingent expenses.

Mr. CLAY. The first item is for furniture and repairs. It has been customary to give us \$1,000.

Mr. COOMBS. Do you need it this year?

Mr. CLAY. We have spent \$874.71.

Mr. COOMBS. We do not want to give you anything which is not absolutely necessary. Do you know of anything to be done?

Mr. CLAY. We are obliged to keep the furniture in repair, and I think \$500 ought to be sufficient this year; certainly with \$750 we would have enough. I know of no special item to be attended to except the ordinary breakage and wear and tear. We will have to provide file cases.

Mr. COOMBS. Law books for library.

Mr. CLAY. The library of this Department is fitted up for the use of the Department and the employés; but the law library books are by stringent rules kept for the officials of the Department. We have always had to buy, perhaps, half a dozen standard books like gazetteers, which are used in the preparation of briefs. The use of the word "law" prevented our purchasing anything but law books. We could not buy an atlas, for instance. The wording heretofore has been "for books for the Department library." The Attorney-General never bought any books except law books, gazetteers, and atlases, and he would like to have that phraseology so that he could buy all books needed for the library. We have never bought any works of fiction.

Mr. COOMBS. Session laws of States and Territories?

Mr. CLAY. That was cut down last year, and why I can not imagine. We can not keep up our stock of books, simply because the money is not enough. We can not keep up with the session laws of the States and Territories on the amount of money given last year.

Mr. COOMBS. How much did you expend?

Mr. CLAY. The whole of it, \$1,500 for one and \$1,000 for the other. We have been cut down to \$1,000, and it is impossible to keep the library up on that money.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average cost of the session laws for each State?

Mr. CLAY. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the cost of the session laws of the State of Missouri, or any other State, per volume?

Mr. CLAY. I suppose it would depend on the size of it; anywhere from \$1.50 to \$3. There are some States where the statutes are not up.

Mr. COOMBS. Can not you send a detailed statement of the amount expended during 1893 under those two heads?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir; I will give the kind of books and the amounts.

Mr. COOMBS. For stationery you ask \$1,500. How much was spent in 1893?

Mr. CLAY. \$1,750; \$1,500 for this department, and \$250 for the solicitor's office, and we had not enough.

Mr. COOMBS. For miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing, fuel, lights,

foreign postage, repairs of buildings, care of horses, and other necessities, you ask for \$7,500. Will you give us a detailed statement of your expenditures under that head for the last year?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir; we used to get \$10,000, but it was cut down.

Mr. COOMBS. For official transportation, including the purchase and shoeing of animals, and purchase and repair of wagons and harness. How many horses have you?

Mr. CLAY. Two. It costs \$25 a month to keep them.

Mr. COOMBS. How many wagons have you?

Mr. CLAY. We have one wagon, and the Attorney-General says we ought to buy a new one.

Mr. COOMBS. For force for the necessary care of the court-house, under the direction of the U. S. marshal of the District of Columbia. Is that building used for District courts?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir; it is used by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the criminal courts of the District. It is just like the U. S. courts in the Territory of Utah and those used by U. S. attorneys.

Mr. COOMBS. Warden for the jail. Are United States prisoners kept there?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir; they are prisoners convicted by the U. S. courts in the District of Columbia. All prisoners convicted of offenses against the United States laws, or against the laws of the District of Columbia. The United States convicts are sent to the Albany penitentiary.

The CHAIRMAN. In the cases of persons convicted of offenses against the laws of the District of Columbia, does the United States pay that expense, and is there not a general statute which would make the District of Columbia liable for that expense?

Mr. CLAY. That is paid for out of the fund for the support of prisoners.

Mr. COOMBS. Is your force generally efficient?

Mr. CLAY. I took occasion to say to the Civil Service Commission, some time ago, that out of all the people we got from that Commission we never got a poor one.

The CHAIRMAN. Please send to the committee the expenses of this District of Columbia jail in detail, the number of people employed there, and the compensation paid each, and what proportion of that expense, if any, is properly chargeable to the District of Columbia.

Mr. DINGLEY. Also the expenses of maintaining the prisoners.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington, December 8, 1893.

DEAR SIR: I send you a copy received from the Government Printing Office of the report of the warden of the jail, District of Columbia, which contains in the two tables marked such information as will, I think, enable the committee to act on the point as to putting part of the expense on the District. The tables show the number committed and number convicted and the character of the offenses.

Advise me if anything additional is needed.

Yours, truly,

CECIL CLAY, *Chief Clerk.*

Mr. J. C. COURTS, *Clerk, etc.*

*Number of prisoners sentenced to jail under the offenses named during the year ending October 31, 1893.*

Offenses.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Housebreaking.....	6	8			14
Larceny from person.....	2	1		1	4
Embezzlement.....	2				2
Conspiracy.....	1				1
Petit larceny.....	62	352	3	88	505
Violating policy laws.....	2	33		9	44
Violating gaming laws.....	9	14			23
Assault and battery.....	93	553		68	719
Assault.....	4	19		3	26
Carrying concealed weapons.....	23	82		3	108
Violating Revised Statutes, United States.....		1	1		1
Keeping disorderly house.....	3	10	3	7	23
Keeping bawdyhouse.....			1	12	13
Affray.....	11	62		14	87
Threats.....	15	26			41
Selling goods on commission.....	1	1			2
Trespass.....		7			7
Keeping unlicensed bar.....	4	1			5
Keeping unlicensed dog.....		7			7
Contempt of court.....	2	3		3	8
Destroying property.....	2				2
Abandoning child.....				1	1

# 266 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

*Number of persons committed to jail and offenses charged against them during the year ending October 31, 1893.*

Offenses.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Murder.....	3	3		1	7
Assault with intent to kill.....	17	44		3	64
Highway robbery.....	13	9			22
Housebreaking.....	35	61		10	106
Grand larceny.....	38	41		11	89
Larceny from person.....	15	35	1	15	62
False pretense.....	18	7	1	1	27
Embezzlement.....	16	7			23
Perjury.....	1	2		1	3
Petit larceny, second offense.....		2		1	3
Bigamy.....	2	2			4
Arson.....		2		3	5
Forgery.....	14	3			17
Violating policy laws.....	6	80		52	118
Petit larceny.....	74	648	4	114	840
Violating gaming laws.....	2	15			17
Assault and battery.....	103	568	1	69	741
Assault.....	44	125		8	177
Affray.....	16	64		10	90
Carrying concealed weapons.....	28	115		4	147
Carnal knowledge of minor child.....	1	5			6
Bench warrant.....	30	33	1	4	68
Threats.....	20	32			52
Destroying property.....	10				10
Violating Revised Statutes United States.....	4	1			5
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	1				1
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	7			8
Passing counterfeit money.....	6	1			7
Burglary.....		3			3
Sodomy.....		4			4
Keeping unlicensed bar.....	13	14		7	34
Keeping disorderly house.....	7	18	7	16	48
Keeping bawdyhouse.....			2	17	19
Failing to pay license tax.....		8		2	10
Rape.....	5	7			12
Trespass.....	1	8			9
Contempt of court.....	3	3		2	8
Incorrigibility.....		2			2
Malignous mischief.....		3			3
Abandoning child.....				1	1
United States witnesses.....		9		2	11
Total.....					2,884

Daily average, 2904.

AN ACT to provide for the management of the jail in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the jail in the District of Columbia shall be known and designated as the United States jail, District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. The Attorney-General shall appoint a warden, a deputy warden, and such other officers, guards, and employes as in his opinion are necessary for the care and safe-keeping of the prisoners confined in said jail, and shall fix their compensations. He shall make such rules and regulations for the government of said jail and the officers and employes thereof as he may deem necessary for its proper management and economical administration.

SEC. 3. All prisoners sentenced to confinement in said jail may be employed, under the direction of the Attorney-General, within the jail grounds at such labor as shall not in any manner conflict with free labor in the District of Columbia nor with existing laws relative to the contracting and hiring out of United States prisoners.

SEC. 4. The Attorney-General may designate said jail as a place of confinement for United States prisoners convicted in other judicial districts outside the District of Columbia whose sentences are for periods of one year or less, when in his opinion such designation is expedient, the transfers of prisoners thereunder to be made as provided in section five thousand five hundred and forty-six, Revised Statutes.

SEC. 5. The expenses of maintaining said jail, including necessary repairs shall be paid, one-half from the annual appropriation for support of prisoners and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from its passage.

*Statement showing the cost of the United States jail in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1893.*

According to the warden's report, the average number of prisoners per day during the year was 291.

The total cost, according to the same report, for maintaining building, subsistence, fuel, hardware, working and mechanical tools, etc., other than salaries, was.....	\$17, 026. 35
The pay roll for the month of June (simply taken for illustration) was.....	2, 072. 80
From the above it appears that the average amount paid for salaries per prisoner per day is.....	\$0. 25
The cost of subsistence, etc., per day is.....	. 16

Total .....	. 41
Or the average cost per day for the 291 prisoners is.....	119. 31

Total cost per year.....	\$43, 548. 15
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The following is a list of the employes at the jail and the salaries paid them:

1 warden .....	per annum..	\$1, 800
1 deputy warden .....	do.....	1, 400
1 physician.....	do.....	1, 000
1 engineer .....	do.....	1, 200
1 clerk .....	per month..	90
2 matrons .....	do.....	85
2 assistant engineers.....	do.....	90
1 cook .....	do.....	45
3 captains of the watch.....	do.....	90
12 guard .....	do.....	85

*Statement of purchases made by the Department of Justice under appropriation books for Department Library, 1893.*

U. S. reports, 85 vols.....	\$142. 00
State reports, 112 vols., at average price, \$3.82+.....	428. 71
English, Irish, etc., reports, 44 vols., at \$4.91+.....	206. 27
Statutes, codes, and session laws, 240 vols., at \$4.21+.....	1, 011. 50
English statutes, 2 vols., at \$5.....	10. 00
U. S. digests, 1 vol. (Amer. Dig.).....	8. 00
Digests U. S. reports, 2 vols., at \$6.75.....	13. 50
Digests State reports, 9 vols., at \$6.86+.....	61. 75
Digests English reports, 1 vol.....	7. 50
Works on jurisprudence, 77 vols., at \$5.52+.....	402. 47
Histories, 1 vol.....	3. 00
Biographies, 6 vols., at \$3.91+.....	23. 50
Encyclopedia, 1 vol.....	6. 00
Dictionaries, 2 vols., at \$8.50.....	17. 00
Year Book, 1 vol.....	3. 00
Legal periodicals, 19 vols., at \$8. 20.....	155. 80
	<hr/> 2, 500. 00

DECEMBER 2, 1893.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

## STATEMENT OF HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase of \$200 for disbursing clerk?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Yes, sir; because there is no disbursing clerk in the employ of the Government who gets less than \$2,000. That is one reason why I ask that increase; and another reason is that he performs other duties. He is the most useful man I have in the whole department.

Mr. DINGLEY. Does he have to give a bond?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Yes, sir; he gives a bond of \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice new language—"who may be statistical experts."

Commissioner WRIGHT. The insertion of that language is intentional. It was simply to leave this in the classified service. They are in the classified service now. It simply enables me to promote my present force. If a man were dropped out, I would have to fill the place by promotion, and I could not fill it from the outside. It is a matter of domestic economy to make the men below exert themselves in proficiency and efficiency. Those places could be filled from the outside, because statistical experts are exempt from the Civil Service. It does not mean much, but it helps the men below.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it to encourage efficiency in your force?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice an increase of two special agents, \$1,400.

Commissioner WRIGHT. I need those men; but I would rather you would do this, if you will feel inclined to do either—to put the money which that will cost on to the total sum of \$47,500. I would rather increase that total sum.

The CHAIRMAN. Why so?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Because I have 20 special examiners and I want to shift some of them. I need an elastic force in the field. If you will notice that paragraph appropriating a lump sum, it is for per diem in lieu of subsistence, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employes under that general clause?

Commissioner WRIGHT. It varies according to the emergency of the office. I presume I have now employed, counting the men at work on the slum business, perhaps 15 people.

The CHAIRMAN. At what compensation?

Commissioner WRIGHT. They get \$100 a month, and some get \$1,400 per annum; we never pay more than \$1,400 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You need 2 special agents?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Yes, sir; we need 2 extra special agents, or equivalent men, on the temporary force. It seems to me that is essential, in order to keep up efficiency. I could get on without them, but the work would be better done with them.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we give 1?

Commissioner WRIGHT. I am not like the Irishman who asked for more, expecting a cut.

The CHAIRMAN. I am satisfied with you and your Bureau; but you know the condition of the Treasury.

Commissioner WRIGHT. I did not ask it with the expectation of having it cut down. I felt that probably you would not want to increase the working force of the Government, and therefore I felt that I might get the 2 special agents, and stand a reduction in the general expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they under the civil service?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Yes, sir. The examination is non competitive. I should like exceedingly to have 2.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get along with 1?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Yes, sir; I can get on. The appropriation is now \$47,500. If you could add \$1,500 to that I should be very happy, indeed. I understand that you can not go on increasing the force in my department, as somebody will complain of it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was expended last year for stationery?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Let us get through with this paragraph. In lieu of subsistence of special agents and experts, I want the word "employes" there. I have sent clerks out under that provision for experts, and the Treasury Department rules that I could not give them a per diem. The per diem is the most economical way of providing subsistence.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the amount for stationery?

Commissioner WRIGHT. That used to be \$1,500, and one year we had \$750 unexpended of our appropriation. I think \$750 will answer next year; \$1,500 was a little too high, and we accumulated some stationery, and have been running on it ever since, but it is not enough now; \$1,000 is just right. Several years' experience shows that.

The CHAIRMAN. Books, periodicals, and newspapers for the library.

Commissioner WRIGHT. This has always been \$1,000. We used that up.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you get along with less?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Oh, yes. You can take off a couple hundred dollars from that.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we give you \$1,000 for stationery and \$750 for books?

Commissioner WRIGHT. That would be satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Postage stamps, and to prepay postage to Postal Union countries.

Commissioner WRIGHT. That is used in mailing documents.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not use the Bureau of International Exchanges?

Commissioner WRIGHT. We send them a great deal which goes at so much a pound. This is paid out of our contingent expenses. The trouble with the International Exchange is that reports of a certain class sent to a certain people for particular purposes do not get into the hands of those people sometimes in two or three months. Therefore, where it is important to have the information immediately we send them through the mail.

The CHAIRMAN. Rent of rooms, including heat, elevator, etc., \$5,000.

Mr. COOMBS. I would like to ask where your rooms are situated?

Commissioner WRIGHT. They are the best in the city, and the cheapest rent the Government has. We make a yearly contract.

Mr. COOMBS. In what building?

Commissioner WRIGHT. In the National Safe Deposit building. It is the best hired building the Government has.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not get along with any less?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Oh, no; that pays them but 3 per cent on their investment?

The CHAIRMAN. How about contingent expenses? Can you not drop the item for contingent expenses a little—there is an odd one hundred dollars?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Yes, sir; it is \$3,100.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend under that head for the last fiscal year?

Commissioner WRIGHT. I do not think we had more than one or two hundred dollars left, but if you will make that \$2,500 and then not hold me to it next year if I want a little more it will do very well, but you know how hard it is to get anything back.

Mr. COOMBS. You only occupy a portion of that building?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Yes, sir; the two upper floors.

Mr. COOMBS. Why do you say the rental is only 3 per cent on the investment?

Commissioner WRIGHT. It is a fine building. It is one of the best in the city.

Mr. COOMBS. It is occupied by other offices?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOMBS. How many rooms have you?

Commissioner WRIGHT. Twenty. I have hired two other rooms for the storage of documents. We will try to get along with \$2,500 for contingent expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
*Washington, D. C., December 12, 1893.*

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 2d instant, I have the honor to state that the classification of the clerical force of this department has been made carefully in the light of experience, and, as the office is practically new, it has been made to adjust itself to the demands upon it. In organizing the department I put the larger number of clerks in the \$1,000 and \$1,200 classes, having now 10 \$1,000 clerks and 12 clerks of class 1 (\$1,200). The small numbers in the classes above these are none too large for the purposes of promotion and encouragement.

In the table sent you yesterday, comprehending the proportion of the clerks of the first, second, third, and fourth classes in all the various Departments of the Government, you will find a statement as to the number and percentages for this department. I do not think any change in the relative proportions, would be of advantage to the office. In work similar to that carried on by this department it is essential to have a large number of the lower grade clerks and a sufficient number of the very highest to secure proper superintendence and care of work, and those of the highest class should be skilled and trained people. At the same time there should be offered the opportunity of recognizing fidelity and proficiency in the discharge of duties in the lower grades.

Relative to the third point raised in your letter, I would say that I have never felt that it was advisable to organize this department into divisions, certainly not at the present time. By keeping general supervision over each branch of the work I have found that the greatest efficiency is secured, and at the same time simplicity of routine preserved.

We use the card system in almost every branch of our work, from records of appointments to the classification of letters, documents mailed, library, etc.

I am, very respectfully,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. A. M. DOCKERY, M. C.,  
*Chairman Subcommittee on Legislative Bill,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK,  
*Washington, D. C., January 22, 1894.*

SIR: I have the pleasure to return herewith for use of the committee the blanks submitted with your letter of the 19th instant, with the information filled in, showing the divisions of this Department, the force employed in each, and the salaries of employés.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. HOWARD,  
*Chief Clerk.*

MR. JAMES C. COURTS,  
*Clerk, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.*

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 1.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 1, as follows:

## THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Postmaster-General has the direction and management of the Post-Office Department. He appoints all officers and employés of the Department, except the four Assistant Postmasters-General, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$1,000; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, by and with the advice and consent of the President, awards and executes contracts, and directs the management of the domestic and foreign mail service.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk .....	\$2,500
3 clerks of class 4 .....	5,400
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4,800
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 messenger .....	840
1 assistant messenger .....	720
1 page .....	360
11 Total .....	17,020

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 law clerk .....	\$2,500
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3,600
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
1 assistant messenger .....	720
8 Total .....	12,220

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

# LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL. 271

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION BUREAU OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 5.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 5, as follows (also the office of the chief clerk):

### MONEY ORDER.

General supervision of money-order offices and all money-order business, both international and domestic. Furnishes to postmasters all books, blanks, and other supplies necessary in money-order business.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, superintendent money-order system .....	\$3,500
1 chief clerk money-order system .....	2,000
6 clerks of class 4 .....	10,800
8 clerks of class 3 .....	12,800
5 clerks of class 2 .....	7,000
12 clerks of class 1 .....	14,400
6 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	6,000
7 clerks, at \$900 each .....	6,300
1 elevator conductor .....	720
1 fireman .....	720
1 assistant messenger .....	720
10 laborers, at \$660 each .....	6,600
1 female laborer employed in Auditor's office, Busch building .....	480
1 engineer .....	1,000
1 assistant engineer for additional building, Sixth Auditor's office .....	1,000
4 watchmen .....	2,880
4 charwomen .....	960
<b>70 Total .....</b>	<b>77,880</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, 2 clerks, at \$1,200. 1 clerk, at \$900. These are old and faithful employees.

### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

Miscellaneous correspondence and other duties incidental to the general business of the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk .....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
6 clerks of class 3 .....	9,600
3 clerks of class 1 .....	3,600
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	3,000
1 clerk .....	900
3 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	2,160
5 laborers, at \$660 each .....	3,300
2 pages, at \$360 each .....	720
<b>25 Total .....</b>	<b>27,080</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

Of the number above enumerated all are performing duty in *other bureaus and offices of the Department* except the chief clerk, 1 clerk of class 4, and one of class 3, the latter being engaged as stenographer, etc., to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

### DIVISION OF POST-OFFICE SUPPLIES.

This division furnishes the necessary books and blanks for postal business (except those required in the transaction of money order business) and stationery for post-offices.

\* Of these employees 6 laborers and the assistant messenger only are under the control of the superintendent money-order system, the remainder serve under the superintendent and disbursing clerk Post-Office Department.



## 272 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent of division .....	\$2, 000
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2, 800
5 clerks of class 1 .....	6, 000
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	2, 000
1 clerk .....	900
2 assistant messengers, at \$720, each .....	1, 440
4 laborers, at \$660 each .....	2, 640
<b>17 Total .....</b>	<b>17, 780</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### DIVISION OF FREE DELIVERY.

The preparation of cases for the inauguration of the free-delivery system in cities, the appointment of letter carriers, and the general supervision of the free-delivery system throughout the United States.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent of division .....	\$3, 000
1 assistant superintendent .....	2, 000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2, 400
1 clerk .....	1, 000
1 clerk .....	900
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<b>9 Total .....</b>	<b>13, 420</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### DIVISION OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

The readjustment of postmasters' salaries, the preparation of cases of allowances for rent, fuel, light, and clerk hire, and the consideration of miscellaneous expenditures.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 200
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1, 800
2 clerks of class 3 .....	3, 200
6 clerks of class 1 .....	7, 200
2 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	2, 000
<b>12 Total .....</b>	<b>16, 400</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

#### DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

The treatment and disposition of unavailable, unclaimed, and undeliverable matter, the allowance of credit for postage due on undelivered matter; and all correspondence relating thereto.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent of division .....	\$2, 500
1 chief clerk .....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1, 800
3 clerks class 3 .....	4, 800
11 clerks class 2 .....	15, 400
24 clerks class 1 .....	28, 800
5 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	5, 000
56 clerks, at \$900 each .....	50, 400
6 females clerks, at \$720 each .....	4, 320
1 assistant messenger .....	720
3 laborers, at \$660 each .....	1, 980
4 female laborers, at \$480 each .....	1, 920
<b>116 Total .....</b>	<b>119, 440</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 3.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 1.

Total number of divisions, 4, as follows:

CONTRACT DIVISION.

Contract division prepares all advertisements inviting proposals for star, steamboat, and mail-messenger service, receives the proposals, prepares orders for the award of contracts, attends to the execution of contracts, prepares cases and orders for the establishment of new service or changes in existing service, attends to all correspondence relating thereto, and prepares statistics and reports of mail service required by law.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, chief clerk .....	\$2,000
6 clerks of class 4 .....	10,800
12 clerks of class 3 .....	19,200
10 clerks of class 2 .....	14,000
11 clerks of class 1 .....	13,200
5 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	5,000
4 clerks, at \$900 each .....	3,600
2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	1,440
1 laborer .....	660
52 Total .....	69,900

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, 1, at \$1,200.

DIVISION OF INSPECTION.

Division of Inspection is charged with the examination of monthly and special reports of postmasters as to performance of mail service by contractors and carriers; the preparation of cases and orders for deductions for nonperformance of service and for the imposition of fines for delinquencies of contractors and carriers, of authorization for payment of railway postal clerks, of certifications of service to the Sixth Auditor, and the correspondence relative to nonperformance of contract requirements for carrying the mails.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3,600
16 clerks of class 3 .....	25,600
6 clerks of class 2 .....	8,400
4 clerks of class 1 .....	4,800
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 assistant messenger .....	720
31 Total .....	46,120

RAILWAY ADJUSTMENT DIVISION.

Railway Adjustment Division prepares cases authorizing the transportation of mails by railroads, the establishment of railway postal-car service, and changes in existing service; prepares orders and instructions for the weighing of mails, receives the returns and computes basis of pay therefrom; prepares cases for the adjustment of allowances to railroads for carrying the mails and for postal cars, and attends to all correspondence relating to these matters.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6,400
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2,400
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 clerk .....	900
11 Total .....	15,900

## MAIL EQUIPMENT DIVISION.

Mail Equipment Division is charged with the preparation of advertisements inviting proposals for furnishing mail bags, mail locks and keys, label cases, mail-bag cord fasteners, and mail-bag catchers; the receipt of proposals and the preparation of contracts therefor, the issuing of such articles for the use of the service, the repairing of the same, the keeping of records and accounts, and the preparation of all correspondence incident to these duties.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$1,800
3 clerks of class 3 .....	4,800
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
1 clerk .....	1,000
1 clerk .....	900
1 laborer .....	660
<hr/> 9 Total .....	<hr/> 11,760

## OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Office of Foreign Mails has charge of all foreign postal arrangements (except those relating to the money-order system), including the preparation of postal conventions and the regulations for their execution, as well as the consideration of questions arising under them; and conducts the correspondence relative thereto both with foreign governments and private citizens. It also has the supervision of the ocean mail steamship service in all its details, including the settlement of the accounts with steamship companies for the conveyance of mails from the United States to foreign countries.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 superintendent of foreign mails .....	\$3,000
1 chief clerk .....	2,000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
2 clerks of class 3 .....	3,200
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1,400
1 clerk of class 1 .....	1,200
3 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	3,000
1 assistant messenger .....	720
<hr/> 11 Total .....	<hr/> 16,320

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 2.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 2.

Total number of divisions, 4, as follows:

## DIVISION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Has charge of the issuing of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards, and the supplying of postmasters with official and registered package envelopes.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,250
2 clerks of class 4 .....	3,600
10 clerks of class 3 .....	16,000
17 clerks of class 2 .....	23,800
12 clerks of class 1 .....	14,400
5 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	5,000
3 copyists at \$900 each .....	2,700
2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	1,440
5 laborers, at \$660 each .....	3,300
<hr/> 57 Total .....	<hr/> 72,490

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, two, \$1,200 each. (Two old men who are doing fairly good work.)

## FINANCE DIVISION.

Issues drafts and warrants in payment of balances due contractors, etc., and superintends collection of postal revenue.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2, 000
4 clerks of class 3 .....	6, 400
4 clerks of class 2 .....	5, 600
7 clerks of class 1 .....	8, 400
2 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	2, 000
<b>18 Total .....</b>	<b>24, 400</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## OFFICE PROPER, AND DIVISION OF FILES, MAILS, ETC.

General correspondence, classification of mail matter, special delivery business and receipt, distribution, and record of letters addressed to the bureau.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief clerk .....	\$2, 000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1, 800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
1 clerk of class 2 .....	1, 400
2 clerks of class 1 .....	2, 400
1 assistant messenger .....	720
1 laborer .....	660
<b>8 Total .....</b>	<b>10, 580</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## DIVISION OF REGISTRATION.

Prepares instructions to postmasters relative to registry business, conducts such correspondence, and keeps record of statistics of registration at post-offices.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 clerk of class 4 .....	\$1, 800
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1, 600
5 clerks of class 1 .....	6, 000
<b>7 Total .....</b>	<b>9, 400</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, 3.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, 3, as follows:

## APPOINTMENT AND BOND DIVISIONS AND POST-OFFICE INSPECTORS AND MAIL DEPREDEDATIONS.

General supervision of all employes in the appointment and bond divisions, also post-office inspectors and mail depreddations.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of bureau .....	\$2, 000
1 page .....	360
<b>2 Total .....</b>	<b>2, 360</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## 276 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

### APPOINTMENT DIVISION.

Appointment of postmasters, establishing, discontinuing, and changing sites and names of post-offices.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 stenographer .....	1,200
13 clerks of class 3 .....	20,800
3 clerks of class 2 .....	4,200
6 clerks of class 1 .....	7,200
3 clerks at \$1,000 each .....	3,000
<hr/>	
27 Total .....	38,400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency:  
One at \$1,400; one at \$1,000.

### BOND DIVISION.

Keeping of postmasters' bonds; preparing and transmitting letters of appointment, blank bonds, and oaths; preparing commissions and issuing same and keeping records pertaining thereto.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division .....	\$2,000
1 clerk of class 4 .....	1,800
2 clerks of class 3 .....	3,200
4 clerks of class 2 .....	5,600
4 clerks of class 1 .....	4,800
<hr/>	
12 Total .....	17,400

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency:  
One at \$1,600.

### POST-OFFICE INSPECTORS AND MAIL DEPREDAATIONS.

Supervision of work of post-office inspectors in investigation of matters referred to them for inquiry.

#### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief post-office inspector .....	\$3,000
1 chief clerk .....	2,000
1 stenographer .....	1,600
1 clerk of class 3 .....	1,600
2 clerks of class 2 .....	2,800
5 clerks of class 1 .....	6,000
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each .....	4,000
2 assistant messengers, at \$720 each .....	1,440
<hr/>	
17 Total .....	22,440

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency:  
One, at \$1,000.

### PRESENT ORGANIZATION TOPOGRAPHER'S OFFICE.

Number of divisions therein authorized by law, none.

Number of divisions therein authorized by departmental or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, none.

Total number of divisions, as follows:

The preparation of bimonthly issues of maps of the States and Territories of the United States for the use of the postal service, showing the location of all post-offices and course and frequency of mail routes.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of office.....	\$2,500
3 class 4, skilled draftsmen.....	5,400
3 class 3, skilled draftsmen.....	4,800
3 class 2, skilled draftsmen.....	4,200
3 class 1, skilled draftsmen.....	3,600
1 examiner of maps.....	1,200
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
4 copyists, at \$900 each.....	3,600
2 watchmen, at \$720.....	1,440
1 assistant messenger.....	720
1 map mounter.....	1,200
1 assistant map mounter.....	720
1 charwoman.....	240
<b>25 Total.....</b>	<b>31,020</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## PRESENT ORGANIZATION OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERK.

Number of divisions therein authorized by department or bureau order or regulation for which chiefs, as such, are not appropriated for, 4.

Total number of divisions, 4, as follows:

## DISBURSING CLERK'S OFFICE.

Paying the salaries of the employes of the Department, and all bills pertaining to the Department buildings, and clerical work in the supervision of said buildings, mechanical work, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief of division, disbursing clerk, and superintendent of building.....	\$2,100
1 clerk of class 2.....	1,400
1 clerk of class 1.....	1,200
1 carpenter.....	1,200
1 assistant carpenter.....	1,000
1 awning maker.....	900
<b>6 Total.....</b>	<b>7,800</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## ENGINEER'S DIVISION.

Care of heating apparatus, plumbing, elevators, etc.

*Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1 chief engineer.....	\$1,400
1 assistant engineer.....	1,000
2 firemen, at \$900 each.....	1,800
2 elevator conductors, at \$720 each.....	1,440
6 firemen, at \$720 each.....	4,320
1 plumber.....	900
<b>13 Total.....</b>	<b>10,860</b>

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## WATCH FORCE.

Guarding the Government buildings and property.

## 278 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

1	captain.....	\$1,000
25	watchmen, at \$720 each .....	18,000
<hr/>		
26	Total.....	19,000

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

### DIVISION OF LABORERS.

Cleaning and care of buildings.

### *Number and compensation of persons employed.*

Chief of division (captain of the watch no additional salary).

27	laborers, at \$660 each.....	\$17,820
22	charwomen, at \$240 each.....	5,280
<hr/>		
49	Total.....	23,100

Number and salaries of the foregoing who are below a fair standard of efficiency, none.

## CLASSIFICATION OF CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, *Washington, D. C., December 17, 1893.*

DEAR MR. COURTS: In accordance with your verbal request, I have made out a table showing the number of clerks in each bureau and in each department, from the grade of \$1,000 to fourth-class clerks, and the percentage of each of the total number in each bureau and department. You will find on page 9 a recapitulation by departments. Trusting this will be of service to the committee,

I am, sincerely yours,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,  
*Commissioner.*

JAMES C. COURTS, Esq.,  
*Clerk Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.*

*Number and per cent of employes in the classified service of the United States receiving from \$1,000 to \$1,800, inclusive, per annum.*

Departments.		Number and per cent of employés receiving per annum—																			Total.	
		\$1,000.	\$1,001.60.	\$1,080.	\$1,100.	\$1,110.	\$1,140.	\$1,200.	\$1,250.	\$1,252.	\$1,300.	\$1,320.	\$1,400.	\$1,440.	\$1,500.	\$1,560.	\$1,565.	\$1,600.	\$1,650.	\$1,700.		\$1,800.
Executive Office	{ Number.							8										2			5	76
	{ Per cent.	6-25						50-00										12-50			31-25	100-00
	{ Number.	5						16					8					4			11	44
State Department.	{ Per cent.	11-37						36-36					18-18					9-09			25-00	100-00
	{ Number.																					
	{ Per cent.																					
War Department:	{ Number.	0						21					9					5			7	51
	{ Per cent.	17-45						41-17					17-65					9-80			13-73	100-00
	{ Number.	124						464					91					43			20	742
Record and Pension Office.	{ Per cent.	16-71						62-53					12-26					5-80			2-70	100-00
	{ Number.	9						82					21					17			15	144
	{ Per cent.	6-25						56-94					14-58					11-81			10-42	100-00
Adjutant-General's Office.	{ Number.							3					3					2			1	9
	{ Per cent.							33-34					33-33					22-22			11-11	100-00
	{ Number.							4					1					2			8	8
Inspector-General's Office	{ Per cent.	1						50-00					12-50					25-00			.....	100-00
	{ Number.	12-50						66-67					25					.....			1	3
	{ Per cent.							38					23-58					.....			33-33	100-00
Judge-Advocate General's Department.	{ Number.	16						35-96					25					12			15	106
	{ Per cent.	15-09						38					23-58					11-32			14-15	100-00
	{ Number.																					
Signal Office.	{ Per cent.																					
	{ Number.																					
	{ Per cent.																					
Quartermaster-General's Office.	{ Number.																					
	{ Per cent.																					
	{ Number.																					





Miscellaneous division	Number.	1	16-97	33-33	2	3	18-75	3	1	33-33	2	1	16-97	1	6
Division of stationery, printing and blanks	Per cent.	2	2	12-50	2	2	25-00	4	2	33-33	2	2	25-00	4	16
Division of mails and files	Number.	6	40-00	20-00	3	5	33-33	1	6-25	12-50	1	1	25-00	1	15
Division of special agents	Per cent.	1	20-00	60-00	3	3	33-33	1	6-97	6-97	1	1	100-00	1	5
Office of disbursing clerks	Number.	1	33-33	33-33	1	1	33-33	1	20-00	20-00	1	1	100-00	1	3
Miscellaneous	Per cent.	1	50-00	11	11	12	50-00	1	33-33	33-33	1	1	33-34	1	2
Office of First Comptroller	Number.	3	6-97	24-44	11	12	26-67	12	26-67	26-67	12	12	15-45	7	45
Office of Second Comptroller	Per cent.	3	6-82	22-72	3	10	22-73	10	23-73	23-73	10	10	25-00	11	44
Office of Commissioner of Customs	Number.	1	3-70	29-63	8	11	40-74	11	18-53	18-53	5	2	7-40	2	27
Office of First Auditor	Per cent.	3	6-12	36-73	18	11	22-45	11	20-41	20-41	10	7	14-26	7	49
Office of Second Auditor	Number.	11	5-91	34-41	64	55	29-57	55	23-12	23-12	43	13	6-98	13	186
Office of Third Auditor	Per cent.	10	8-33	24-17	29	54	45-00	54	17-50	17-50	21	6	5-00	6	120
Office of Fourth Auditor	Number.	4	10-26	28-20	11	9	23-08	9	33-33	33-33	13	2	5-13	2	39
Office of Fifth Auditor	Per cent.	2	9-52	28-57	6	4	19-05	4	23-81	23-81	5	4	19-05	4	21
Office of Sixth Auditor	Number.	74	23-98	27-33	88	77	23-91	77	20-19	20-19	65	18	5-59	18	322
Office of the Treasurer of the United States	Per cent.	10	10-64	24-47	23	16	17-02	16	18-09	18-09	17	27	28-72	27	84
Office of the Treasurer of the United States (national currency, reimbursable)	Number.	10	27-41	44-12	15	4	11-76	4	8-82	8-82	3	2	5-89	2	34
Office of Registrar	Per cent.	2	3-33	23-34	14	11	18-33	11	26-67	26-67	16	17	28-33	17	60
Office of Comptroller of the Currency	Number.	11	22-45	16-33	8	10	20-41	8	24-49	24-49	12	8	16-32	8	49
Office of Comptroller of the Currency (national currency, reimbursable)	Per cent.	1	33-33	66-67	2	35	28-00	2	1	1	25	2	20-80	2	3
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue	Number.	14	11-26	35-71	25	1	14-29	1	7-14	7-14	2	3	21-43	3	14
Office of the Light-House Board	Per cent.	2	1-77	29-41	5	8	11-76	8	5-98	5-98	17	4	23-53	4	17
Office of the Life-Saving Service	Number.	1	37-50	40-00	3	2	25-00	2	12-50	12-50	2	2	25-00	2	8
Bureau of Navigation	Per cent.	1	20-00	40-00	2	5	40-00	5	40-00	40-00	2	2	25-00	2	5
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	Number.	1	20-00	40-00	2	5	40-00	5	40-00	40-00	2	2	25-00	2	5

*Number and per cent of employes in the classified service of the United States receiving from \$1,000 to \$1,800, inclusive, per annum.—Continued.*

Departments.	Number and per cent of employes receiving per annum—															
	\$1,000.	\$1,001.00.	\$1,100.	\$1,110.	\$1,140.	\$1,200.	\$1,250.	\$1,252.	\$1,300.	\$1,320.	\$1,400.	\$1,440.	\$1,500.	\$1,560.	\$1,565.	Total.
<b>Treasury Department—Continued.</b>																
Bureau of Statistics	Number. 12-50	3				9					5					24
	Per cent.					37-50					20-83					100-00
Secret Service Division	Number. 1					1					1					4
	Per cent.					25-00					20-00					100-00
Office of Construction and Weights and Measures	Number. 25-00					1										2
	Per cent.					50-00										100-00
Office of Director of the Mint.	Number. 20-00	2				4					2					10-00
	Per cent.					40-00					20-00					100-00
Office of Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service.	Number. 20-00					3										9
	Per cent.					33-33										100-00
Office of Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat Inspection Service.	Number. 2					2										4
	Per cent.					50-00										100-00
Office of Superintendent of Immigration.	Number. 2					2										2
	Per cent.					100-00										100-00
Coast and Geodetic Survey.																
Field officers	Number. 9-09					2					5					22
	Per cent.					9-09					22-73					100-00
Office force	Number. 32-20	19				16					7					59
	Per cent.					27-12					11-87					100-00
Total for Treasury Department.	Number. 14-32	223				416					370					1,557
	Per cent.					28-72					23-78					100-00
<b>Post-Office Department.</b>																
Office of the Postmaster-General.	Number. 12-50	1									1					8
	Per cent.										12-50					100-00
Office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department.	Number. 21					33-33					16-67					100-00
	Per cent.					33-33					16-67					100-00
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Number. 17-22					42-62					14-75					122
	Per cent.					42-62					14-75					100-00
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Number. 11-37					19-59					19-19					97
	Per cent.					19-59					19-19					100-00
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	Number. 9-33					34-67					29-33					75
	Per cent.					34-67					29-33					100-00

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Number. 14-00	Per cent. 32-00	16	9	17	1	50
Office of the topographer.	Number. 33-33	Per cent. 28-57	28-57	28-57	20-00	2-00	100-00
Office of disbursing clerk and superintendent.	Number. 42-86	Per cent. 28-57	28-57	28-57	20-00	20-00	100-00
Total for Post-Office De- partment.	Number. 13-17	Per cent. 32-10	123	76	97	35	380
Department of Justice:							
Office of the Attorney-General	Number. 36-36	Per cent. 100-00	8	3	6	5	22
Employees, court-house, Wash- ington, D. C.	Number. 100-00	Per cent. 100-00	1	13-64	27-27	23-73	100-00
Office of the Solicitors of the Treasury.	Number. 40-00	Per cent. 40-00	4	4	3	3	10
Warden of the Jail, District of Columbia.	Number. 100-00	Per cent. 100-00	1	40-00	30-00	30-00	100-00
Total for Department of Justice.	Number. 26-47	Per cent. 26-47	9	7	9	9	34
Navy Department:							
Office of the Secretary of the Navy.	Number. 12-50	Per cent. 31-25	5	3	3	3	16
Bureau of Yards and Docks.	Number. 16-67	Per cent. 16-67	1	18-75	18-75	18-75	100-00
Bureau of Equipment.	Number. 33-34	Per cent. 33-34	1	16-67	16-67	50-00	100-00
Bureau of Navigation.	Number. 25-00	Per cent. 25-00	4	1	1	33-33	100-00
Bureau of Ordnance.	Number. 14-29	Per cent. 14-29	1	18-75	18-75	31-25	100-00
Bureau of Construction and Repair.	Number. 12-50	Per cent. 12-50	1	28-57	14-29	28-57	100-00
Bureau of Steam Engineering	Number. 20-00	Per cent. 20-00	1	25-00	25-00	37-50	100-00
Bureau of Supplies and Ac- counts.	Number. 8-00	Per cent. 44-00	11	40-00	4	20-00	100-00
Bureau of Medicine and Surg- ery.	Number. 14-29	Per cent. 28-57	2	20-00	16-00	12-00	100-00
Office of Naval Records of the Rebellion.	Number. 12-50	Per cent. 25-00	2	28-57	14-29	14-29	100-00
Library Navy Department.	Number. 100-00	Per cent. 100-00	2	25-00	12-50	25-00	100-00
Office of Judge-Advocate-Gen- eral.	Number. 14-29	Per cent. 28-57	2	1	1	1	100-00
Hydrographic Office.	Number. 33-33	Per cent. 33-33	3	14-29	14-29	28-57	100-00
Nautical Almanac Office.	Number. 20-00	Per cent. 30-00	3	66-67	3	28-57	100-00



Division of Botany . . . . .	Number . . . . .	25 00	1	25 00	1	25 00	1	25 00	1	100 00	4
Division of Entomology . . . . .	Number . . . . .	20 00	1	20 00	1	20 00	1	20 00	1	100 00	5
Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy . . . . .	Number . . . . .	20 00	1	20 00	1	20 00	1	20 00	1	100 00	5
Division of Pomology . . . . .	Number . . . . .	33 33	1	33 33	1	33 33	1	33 33	1	100 00	3
Division of Microscopy . . . . .	Number . . . . .	50 00	1	50 00	1	50 00	1	50 00	1	100 00	2
Division of Vegetable Pathology . . . . .	Number . . . . .	33 33	1	33 33	1	33 33	1	33 33	1	100 00	3
Division of Chemistry . . . . .	Number . . . . .	33 34	1	33 34	1	33 34	1	33 34	1	100 00	3
Division of Forestry . . . . .	Number . . . . .	33 34	1	33 34	1	33 34	1	33 34	1	100 00	3
Division of Records and Editing . . . . .	Number . . . . .	33 34	1	33 34	1	33 34	1	33 34	1	100 00	3
Division of Illustration . . . . .	Number . . . . .	10 00	1	10 00	1	10 00	1	10 00	1	100 00	10
Division of seeds . . . . .	Number . . . . .	62 50	5	62 50	5	62 50	5	62 50	5	100 00	8
Document and folding room . . . . .	Number . . . . .	66 67	2	66 67	2	66 67	2	66 67	2	100 00	2
Museum . . . . .	Number . . . . .	50 00	1	50 00	1	50 00	1	50 00	1	100 00	81
Weather Bureau . . . . .	Number . . . . .	28 39	1	28 39	1	28 39	1	28 39	1	100 00	8
Total for Agricultural Department . . . . .	Number . . . . .	55	1	55	1	55	1	55	1	196	16
Labor Department . . . . .	Number . . . . .	17 54	3	17 54	3	17 54	3	17 54	3	100 00	8 16
U. S. Civil Service Commission . . . . .	Number . . . . .	23 08	4	23 08	4	23 08	4	23 08	4	100 00	5
Fish Commission . . . . .	Number . . . . .	22 64	7 55	22 64	7 55	22 64	7 55	22 64	7 55	100 00	8 62
Government Printing Office . . . . .	Number . . . . .	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	100 00	2
Library of Congress . . . . .	Number . . . . .	41 67	1	41 67	1	41 67	1	41 67	1	100 00	11 32
District of Columbia :	Number . . . . .	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	100 00	2
Executive office . . . . .	Number . . . . .	40 00	4	40 00	4	40 00	4	40 00	4	100 00	8 33
Assessor's office . . . . .	Number . . . . .	33 33	1	33 33	1	33 33	1	33 33	1	100 00	15
Collector's office . . . . .	Number . . . . .	14 28	3	14 28	3	14 28	3	14 28	3	100 00	12
Auditor's office . . . . .	Number . . . . .	22 22	1	22 22	1	22 22	1	22 22	1	100 00	7

Number and per cent of employes in the classified service of the United States receiving from \$1,000 to \$1,800, inclusive, per annum—Continued.

Departments.	Number and per cent of employes receiving per annum—																			
	\$1,000.	\$1,001.60.	\$1,080.	\$1,100.	\$1,110.	\$1,140.	\$1,200.	\$1,250.	\$1,252.	\$1,300.	\$1,320.	\$1,400.	\$1,440.	\$1,500.	\$1,565.	\$1,600.	\$1,650.	\$1,700.	\$1,800.	Total.
District of Columbia—Continued.																				
Attorney's office.....	Number.....						2													2
Sinking fund office.....	Per cent.....						100													100.00
Fire department.....	Number.....	22												1						1
Telegraph and telephone service.....	Per cent.....	88					2							100						100.00
Health department.....	Number.....	3					8												1	25
Police court.....	Per cent.....	60					20									1			4	100.00
Washington Asylum.....	Number.....	1					13									20				100.00
Reform school.....	Per cent.....	6-25					81-25													100.00
Reform school for girls.....	Number.....	2										1								16
Coroner's office.....	Per cent.....	66-67										33-33								100.00
Market masters.....	Number.....						50-00													3
Engineer's office.....	Per cent.....																			2
Public schools.....	Number.....																			100.00
Metropolitan police.....	Per cent.....																			2
Water department.....	Number.....	4					6													100.00
	Per cent.....	25-00					37-50													100.00
Total for District of Columbia.....	Number.....	98		176	3	6	31	67		5	9	17		23		8		1	10	454
	Per cent.....	21-59		38-77	-66	1-32	6-93	14-76		1-10	1-98	3-74		6-07		1-76		22	2-30	100.00
Grand total for all Departments.....	Number.....	1,097	1	180	3	6	31	2,181	1	4	155	9	1,286	35	1	849	2	1	686	6,532
	Per cent.....	16-763	-015	2-756	-046	-092	.475	33-389	-015	-061	2-374	.138	19-688	.536	-015	-015	-031	-015	10-562	100.00







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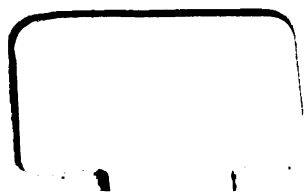
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